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The City of London chess magazine

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THE
City of London Chess Magazine.

EDITED BY W. N. POTTER,

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF

J. H. BLACKBURNE,

A. BURN, JR.,

B. HORWITZ,

J. LOWENTHAL,

REV. G. A. MAC DONNELL

W. STEINITZ, AND

J. H. ZUKERTORT.

VOLUME II.

LONDON:
LONGMANS, GREEN, & CO.

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THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

On the 4th of January Herr Steinitz played twenty simultaneous games at the Old Change Chess Club against the members. Being desirous of encouraging their visitor, they allowed him to win them all; but on a future occasion they will probably let him see that their courtesy has its limits. The same observation will apply to Mr. Potter, who paid the Club a visit on the 7th of January, and played simultaneously against eight of the members. We were given to understand that the Club would be at all times willing to try the skill of its champions against other strong metropolitan players in a similar way. This is the true spirit and masonry of Chess, and is the most striking characteristic of the game all over the world. Those who meet in society must not speak to each other until some mutual friend has made them acquainted, but once let one of them find out that the other is a Chess-player and the tyrannous sway of etiquette is acknowledged no longer. The traveller in foreign parts, when he sees a Chessboard anywhere, feels himself to be amongst friends, and instantly challenges some one to a contest without thinking of pulling out his letters of introduction. The confusion produced by the masons of Babel ceases when two Chess-players meet; they may not be able to speak to each other orally, but the moves are a common language, and a checkmate requires no interpreter.

On the 8th of January the annual general meeting of the members of the City of London Chess Club took place at their rooms, Horn Tavern, Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons, the retiring President, Mr. J. E. Rabbeth, in the chair. The Report, which was read by Mr. F. S. Walker, one of the Honorary Secretaries, showed that the Club now numbered upwards of 400 members, including nearly all the strong players of the metropolis. Allusion was made to the Club events of the past year—viz., the establishment of the *City of London Chess Magazine*, the Chief and Junior Handicaps, the inter-University Chess Match, the resignation of the match by correspondence between London and Vienna, the removal of the Club to its present quarters, the blindfold and

[February, 1875.]

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simultaneous exhibitions that had taken place, and the match between the City of London and Bermondsey Chess Clubs at the odds of a Knight. The financial statement of the Treasurer showed an excess of expenditure over income, but this was owing to exceptional items, such as having refitted the Club with new boards throughout, &c. The Report was adopted, after which a vote of thanks to the retiring Honorary Secretary, Mr. H. F. Down, proposed by Mr. Murton and seconded by Mr. Howard, was put and unanimously carried. We may say here that this mark of appreciation was in every respect well deserved. For over four years had Mr. Down filled the laborious office of Secretary, and, as one of the speakers pointed out, it must have been a heavy tax upon his time as a man of business. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place with the following result:—Mr. H. F. Down, for President; Mr. J. E. Rabbeth, Vice-President; Mr. W. G. Howard, Treasurer; Messrs. W. E. Vyse and F. S. Walker, Secretaries; Messrs. Sutton and Cutler, Auditors; and the following as Committeemen—viz., Messrs. Ballard, Beveridge, Bird, Chappell, De Soyres, Frankenstein, Gastineau, Lowenthal, Maas, McLeod, Manning, Potter, Steinitz, Watts, Wisker, and Zukertort. Votes of thanks to Mr. J. E. Rabbeth and Mr. H. F. Gastineau, the retiring President and Vice-President, were then passed, and the proceedings terminated.

In our December number we extracted from the *Dubuque Journal* a statement that Von Heydebrandt und der Lasa was engaged on a complete edition of *Lucena* (1495), which our American contemporary observed would shortly appear. In a communication, however, which we have received from the author of the *German Handbuch* we are informed that this is a mistake. Our eminent correspondent goes on to say—"Both *Lucena's* openings and his end games are now completely accessible to the student who will take the trouble of consulting Dr. Von der Linde's remarkable history of the game and his *Chess in the Sixteenth Century*. A separate edition, therefore, of the ancient Spanish treatise is, I think, by no means a decided desideratum."

A self-registering Chessboard has long been a want in the Chess world, but if the information we have received on very good authority be correct it need be so no longer. We are informed that Dr. G. F. W. Baehr, Professor at the Polytechnic School, Delft, Holland, has, after much trouble, succeeded in inventing a board which registers each move as it is made. Its mechanism is so simple that it is not likely to get out of order even with rough treatment, and the cost price will be low enough to enable all lovers of the game to purchase it. Of course a moderate price is in this case a *sine quâ non*, and Dr. Baehr estimates that the outlay for his "self-registering board" would not much exceed that paid for an ordinary Chessboard. We shall be glad to hear of the invention having been properly tested by competent judges, and a report made, so that the Chess public may have a guarantee that it will

satisfactorily answer the intended purpose. This is a good service which we hope the Hague Chess Club will undertake for the benefit of Chess-players generally. If a committee of that club were appointed to investigate the matter and were to publish the results of their examination, say in the *Sissa: de Schaakspeler*, the subject would then come authoritatively before the notice of the Chess communities all over the world. We think there is nothing like bringing such claims to a practical issue. If they prove based upon exaggeration then a desirable oblivion immediately covers them; while on the other hand, should it turn out that they are well founded, then a valuable invention is saved from lingering in a long and disappointing obscurity. That such a Chessboard would be an inestimable boon to match-players is clear enough, while even in ordinary games the players would like such an easy method of scoring their moves, so that they might play them over afterwards and see where they had gone astray. Not the least advantage to be derived from the invention, if it answer its purpose, would be the preservation of beautiful and instructive games played by great masters such as are now daily lost for want of being registered.

We are informed by Messrs. Pierce that they propose to publish a selection of the best problems by modern English composers. We hope this public-spirited intention of theirs will be warmly supported. A collection of the finest gems by the eminent authors of this country would clearly make a most valuable and interesting volume, and would, we are sure, meet with a hearty welcome from the Chess community. Contributions of problems for this purpose are requested to be sent either to Mr. J. Pierce, M.A., Copthill House, Bedford, or to Mr. W. T. Pierce, Terrace Villa, Roehampton, S.W.

We understand that Captain Kennedy is preparing for press a new and enlarged edition of his *Waifs and Strays*, published originally in 1862. The book when it appears will without doubt meet with a cordial reception, and with the additions which we are informed have been made to the original contents it will form a rich store of anecdotal Chess.

The Working Men's Club and Institute Union, of No. 150, Strand, have issued a notice inviting all metropolitan clubs in connection with the Union to compete for their Chess Trophy, which consists of two bronze statuettes of Michael Angelo and Dante. This prize is played for annually, and will become the property of the club which shall successfully compete in three consecutive annual contests. Each club is to nominate two representatives, one being named to play, and the other being his substitute in case of non-attendance. No previous winner is allowed to take part in these contests. Two annual contests have already taken place, Mr. Beardsell, of the Bermondsey Chess Club, winning in the first, and Mr. Stevens, of the Bedford Chess Club, in the second competition. The latter body are the present holders of

the Trophy, and as such their representative will only play the winner of all the other clubs taking part in the tourney. We are glad that an important body such as the Club and Institute Union feel a desire to encourage Chess. It is only because we credit them with a sincere purpose in that behalf that we refrain from saying anything about Campbell's "Last Man," or Macaulay's New Zealander. Resisting the old Adam with some amount of effort, we content ourselves with pointing out to the Institute Union that they cannot really expect any particular club to produce for three consecutive years three separate winners, each of these being stronger than the strongest players of all the other competing clubs. In the first contest the Bermondsey Chess Club had for their champion Mr. Beardsell, who proved himself the strongest player in the competition, which we are by no means surprised at. By the above rules he was excluded next year, and the Bermondsey Club had to produce some one not so strong. As might naturally be expected, their representative was defeated, and the Bedford Club champion, Mr. Stevens, won the Trophy. This gentleman not being permitted to uphold any more the banner of his club, they must rely upon another less accomplished than he, and who, if he has to fight, say Mr. Wilson, of the Endeavour Club, will certainly have very uphill work, and should he, notwithstanding, be successful, then the third year some one *per se* weaker than he must fight against the top strength of some other club. The Union, perhaps, have not foreseen what is the natural result to be expected from the above conditions—viz., that all the strong players of the various clubs becoming disqualified by being winners in some year, the ultimate issue, if there ever is any, will be decided amongst the weak and inferior players, who must then be put forward to carry on the competition. We hope the reasonableness of these observations, offered as they are in no captious spirit, will cause the Institute Union to reconsider the above-mentioned conditions with a view to their modification, and in the meantime we admit that no harm has been done. Chess-players are, as a body, willing to fight for mere honorary triumphs, and the desire to be the year's champion would no doubt be stimulating enough to cause the proficient of the various clubs to come forward; but, as we have shown, the ultimate outcome would be that there would be no more of them left; apart from which we are sure that the Union does not wish to appear in the character of the clerical personage in the primer of our childhood, who was willing enough to bestow his blessing, but objected to give any pecuniary proof of his sympathy, thereby, if we recollect aright, causing the object of the proffered benediction to entertain a, no doubt, false idea of its value.

It appears that the canard which flew wildly about last summer respecting a match alleged to have been arranged between London and Paris has again taken wing, having flown from the wrist of the *Gaulois* and alighted in safety on to the pages of a London daily

newspaper. The French journal, amongst other details, mentions the committee who will conduct the match upon the English side, at the head of which it places Mr. Staunton. It is generally believed over here that that gentleman expired more than six months ago, but the *Gaulois* may have more trustworthy sources of information upon that point than are open to the Chess press of this country. We must confess, with some humiliation, that we know nothing whatever of any such match having been arranged, but are consoled by finding that our Parisian contemporary, *La Stratégie*, is equally ignorant with ourselves upon this matter.

On the 9th of January Mr. Blackburne played eight simultaneous blindfold games at the Wallasey Chess Club, against the following members—viz., the Rev. H. J. Palmer and Mr. T. Volk, who won their games; Messrs. Joynson, Heinecke, Moesch, and Wright, who were losers; and Messrs. Champion and Cox, who effected draws. Mr. Blackburne, therefore, won four, lost two, and the other two were drawn.

A Handicap Tournament is going on at the Halifax Chess Club, with thirteen entries and three prizes. The players are divided into four classes; or rather, Mr. Francis, the strongest player of the Club, is classified by himself, and there are three degrees of strength below him.

On the 18th of January a match took place between the Old Change Chess Club (Messrs. Leaf, Sons, and Co.) and the Gresham Chess Club (Messrs. Morley's), with seven competitors on each side. The battle was hotly contested, and in the result the Gresham players won by a majority of one game. The losers, however, had the satisfaction of beating the two strongest of the victorious team, and Mr. Webber is especially to be congratulated upon having been able to register both his games against an opponent of Mr. Vyse's skill and experience in match-playing. The following is the pairing and score:—

Old Change Club.				Won.	Gresham Club.				Won.	Drawn.
Mr. Webber	.	.	.	2	Mr. Vyse	.	.	.	0	0
Mr. Richardson	.	.	.	1	Mr. E. H. Rodgerston	.	.	.	0	1
Mr. Mallett	.	.	.	0	Mr. Penprase	.	.	.	2	0
Mr. Plyer	.	.	.	2	Mr. Shorthose	.	.	.	0	0
Mr. Tasker	.	.	.	1	Mr. Scott	.	.	.	1	0
Mr. West	.	.	.	0	Mr. Rayner	.	.	.	2	0
Mr. Lloyd	.	.	.	0	Mr. Griffiths	.	.	.	2	0
				6					7	1

At a Committee of the City of London Chess Club, held on the 18th of January, it was decided to set on foot three even tourneys. In these contests the competitors in each of the tourneys play upon even terms, and they all play together. Tournament No. 1 will be of the Pawn and move strength, and there will be included in the same the strongest members of the Pawn and two moves class. Tournament No. 2 will consist of the average players of the last-

named class, and to them will be added the overproofs of the Knight strength. Tournament No. 3 will be composed of average Knight players and any of the lower grades whose valour may lead them to try conclusions upon the question of their supposed inferiority, and it may be that some of these latter may be the means of making many a haughty chevalier bite the dust.

At the same Committee Meeting another joust was decided upon—viz., between the old and modern members of the club, the line being drawn at the 1st of January, 1871. This was, perhaps, rather a late date to decide upon, and it will no doubt include some who would have considered themselves as ranking with the modern members. Still there is the fact that the roll-call before 1871 could not have been more, we should say, than about 70 members, of whom, perhaps, there may be about 40 or 45 now left, so that the preponderance of numbers in favour of the modern players will still be very considerable, seeing that they will be able to pick their representatives from about 200 or 300 members. We suppose there will be about twelve on each side, and reckoning the steady reliable skill of the elders, joined as it will be to a zealous desire to show the crowd of new comers that there were kings in Egypt before Pharaoh, we should say the result is by no means a foregone conclusion in favour of the later members. Of course the first-class players will not be allowed to take part in the affair.

The stone that does not roll is supposed to collect plenty of moss; but then, on the other hand, the water that does not flow leads but a useless existence while lazily sleeping beneath the green blanket of stagnancy. The City of London Club, as its last financial report shows, has no superabundance of pecuniary moss, nevertheless it has come to the conclusion to take another step forward in its ever-active career. At the Committee Meeting above-mentioned a resolution was proposed and unanimously carried, that a Sub-Committee be formed to consider the feasibility of establishing a West-End branch of the City of London Chess Club, and the following gentlemen were nominated for that purpose—viz.—Messrs. Ballard, Bird, Bussy, Down, Gastineau, Grady, Gümpel, Hoffer, Lowenthal, Pfahl, Potter, Rabbeth, Rosenbeaum, Steinitz, Thomson, Valda, Vyse, Walker, Walrond, Wisker, and Zukertort. We hope this spirited project may be brought to a successful issue. The great increase in the number of members, and the large area of their residences, makes it decidedly advisable that increased accommodation and facilities of play should be afforded, if possible, to those who may not find it convenient to come often to the City establishment. The West-End members form the principal body of those who, while belonging to the club, have not those advantages which it is the very object of its existence to supply. Moreover, there is a very large number of players either residing in the direction of the West-End, or who for various reasons are accustomed to spend their evenings on the outer side of Temple Bar; a

great proportion of these would undoubtedly join the club when such a convenience as a room not far off from Charing Cross should be accorded them. In a very short time the West-End branch would, there is little question, become a powerful and influential adjunct to the parent establishment, and through its means a number of now scattered units would be brought into that friendly co-operation and cohesive usefulness which it is the especial province of Chess associations to bring about. That all this would be clear gain and a means of advancing the interests of the common cause is evident enough. The details of the scheme have, of course, yet to be matured, but we apprehend they would proceed upon the following bases—viz., that the meetings of the new branch would take place upon those evenings when the City players do not meet, and that the members of the Club would be free to make use of either or both establishments, which would give many of them the advantages of a daily club. It would be necessary, we should say, for a Local Committee and Secretary to be appointed, though this would be a matter about which a difference of opinion might naturally exist. We shall hope next month to report the definite elucidation of this most important scheme. In the meantime, gentlemen desirous of becoming members would very much further the matter by sending in their names to Messrs. Vyse and Walker, the Honorary Secretaries of the City of London Club, or by communicating their intentions in that behalf to any member of the above-mentioned Sub-Committee.

The City of London Chess Club Handicap has not been making much progress of late owing partly to the intervention of the Christmas holidays. However, Messrs. Stow and Potter have cleared their fourth round, the former throwing out Mr. Bird at Knight odds, and the latter defeating Mr. Vyse, who was in the Pawn and two move class. In the third round Dr. Ballard ultimately succeeded in beating Mr. Wisker, the latter conceding the odds of Pawn and move. The contest between these gentlemen was extremely severe, and was to some extent the cause of the delay in drawing for the fifth round. The final score between them was—Ballard 2, Wisker 1, and 2 draws. The following is the pairing for the fifth round, and it may be remarked that the survivors thereof will all be prize-holders:—

Pairing in Fifth Round.					
Section A (playing for 1st and 2nd prizes).					
Stow	4th class	v.	Potter	1st class	
Ballard	2nd do. }	v.	Pfahl	3rd do.	
or Maas	3rd do. }		or Bussy	3rd do.	
Section B (playing for 3rd and 4th prizes).					
Garraway	5th class	v.	Peyer	4th class	
Kunwald	4th do.	v.	{ Chappell	3rd do.	
			{ or Norman	3rd do.	

The following is the pairing in the third round of the Junior Handicap of the above club (first and second classes excluded):—

Section A (for first, second, and third prizes), J. Hill *v.* G. H. Rippin, Butler *v.* Gicquel or Ellerton, Edwards *v.* Gastineau or Stevens, Lowson *v.* Baynes or Peyer, Whomes *v.* Maas or Taylor, Mainland or Mayerhofer *v.* Kunwald, Rabbeth, or Day. Section B (for fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes), Gümpel *v.* Holman, Ifould *v.* E. H. Hodgerson, Block *v.* H. Andrade or Walker, Grace *v.* N. Andrade or Israel, Dr. Batt *v.* Murton or Brodribb, Atkinson *v.* Dyer, Day, or Rabbeth.

Last month we drew attention to an article in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* respecting the award of the British Chess Association Problem Tourney Committee, and "to show" (as we said) "the value of criticisms not accompanied by careful examination," we published a Problem of Herr Kohtz—motto, "Es ist ja so schwer"—with an alleged double solution beginning with Kt to Kt 5. As it happens, we have simply illustrated of what value are editorial comments "when not accompanied by careful examination," for, as various of our solvers have no doubt discovered, the Problem cannot be solved 'in the way we indicated; it is, in fact, perfectly sound, and, *per se*, so is the set. Black's defence is as follows:—1 Kt to Kt 5, P moves, 2 Q to B 7, Kt to Q 3, and no mate next move. So far so bad; but worse remains behind, for it appears pretty clear that No. 4 of "*Hoc ardua vincere docet*" has a double solution by 1 Q takes Q P; our readers may verify this by referring to that Problem in the Supplement to our July number. Herr Berger, the writer of the article we are referring to, says that "*Suum Quique*" and "*Antipodes*," as well as "*Es ist ja so schwer*," contain no imperfect position. He may be right; we shall certainly say nothing in preclusion thereof after what has happened, and if so, then we should consider what we called the "savage assault" made by him upon the Committee perfectly justified.

The score in the match between Messrs. Burn and Owen now stands Burn 10, Owen 4, and two or three draws. The first eleven games decides the contest, therefore the Liverpool player has but to win one more game to secure the victory. With the majority which he has in hand the result would seem scarcely doubtful, assuming which we doubt not that Mr. Owen would join with us in congratulating Mr. Burn upon winning a match which has all along been devoid of any unpleasant incident between the players.—A contest conducted, as we have every reason to believe this has been, with such thorough good feeling between the parties, is creditable both to victor and vanquished.

The Annual Dinner of the members of the City of London Chess Club will take place at their rooms, in Knight Rider-street, on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at seven o'clock p.m.

La Stratégie for January contains an article, by Ernest Nivernais, which commences with pointing out the barrenness of the year 1874 in France from a Chess point of view. No important matches,

no Problem Tourneys, no new books—in fact, nothing whatever. He goes on to allude to the indifference with which the public have received the project of an association. He asks what is the reason of this unhappy state of things, and he seems inclined to suppose that the love of card-playing may have something to do with it. We should imagine that to be very likely. The passion for gambling is always fatal to the love of Chess. As an echo to his complaints, we notice that this very number has not a single modern French game. We are not aware that the land of La Bourdonnais, Deschappelles, Phillidor, and St. Amant now contains a single native player of the first rank. De Rivière would be an exception, but he does not play any more.

The *Oesterreichische Schachzeitung* for January gives the particulars of a Tourney, now in progress at Vienna, in which the following twelve strong players of that city have entered—viz., Herren Berger, Englisch, Feyerfeil, Kaulla, Lang, Meitner, Popper, Schlemm, Schulhof, Schwarz, and Trebitsch. There are five prizes, and they are of the respective values of 100 florins, 50 florins, 30 florins, 20 florins, and 10 florins. Each of the combatants plays two games with the other eleven competitors, and drawn games count as half.

The December and January numbers of the *Dubuque Journal* are characterised by the energy and welcome disregard of dull usualness, the piquant mixture of everything that is interesting, however otherwise diverse, by which this capital monthly is always distinguished. Lacordaire thanked Heaven in the pulpit that he had a horror of the commonplace. If Mr. Brownson had been one of his hearers there would have been a stentorian echo of "Hear, hear!" we are sure. The December number, amongst other attractive subjects, which unfortunately we cannot find space to take notice of, has a letter from General Congdon proposing an International Notation. He suggests that the German method of notation should be adopted, with the modification that when Black moves first, then his Q R sq, and not that of White, should be A 1. Secondly, that the pieces should be designated as follows:—Q R i, Q Kt o, Q B u, Q v, K x, K B n, K Kt r, K R s, and he would have these letters engraved on each piece, thereby saving confusion when playing over printed games. He might have added that this course would familiarise the memory with the notation. As a mnemonic he shows that the syllable *is* represents the Rooks, or the Knights, *un* the Bishops, *vz* the Queen and King. He gives various directions for carrying this notation into effect in designating the moves thus—*de* represents the Pawn on *d* file capturing the piece or Pawn on *e* file, &c. He uses signs for good and bad moves, and for indicating which side has the advantage, or wins; *m* will represent Mate, but a Check he considers does not require noticing, as the move calls attention to the fact. Altogether the letter is an important contribution to a subject

which must sooner or later, in the interests of the catholicism of Chess, be authoritatively settled. The January number has a letter from Mr. J. M. Spear, in which he seeks to improve General Congdon's proposed notation—viz., by using letters only, so that each move, whether of a Pawn or not, will represent a syllable. This, however, strikes us as too scientific, and we prefer the more simple system advocated by the first correspondent.

The *Maryland Chess Review* commences with its January number the second year of its existence. This periodical, like our own and the *Dubuque*, is a proof that a journal entirely devoted to Chess (for the two pages upon Draughts at the end of its thirty-eight pages are evidently nothing to the contrary) is, notwithstanding many assertions to the contrary, capable of a prosperous existence. The *Review* states that a translation of the German *Handbuch* is being prepared for publication. It will appear in ten parts, at the cost for the whole of $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars. Part I. will contain the Allgaier Gambit, of which there are 184 main variations besides those contained in the foot-notes. The success of such an undertaking cannot be in the slightest degree doubtful, and America is to be congratulated upon being afforded such a means of advancement in the game. The work can be ordered of J. K. Hanshew, P.O. Box 532, Frederick, Maryland.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* has a capital sketch entitled "Catching a Tartar," in which, after a general gossip about Chess matters, is related how a certain provincial lion, a terrible check-mate among Queen players, came to grief.

The *Town and Country Journal* of Sydney gives full particulars of the Fifth Annual Telegraphic Chess Match between the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria which took place on the 9th of November last. There were seven players on each side, and the result was a decisive victory for the Victorians, who won five games and lost only one, the other being drawn. We give the pairing (which was by lot) and the score:—

New South Wales.					Won.	Victoria.					Won.	Drawn.	
W. Crane . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	J. Stanley . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	—	
W. Ridley . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	A. Chamier . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	—	
T. J. Ryan . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	L. S. Phillips . . .	.	.	.	1	.	—	
C. M. Fisher . . . . .	.	.	.	.	1	R. Stephen . . . .	.	.	.	—	.	—
H. Wallack . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	A. Burns . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	—	
R. Smith . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	S. Sedgfield . . . .	.	.	.	—	.	1	
P. B. Walker . . . . .	.	.	.	.	—	L. Goldsmith . . .	.	.	.	1	.	—	
					—						—		
					1						5	1	

steady practice and earnest efforts to improve their play. Our contemporary gives the following interesting synopsis of the Telegraphic Matches fought by the colony :—

NEW SOUTH WALES MATCHES.

- 1870. Victoria—New South Wales lost by two games.
- 1871. South Australia—New South Wales won by four games.
- 1871. Victoria—New South Wales lost by two games.
- 1872. Queensland—New South Wales won by two games.
- 1872. South Australia—New South Wales won by two games.
- 1872. Victoria—Drawn.
- 1873. Queensland—New South Wales won by six games.
- 1873. Victoria—New South Wales lost by two games.
- 1874. South Australia—New South Wales won by three games.
- 1874. Victoria—New South Wales lost by four games.

NOTICE TO OUR PROBLEM CONTRIBUTORS.

WITH a view of keeping up our Problems to a good standard of excellence, we propose that in future the contribution of compositions to this Journal shall have the character of an annual competition, for which we shall give the following prizes at the end of the volume—*e.g.*, for the best three-mover, £2 ; for the second in rank, £1 ; and for the third, a bound volume of this Magazine. For the four-movers, first, second, and third, the same prizes ; for the best two-mover, £1 5s. ; and for the second, 15s. These prizes are certainly not very large, but our contributors will understand the motives which induce us to offer them, and as we go on we hope to be able to augment the same. Foreign, as well as British, composers are invited to compete, the only condition we affix being that the competition shall be limited to those authors who during the year shall have contributed not less than four sound Problems. For prize-winning purposes it is not necessary that these should be in the same number of moves as the position in respect of which a prize may be awarded. The judges will be Messrs. J. H. Blackburne and W. Nash, with the usual power in case of disagreement for them to appoint an umpire.

NOTICE.

It is particularly requested that all Letters and Newspapers intended for the Editor of this Magazine be directed to him at 31 and 33, Knight Rider-street, London, E.C.

All communications respecting Subscriptions and Advertisements should be addressed to W. E. Vyse, Secretary to the *City of London Chess Magazine*, at the above address.

Subscribers on the Continent, in the United States, and in the Colonies are informed that with the view of their being provided with the Magazine at the same price as before—*viz.*, 7s. 6d. per annum, post free—the Monthly Numbers sent to them will be printed upon paper of a thinner texture unless they should desire otherwise, in which case, upon payment of the additional postage required, they can be supplied with the same material as our home readers.

VON DER LASA ON STAUNTON.

IN our December number we made allusion to a communication received by us from Freiherr von Heydebrandt und der Lasa, which contained certain remarks concerning our obituary notice of Staunton, and we stated that we should have liked to have published the same had we the consent of our illustrious correspondent. This having been now accorded to us the letter in question will be found subjoined, and our readers will no doubt be glad that the interesting particulars concerning Staunton which it furnishes should be brought within their knowledge :—

“Copenhagen, Nov. 23rd, 1874.

SIR,—In answer to your communication of October 3rd, I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of all the numbers of your valuable periodical which have hitherto appeared. As to your willingness to publish some of my own games, I regret to state that I do not dispose of a single game played within the last three or four years. Since a very long time, and almost since I left Berlin in 1843, I have gradually retired from the practice of Chess. The few games which, notwithstanding, I still make now and then, are scarcely worth public attention, and it is not myself who ever takes them down. However, induced by the wish of being agreeable to you, I take the liberty to inclose a couple of old games, but even these specimens of a time now nearly forgotten are unsatisfactory, for all such parts of my old collections which were thought fit for publication have been exhausted long ago.

“In the August number of your Magazine I have met with an interesting article on our deceased friend Staunton. The paper begins with a parallel between that accomplished master and the late Mr. Buckle. In my opinion, the latter, though very correct in his calculations, and perhaps, in a serious match, a safer player than Staunton, was, nevertheless, inferior to him if we take the whole style of play into consideration. A certain monotony prevails in all the games of Buckle, and the defensive move of K's P 1 in the beginning occurs rather too often. Staunton's play undoubtedly belonged to a higher and a more varied order of combinations. Your scale of appreciation of the play of the two celebrated amateurs, though it equally tends to deny Buckle's superiority, does not hold good as far as the indications of time are concerned. You cannot fairly compare Buckle, when playing in Berlin, to Staunton shortly after the London tournament in 1851. Buckle's visit to Berlin* took place already eight years earlier. He then played some games with Bledow, against whom he lost the majority, but none of the games have been preserved. With me Buckle did not play more than three very indifferent games, of which he lost the first and last and won the second. If you wish to play over these games, I would refer you to the *Chess Chronicle* of February, 1846, pages 53—56, where you will find three games, the last of which, however, in reality was played between Buckle and Hanstein, instead of myself. My third game is reproduced in the *Schachzeitung*, 1846, page 88.

“From certain remarks towards the end of your article I see that you do not hesitate in declaring that Staunton could sometimes show very unkind feelings in his intercourse with distinguished amateurs as soon as he, for some reason or other, did not like them. These animosities must have exercised a somewhat injurious influence on the common cause of Chess, which Staunton otherwise was always ready to promote. His only excuse, I think, lay in his great irritability of temper, undoubtedly the result of physical sufferings. The fact is that for many years he

* He came to Berlin in 1843 with a letter of introduction from Staunton to me.

had been subject to a disease of the heart; this does not appear to be universally known, but to me it seems the clue to some of his peculiarities and several hitherto unexplained incidents. An attack, for instance, of this illness was, I presume, the real cause why, in the middle of the famous match with St. Amant, when in the beginning he had won nearly every game, his strength of a sudden gave way and the opponent got a temporary chance to retrieve his losses.

"It will offer, perhaps, some interest to you if I make you acquainted with the following episode relating to Staunton's state of health, and in reference to his proceedings towards Anderssen:—

"After the London tournament, Staunton wished very much to reconquer his previous ascendancy by a new encounter with the winner of the first prize, but as much as I could ascertain, it was constant ill-health that made him postpone the execution of his plan. In 1853, during a visit to Belgium, he had not yet entirely abandoned the idea of the projected match, and when at that time he heard that I had been, some weeks before, in Breslau, and had myself made there a few games with my far-renowned countryman, he came to see me at Brussels with the object, as it appeared to me, not only of playing some games, but also of obtaining, from what I would say about Anderssen's play, such information as might serve him to fix his determination on the eventual challenge. During his stay in Brussels, you know, I enjoyed the pleasure of making with Staunton a dozen of games. One of these games was played on the 19th September late in the evening; you find it reproduced in the *Chess Chronicle*, 1853, page 293. In the outset the game was in favour of Staunton, but playing then negligently he lost it somewhat abruptly. The next morning he wrote me a note saying—'I have got so severe an attack of my old enemy, palpitation of the heart, that I dare not undergo the excitement of Chess; I hope to be more myself to-morrow.' And again next day—'I regret to say I am still suffering, and think it better to wait another day before I have any mental labour. . . . It was not sitting late that brought on the attack, but nervous irritability at feeling how sadly I have fallen off in mental vigour of play.'

"This incident made it evident that Staunton's physical state did no more allow him to play important games. His project of a meeting with Anderssen fell to the ground, and from this time, I believe, he did not engage in any serious match. In the course of years he frequently alluded to his shattered health, and for the last time he mentioned it on the 29th November, 1873, in a letter which I got from him in return for my sending him a copy of the first portion of Bilguer's Handbook. 'I have myself,' he said, 'been engaged on a work of the same nature. . . . Many sheets of it were in type this time last year, when I was attacked by my old complaint, . . . and was compelled to lay it aside. The sight of your book will tempt me to resume my own, I hope.'

"Having been during more than thirty years on friendly terms with the deceased, I intend to write some words in his memory for the German public, as I have done after Jaenisch's death and for W. Lewis in the *Schachzeitung*, 1873, page 128. If I am rightly informed the above-mentioned Chess treatise to which Staunton devoted the last time of his life is about to be published. I will wait for its appearance, as it may be accompanied by valuable biographical information.

"Staunton's letter of November last was altogether written in a most friendly tone, and spoke likewise in affectionate terms of other players. 'I was sorry,' he wrote, 'to lose Lewis and St. Amant, my dear friends Bolton and Sir T. Madden, and others of whom we have been deprived, but for Jaenisch I entertained a particular affection, and his loss was proportionately painful to me. He was truly an amiable and an upright man.' I think you were justified in the supposition that Staunton, had he lived longer, might have come to refrain more and more from all offensive steps on his side.

"I beg to remain,

"Yours respectfully.

"V.D. LASA."

A FEW HINTS TO RECEIVERS OF ODDS.

BY W. N. POTTER.

IN the article with which we inaugurated the commencement of this Magazine this time last year we mentioned as part of our programme that we should from time to time endeavour to give a few useful hints to the receivers of odds, whereby they might avoid many of the pitfalls in their way. We soon found, however, that the limited amount of space at our disposal would prevent us from carrying out that intention, and the same has necessarily remained in abeyance. We have reason to know, however, that such advice as the annotators who render their services to the Magazine have been able to give in their comments upon the games published by us have not been without their effect, and we may mention one opening especially—viz., 1 P to K B 4—often adopted in conceding the odds of the Queen's Knight, whereby the stronger player usually obtained a very attacking position, but which particular form of opening has now become very much shorn of its advantages. As an instance of the benefit derived by those who will pay attention to the suggestions of our commentators, we publish this month a game won by Mr. Stow from Mr. Bird in the important Fourth Round of the City of London Chess Club Handicap, and we would point out that the defence adopted by Mr. Stow is that advised in the notes to two games published in this Magazine—viz., one between Herr Zukertort and Mr. Cohen, in February last, and the other between Herr Zukertort and Count de Kostaki Epoureano, in April last. Now that we have the necessary space we propose to carry out our original design, and do what we can for the receivers of odds, a class from which we have not so very long emerged ourselves. First we shall see what can be said about the

ODDS OF A QUEEN.

With some rare exceptions, any person of average intelligence can divest himself of such a badge of inferiority as the reception of these odds must be considered in a very few weeks. In playing he must keep his eyes wide open and his mind intent upon the game. When preparing to move he should, of course, carefully examine whether the square upon which he is going to place his piece is *en prise* by any of his opponent's pieces; when he has satisfied himself upon this point he should take his eyes off the particular spot and refresh them with a general glance over the board, after which, upon reverting to the intended move, he will probably find that he was going to make an egregious blunder; should, however, the mental watch announce all's well, he may then, without any more examination, make his move. Should he, upon doing so, find that he has after all overlooked something, or, after touching the piece, discover that, however he may play the same, or after touching one of his adversary's men that, however it be taken, loss will ensue, still he must abide by the strict rules of the game, and never think of asking or submitting to his opponent's clemency. He must take a general view of things, and look to the main advantage rather than to the particular salvage. Like the husband who engages to forfeit a sovereign to his wife's money-box whenever he returns home elevated, he must pay the penalty like a man. It will make him more careful in future. The odds receiver in question must have a proper idea of the value of the pieces. It has been reckoned that a Pawn is worth one unit, a Knight or Bishop three, a Rook five, and a Queen nine. This, for practical purposes, is, no doubt, near enough. The inferior player at these odds should have a wholesome humility and self-distrust. He should recollect that one standing at the top of the ladder has a wider view round about than he who stands at the bottom. A distinguished author once told a young friend of literary aspirations that after writing anything he should go through it, and if he found any passage that he thought particularly fine he should strike it out; so with one receiving a Queen, if any move or course of play strike him as particularly clever and ingenious he should reject it immediately in favour of some humdrum substitute, or if it should occur to him that his adversary has made a mistake he will in general find it safer not to try and take advantage of it. He should, however, not carry his caution to a fanatical extent, for odds givers occasionally dare something in the hope that their opponent will be afraid to utilise the opportunity. At these odds the receiver may cautiously try to make exchanges, but he will not often be allowed to do so unless the superior player hopes to profit by it. The sacrifice of

a Rook for a Bishop is often advantageous to the weaker party, but will not invariably be so when exchanged for a Knight. The following opening is often adopted by the stronger player when giving the Queen, and the receiver of such odds will find the defence we indicate afford him a good chance of a successful defence.

Remove White's Queen.

White.

- 1 P to K Kt 3
- 2 B to K Kt 2
- 3 P to Q Kt 3
- 4 B to Q Kt 2
- 5 P to K 3
- 6 Kt to K 2
- 7 P to K Kt 4

Black.

- 1 P to Q Kt 3
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 P to K Kt 3
- 4 Kt to K B 3
- 5 B to K Kt 2
- 6 B to Q Kt 2.

The first player may perhaps adventure this under the circumstances. The opponent will not of course be so obtuse as to take it off, thereby losing a piece. He will first play

7 Castles.

Now if the Pawn be left unprotected it can be taken off, while if advanced to K Kt 5 Black replies Kt to K R 4, and the other takes nothing by his motion. In the same way, if White plays 7 P to Q Kt 4, Black neither takes it nor concerns himself about it, because whenever advanced to Q Kt 5 the satisfactory reply is Kt to Q R 4. Either or both Knights when thus driven to R 4 by P to Kt 5 will be safe from any further attack by *Pawns*, and can only be displaced by being exchanged for *pieces*, a process which the superior player, though he may obtain some compensation in position, will not in general consider satisfactory. However, 8 P to Kt 5 will not usually be played, in which case the following course may be pursued:—

- 7 P to K Kt 4
- 8 P to K B 3
- 9 P to K R 4
- 10 P to Kt 5
- 11 P to Q B 3
- 12 P to Q 4
- 13 K P takes P

7 Castles

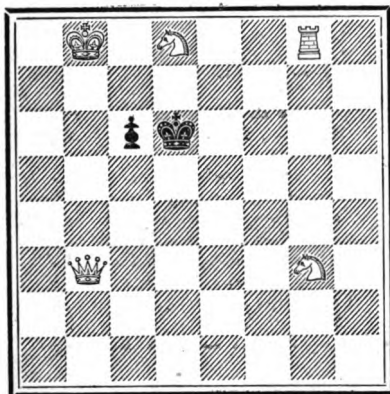
- 8 R to Q Kt sq
- 9 P to K R 4
- 10 Kt to R 2
- 11 P to K 4
- 12 P takes P
- 13 P to Q 4, and the odds receiver has a game requiring only common care on his part.
- 13 B P takes P, then
- 14 K to Q 2
- 14 P to Q B 4
- 15 P to Q R 3
- 15 Kt to R 3, and Black is all

right.

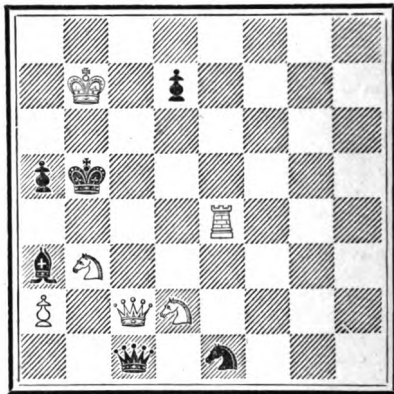
The odds giver, finding the receiver thus coached up by us, may try to entrap him by playing 4 P to Q Kt 4, intending to follow up with P to Kt 5, and thus win a piece. The answer to this is for Black to play 4 B to Q Kt 2 at once, so that when the P is advanced to Kt 5 he may be able safely to play Kt to Q R 4 as above indicated.

If White do not for his first two or three moves play P to K Kt 3 or P to Q Kt 3, Black may, in almost every case, adopt the following course of moves—viz., 1 P to K Kt 3, 2 P to Q Kt 3, 3 B to K Kt 2, 4 B to Q Kt 2, 5 P to K 3, 6 P to Q 3, 7 Kt to K 2, 8 Kt to Q 2, 9 Castles, 10 R to Q Kt sq—and will thus have got on a good way with his game without having sustained any disadvantage. Of course, if after moving P to Q Kt 3 his opponent reply P to K Kt 3, Black should answer with B to Q Kt 2; and in the same way, if Black's move of P to K Kt 3 is answered by the first player with P to Q Kt 3, the reply should be B to K Kt 2. Summing up what we have advanced, the odds receiver should play 1 P to Q Kt 3 with the object of playing 2 B to Q Kt 2, but if there be anything to prevent this second move then he should play 2 Kt to Q B 3, with the object of playing the Bishop behind the Knight. Equally so with the King's flank, P to K Kt 3, followed by B to K Kt 2 if he can; if not, then by Kt to K B 3, and afterwards the Bishop behind the Knight.

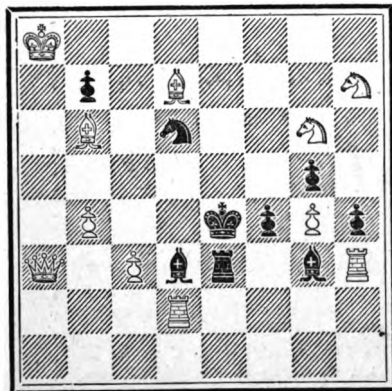
Our friend the odds receiver will see that we are chary of bringing our Queen out early, and he will do well to imitate our example and keep her as much in the background as possible, by following which course and making use of the above hints he will soon be promoted a step higher.

PROBLEMS.**No. 97.—By R. P. Fox.****BLACK.****WHITE.**

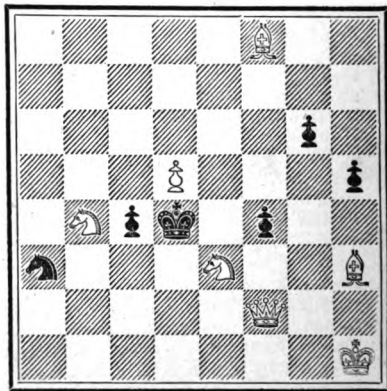
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 98.—By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 99.—By F. W. MARTINDALE.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in two moves.

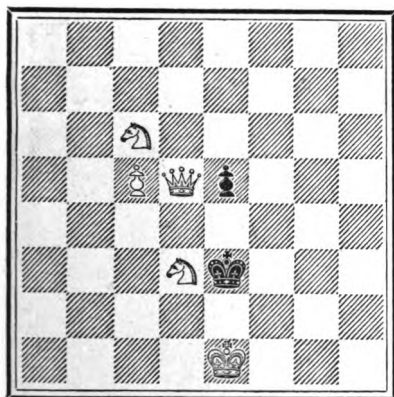
No. 100.—By J. W. ABBOTT.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 101.—By G. J. E. BARBIER.

BLACK.

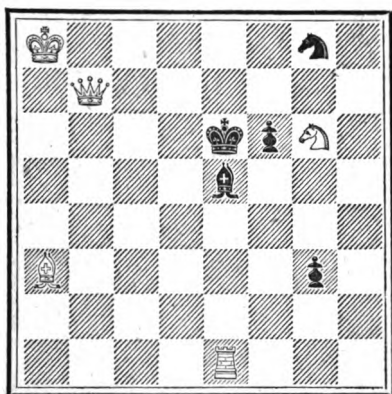


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 102.—By C. CALLANDER.

BLACK.

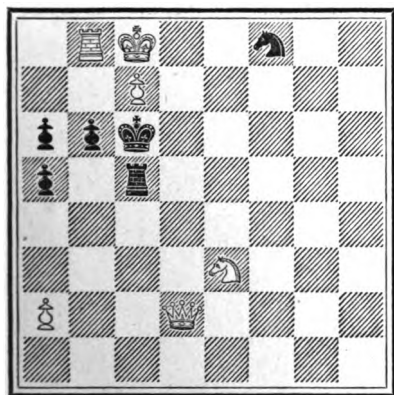


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 103.—By Herr KLING.

BLACK.

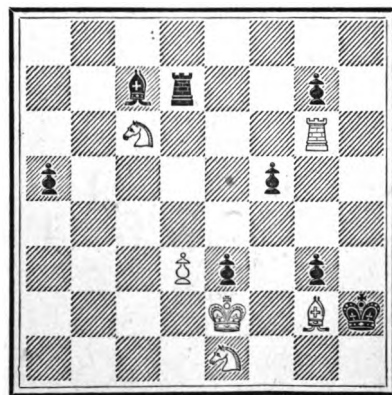


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 104.—By W. S. PAVITT.

BLACK.



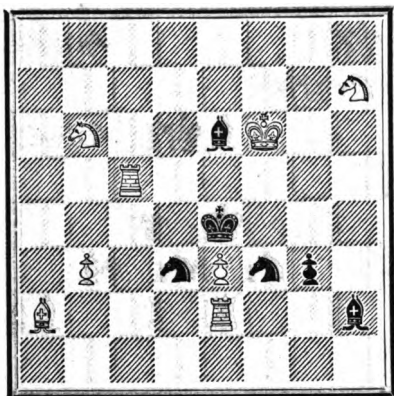
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

C

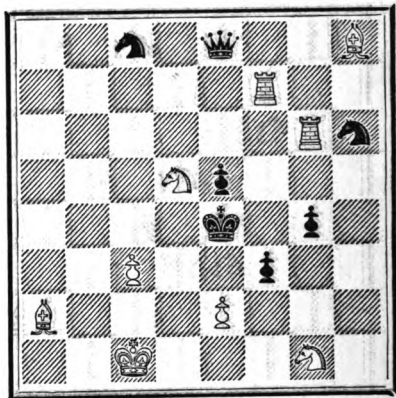
PROBLEMS.

No. 105.—By A. CYRUS PEARSON.

BLACK.**WHITE.**

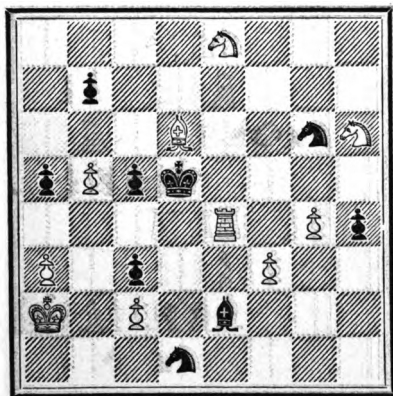
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 106.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.**WHITE.**

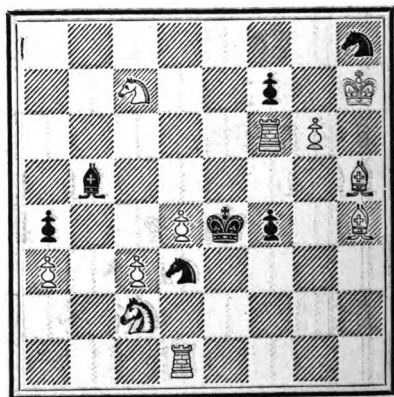
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 107.—By P. K. (of Wartemberg).

BLACK.**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 108.—By F. W. LORD.

BLACK.**WHITE.**

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

No. 89.

White.

- 1 B to K R 2
- 2 Mates accordingly

Black.

- 1 Anything

No. 90.

- 1 R to Q 6
- 2 B, Kt, or R mates

- 1 Plays

No. 91.

- 1 B to K Kt 7
- 2 Kt from Q 5 to K 3 ch
- 3 B mates

- 1 K moves (a)
- 2 K to Q 6

(a)

- 2 B to Q 4
- 3 B mates

- 1 P takes Kt
- 2 K moves

No. 92.

- 1 Kt to Q 3
- 2 R to Q 7
- 3 Mates accordingly

- 1 B or P takes Kt (a)
- 2 Any move

(a)

- 2 Kt takes R
- 3 Mates accordingly

- 1 B takes P
- 2 Anything

No. 93.

- 1 R to Kt sq
- 2 R to K Kt 2
- 3 R or B mates

- 1 Q takes R
- 2 Plays

No. 94.

- 1 Kt to K R 4
- 2 R to K 3 ch
- 3 Q mates

- 1 R to Q Kt sq
- 2 K takes R

No. 95.

- 1 Kt to K B 2
- 2 Q takes Kt P ch
- 3 R mates

- 1 K P takes Kt
- 2 Kt takes Q

No. 96.

- 1 B to K 2
- 2 K to B 2
- 3 K to Kt 2
- 4 B or Kt mates

- 1 Kt to R 6
- 2 P to Kt 6 ch
- 3 Anything

MR. J. C. ROMNEY'S PROBLEM.

- 1 Q to Q B 8
- 2 Q to K 6
- 3 R to R 4
- 4 Q or R mates

- 1 K to Q 5 (a)
- 2 K to B 4
- 3 Any move

(a)

- 2 P to B 5
- 3 R takes P
- 4 R or Q mates

- 1 K to Q 3
- 2 Anything
- 3 Anything

GAME 97.

Played at Berlin Feb. 20, 1842.

Allgaier Gambit.

White.	Black.
VON DER LASA.	Major JAENISCH.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to K 5	5 P to K R 4 (a)
6 B to B 4	6 R to R 2
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 3 (b)
8 Kt to Q 3	8 B to K 2 (c)
9 Q B takes P	9 B takes P ch
10 P to Kt 3	10 B to Kt 4
11 Q to Q 2	11 B takes B
12 Kt takes B	12 P to R 5
13 Kt to B 3	13 P to R 6 (d)
14 Castles Q R	14 P to Q B 3
15 Q R to K sq	15 Kt to K 2
16 K R to B sq	16 K to Q 2
17 P to K 5	17 K to B 2 (e)
18 P takes P ch	18 Q takes P
19 Kt to K 4	19 Q to R 3
20 Kt to Kt 5	20 B to K 3
21 Kt takes R	21 B takes B (f)
22 Kt to Q 5 ch	22 Kt takes Kt
23 Q takes Q	23 B takes R
24 R takes B	24 Kt to Q 2
25 P to B 4, and wins.	

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) This defence, after being analysed and recommended by Kieseritzky, was the favourite one in the 5th and 6th decennium of our century.

(b) Not good, as White can now obtain a won game by 8 Kt takes B P, R takes Kt, 9 B takes R ch, K takes B, 10 B takes P. This discovery, however, was made 16 years after this game was played. The better move is here 7 P to B 6; but even after 7 P to B 6, 8 P takes P, P to Q 3, 9 Kt to Q 3, B to K 2, 10 B to K 3, B takes P ch, 11 K to Q 2, I prefer White's game.

(c) Black could now play P to B 6, &c.—See note b.

(d) By this and the preceding move Black has obtained a passed Pawn (*pion d'est l'âme du jeu*), whilst White has brought all his pieces in action against the opponent's none. This game being played between the two first analytical writers of their age, is a proof that skill will always decide.—*Gran Freund, ist jede Theorie.*

(e) If 17 P to Q 4, White obtains an overwhelming attack by

18 B takes P	18 P takes B
19 Q Kt takes P	19 Kt takes Kt
20 Kt takes Kt	20 R to Kt 2
21 Kt to B 6 ch	21 K to B 2 (best)

22 Q to B 3 ch	22 Kt to B 3
23 P to Q 5	23 B to Q 2
24 P takes Kt	24 B takes P
25 R to Q sq, &c.	

(f) Black has no escape; if

22 B takes B	21 Q takes Kt
23 Kt takes P ch, and wins the Queen, or mates in two more moves.	22 P takes B

GAME 98.

One of eight simultaneous blindfold games played by Mr. J. H. Blackburne at the Union Chess Club, Manchester, 28th November, 1874.

Allgaier Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Mr. BADDELEY.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 K Kt to B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to K Kt 5
5 Kt to K 5	5 B to K 2 (a)
6 B to Q B 4	6 B takes K R P ch
7 K to B sq	7 P to Q 4 (b)
8 P takes P	8 K Kt to R 3
9 P to Q 4	9 Castles (c)
10 Q Kt to B 3	10 B to K B 4
11 B takes P	11 Q to K B 3
12 Q to Q 2	12 B to K Kt 3 (d)
13 K to Kt sq (e)	13 Kt to K B 4
14 Q Kt to K 4 (f)	14 Q to Q Kt 3
15 Kt takes B	15 Q takes Kt (g)
16 B to Q 3	16 B to K B 3
17 Kt takes B ch	17 Q takes Kt
18 B to K 5	18 Q to K Kt 3
19 Q R to K B sq	19 P to K B 3
20 B takes Kt	20 Resigns.

NOTES BY J. WISKER.

(a) An objectionable move without any redeeming feature. Its ostensible purpose is to win a Pawn, but this temporary gain must be restored at once, and Black remains with a bad position. It is noteworthy that, whereas B to Kt 2 is the best defence for Black, B to K 2 is about the very worst. It gives the first player time to develop his Bishop, and affords him an open file for his Rook; whilst both the Black pieces on the King's side are left in bad situations.

(b) This Pawn is given up for the purpose of saving the K Kt P.

(c) The only other feasible move is 9 Q to K B 3, and to this 10 Q Kt to B 3 affords an effective reply.

(d) Best, bad as it is; for if 12 K to Kt 2, White plays 13 B takes Kt ch, and after the exchange of Queens takes the K B for nothing, with check.

(e) The possibility of making this move without at the same time shutting up the King's Rook sternly demonstrates the weakness of 5 B to K 2.

(f) 14 Q R to K B sq followed by P to K Kt 3 would have been stronger still.

(g) Retaking with the K R P would have made matters a trifle better.

GAME 99.

Played by arrangement on the 19th December, at the residence of Mr. Gastineau, Peckham. Four of the best players in London contended, and chance paired Mr. Bird and Herr Zukertort to contend against Messrs. Potter and Wisker. The game, with the notes, which are by Mr. Wisker, has appeared in the *Sportsman*.

Giuoco Piano.

White.	Black.
Messrs. BIRD and ZUKERTORT.	Messrs. WISKER and POTTER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q Kt 4 (a)	5 B to Kt 3
6 P to Q 3	6 P to Q 3
7 P to Q R 4	7 P to Q R 4
8 P to Kt 5	8 Kt to K 2
9 Kt to R 3	9 Kt to Kt 3 (b)
10 B to K Kt 5	10 P to K R 3
11 B to K 3	11 B takes B
12 P takes B (c)	12 Castles
13 Castles	13 P to Q 4 (d)
14 P takes P	14 Kt takes P
15 Q to Q 2	15 K to R 2 (e)
16 B takes Kt	16 Q takes B
17 P to K 4 (f)	17 Q to K 3
18 Kt to B 4	18 P to Q Kt 3
19 P to K R 4 (g)	19 P to K B 3
20 Kt to K 3	20 B to Kt 2 (h)
21 Kt to B 5	21 Q R to Q sq (i)
22 Q to K 3 (j)	22 R to B 2
23 P to Kt 3	23 Kt to B sq
24 Kt to K R 2 (k)	24 Kt to Q 2
25 Kt to Kt 4	25 Kt to Q B 4
26 Q R to Q sq	26 K R to Q 2
27 Kt to B 2	27 Kt takes R P (l)
28 P to Q 4	28 Kt to Kt 7
29 Q R to K sq	29 Kt to Q B 5
30 Q to K 2	30 Kt to Q 3 (m)
31 P to Q 5	31 Q to K sq
32 Kt to Kt 4	32 P to K R 4 (n)
33 Kt takes Kt P (o)	33 K takes Kt
34 Kt takes B P	34 Q to Kt 3
35 Kt takes R P ch	35 K to R sq
36 R to B 6	36 Q to Kt sq
37 P to K Kt 4	37 R to R 2
38 P to Kt 5 (p)	38 Kt takes K P (q)

White.	Black.
39 Q takes Kt	39 R takes Kt
40 Q takes P	40 Q to Kt 2
41 Q R to K B sq	41 R to K Kt sq (r)
42 R from K B sq to K B 4	42 B to B sq
43 K to B 2	43 B to Q 2 (s)
44 Q takes P	44 Q to K R 2
45 R to B 8	45 R takes Kt P (t)
46 P takes R	46 Q to R 7 ch
47 K to K 3	47 Q to Kt 8 ch
48 K to Q 2	48 Q takes Kt P
49 R takes R ch	49 K takes R
50 Q to B 4	50 B takes Q Kt P
51 Q to B 8 ch	51 K to R 2
52 Q to B 5 ch	52 Q takes Q
53 R takes Q, and wins.	

NOTES BY J. WISKEE.

(a) This deviation from the ordinary course in the Giuoco Piano is assuredly not advisable. The White Pawns on the Queen's side become weak, and in order to get up an attack the first players must expose themselves on both flanks.

(b) The White allies have gained nothing by the advance of these Pawns, whilst on the other hand Black's Q Kt has been driven to a better position.

(c) This exchange is in favour of the Black allies, as it tends still further to disunite the White Pawns.

(d) It is not easy to find a better move for Black. 13 P to Q 4 as made gives them a good game.

(e) Threatening P to K B 4.

(f) White thus prevent the advance of the Black K B P, but they still further weaken their Q P.

(g) A hazardous advance. Properly answered their play gains nothing, whilst it exposes yet another Pawn to the assaults of Black.

(h) Black freely allow the adverse Knight to take possession of K B 5.

(i) The Black allies have now thoroughly developed their forces, and the superior position of their Pawns gives them the better game.

(j) Necessary to avert the capture of the King's Pawn.

(k) White foresees that the on-coming of the Black Knight will end in the loss of a Pawn, and they therefore wisely determine to prosecute operations on the King's side. From this point they make the most of their chances.

(l) White could not save this Pawn save at a ruinous sacrifice of position.

(m) Black have gained a passed Pawn and brought back their Knight in safety. Their Bishop is indeed temporarily shut out, but he can be easily brought into action again at Q B sq.

(n) A grave error which throws away the game. By simply taking Kt with Kt and then moving R to Q 3 Black would have preserved their advantage.

(o) Very finely played.

(p) The on-coming of these Pawns constitutes the great strength of White's game.

(q) This attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the day is frustrated by the unfortunate position of the Black Bishop.

(r) The K R P could not be taken on account of R to K B 8 ch followed after the exchange of Rooks by Q to B 5 ch.

(s) A miscalculation. The game could have been drawn by moving the Bishop backwards and forwards.

(t) White's last move leaves them with no better resources.

GAME 100.

Played in the City of London Handicap, between Messrs. Wisker and Stevens, the former conceding the odds of Pawn and two moves.

Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.

White.

Mr. STEVENS.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 P to Q 4
- 3 B to Q 3
- 4 P to K 5
- 5 P to K R 4
- 6 B to K Kt 5
- 7 B to B 6
- 8 P to R 5
- 9 Kt to Q 2
- 10 P to K B 4
- 11 P takes P
- 12 B takes B
- 13 R to R 8 ch
- 14 Kt to R 3
- 15 B takes Kt
- 16 Q to K 2
- 17 P to Q R 3 (e)
- 18 Kt to Kt 5 ch
- 19 R takes R
- 20 Castles
- 21 P to K 6 (f)
- 22 P takes P dis ch
- 23 Q to K 6 ch
- 24 Kt to Kt 3
- 25 Kt to R sq
- 26 Q takes Kt P
- 27 Kt to K 6 ch (h)
- 28 P to B 3 (i)
- 29 Kt to Q 4
- 30 Q to Kt 3 (j)
- 31 Q to B 2 (k)
- 32 Q takes Q
- 33 K to Q 2
- 34 P to B 4
- 35 K to B 3
- 36 K to Kt 3 (l)
- 37 K takes P

Black.

Mr. WISKER.

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

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) The usual and better move, I think, is P takes P, threatening at once Q to R 4 ch, and Q takes K P.

(b) 8 Q Kt to B 3 seems to me better.

(c) The right move, and far superior to the show *coup* 14 Kt to Q 4, after which White would obtain a fine attack by 15 Kt to Kt 5 ch, K to K 2, 16 B takes P, R takes B, 17 Q to R 5.

(d) Very well played. The move develops Black's game, reduces the power of action of the adverse Queen, and prepares a good attack in case White Castles.

(e) Perhaps necessary, and yet weakening.

(f) Much too showy to be sound; 21 Kt to Kt 3 was the proper move. Black pursues the attack now in a very vigorous style.

(g) This and the following move are the introduction of a fine and decisive combination. Mr. Wisker's play through the whole middle game deserves high praise.

(h) White dare not take the offered Pawn, as the following examination shows:—

27 R takes P (or A)
28 R to Q sq
29 R to Q 2
30 Kt to B 3

27 Q to K 8 ch
28 Q to K 6 ch
29 R to Q 2
30 R takes R, and wins.

(A)

27 P takes P
28 K to Q 2
29 K to B sq

27 Q to B 4 ch
28 Q to Kt 5 ch
29 Kt to Q 5, and forces the game.

(i) Again the Pawn cannot be taken, *e.g.*—

28 P takes P

(If 28 R takes P, Q to K 8 ch, 29 R to Q sq, Q to K 6 ch, 30 R to Q 2, R to Q 2.)

29 Kt to Kt 5

28 Q to Q 4

(If 29 R to K sq, Q takes Q P, followed up by R to Q 2.)

30 K to Q 2
31 K to B sq

29 Q to B 4 ch
30 Q to Kt 5 ch
31 R to K 7.

(j) Black threatened mate in two moves by Q takes P ch. The best reply was 30 Kt to B 3, which would have enabled White to protract the contest for a long time.

(k) If P takes Kt, Black mates in two moves.

(l) If 36 Kt takes R
37 K takes P
38 K moves

36 P takes Kt
37 B to K 5 ch
38 B to Kt 8.

GAME 101.

Another of the Manchester Blindfold Games.
Vienna Game.

White.

Mr. BLACKBURN.

1 P to K 4
2 Q Kt to B 3
3 P to K B 4
4 Kt to K B 3
5 K B to Q Kt 5 (b)
6 B takes Kt
7 P to Q 3
8 Castles
9 Q to K 2
10 B takes P
11 P to Q R 4
12 B to K 3

Black.

Mr. BACKHOUSE.

1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3
3 P to Q 3 (a)
4 Kt to Q B 3
5 B to Q 2
6 B takes B
7 Q to K 2 (c)
8 Castles
9 P takes K B P
10 P to K R 3
11 P to K Kt 4
12 P to K Kt 5 (d)

White.	Black.
13 K Kt to Q 4	13 B to Q 2
14 Kt to K B 5	14 Q to K 3 (e)
15 B to Q 4	15 R to Kt sq
16 Q to K 3	16 Kt to R 2 (f)
17 B takes Q R P	17 B to B 3 (g)
18 P to R 5	18 K to Q 2
19 P to Q R 6	19 B to K Kt 2
20 P takes P	20 B takes Kt P
21 Kt takes B (h)	21 R takes Kt
22 B to Q 4	22 R to K Kt 3
23 R to Q R 7	23 B to B 3
24 B to Kt 6	24 R to Q B sq
25 B to R 5 (i)	25 K to Q sq
26 R takes Q B P	26 R takes R
27 Q to Kt 6	27 Q to Q 2
28 Q to Kt 8 ch	28 K to K 2
29 B takes R (j)	29 Kt to Kt 4
30 P to Q Kt 4	30 Kt to K 3
31 B to R 5 (k)	31 Q to Q Kt 2
32 Q to K R 8	32 Q to Q 2 (l)
33 Kt to Q 5 ch	33 B takes Kt
34 P takes B	34 Kt to K B sq
35 R to K sq ch	35 Kt to K 3
36 P takes Kt	36 R takes P
37 R takes R ch	37 P takes R
38 Q to Kt 7 ch	Resigns.

NOTES BY J. WISKER.

(a) P to Q 4 is much better. The effect of the move in the text is to give White a very favourable form of the King's Gambit Declined.

(b) It is doubtful whether B to Q B 4 be not better, considering that Black's K B is locked up. The move adopted tends to relieve the second player.

(c) Black should have exchanged Pawns, playing afterwards B to K 2. White can so readily advance his Pawns on the Queen's side that Castling on that side must end unfavourably.

(d) The advance of these Pawns tends only to drive Mr. Blackburne's pieces to more advantageous squares, without in any degree contributing to an attack on the King's side.

(e) Taking the Knight would have been rather worse, as the first player would have doubled his Rooks and then have moved B to Q 4 at the proper moment.

(f) If P to Q Kt 3 a Pawn is equally lost by Kt takes Q P ch.

(g) 17 P to Q Kt 3 is worse than useless on account of P to Q R 5 in reply.

(h) The blindfold player, having won a Pawn, prefers to simplify matters. In an ordinary game he would doubtless have chosen B to Q 4 at once, or P to Q 4, with the view of maintaining his fine position.

(i) A very clever manœuvre; yet if Black had played Kt to B 3 for his next move he might have made a longer fight.

(j) Very good again. Taking with the Bishop is quite safe, as the second player can bring nothing to the rescue on the Queen's side. The whole game is an excellent specimen of blindfold chess on the part of the first player.

(k) This move prepares for the blow which is struck on the next move. Black, on his part, has no mode of avoiding Scylla without encountering Charybdis. White could also have won the Queen by B takes P ch.

(1) If he move the Knight to Kt 4, White may check in the same way, threatening afterwards Q to Q 8 ch. If the Rook be played, White wins at least a third Pawn. Kt to K B sq seems the best resource, but bad is the best.

GAME 102.

Played at Bonn, November 25th, 1839.

Evans's Gambit.

White.	Black.
V. D. LASA.	V. D. GOLTZ.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to Q B 3	5 B to R 4
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3 (a)
7 P to Q 4	7 P takes P
8 P takes P	8 B to Kt 3
9 P to Q 5	9 Q Kt to K 2
10 B to Kt 2 (b)	10 P to K B 3
11 P to Q R 4	11 P to Q R 4
12 Kt to Q 4 (c)	12 Kt to Kt 3
13 P to B 4	13 Kt to R 3
14 K to R sq	14 Castles
15 Kt to K 6	15 B takes Kt
16 P takes B	16 Q to K 2 (d)
17 Kt to B 3	17 P to B 3
18 B to R 3	18 B to B 4
19 B takes B	19 P takes B
20 R to Q Kt sq	20 K R to Q sq
21 Q to Kt 3	21 K R to Kt sq (e)
22 K R to Q sq	22 Kt to B sq (f)
23 P to R 3 (g)	23 K to R sq
24 P to B 5	24 P to K Kt 3 (h)
25 P to Kt 4	25 P takes P
26 Kt P takes P	26 Kt to Kt sq
27 R to K Kt sq	27 R to R 2 (i)
28 Q to Kt 6	28 Q R to R sq
29 Kt to K 2	29 Kt to Q 2
30 Q to B 7	30 R to Q sq
31 R takes P, and wins. (j)	

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

- (a) 6 Kt to B 3 is his strongest continuation.
 (b) The move in the text, played in this variation first by Labourdonnais against A. MacDonnell, is inferior to 10 P to K 5.
 (c) This continuation of the attack was very much favoured in the early youth of the Evans's Gambit; its riper age preferred the immediate development of the Q Kt.
 (d) If 16 Kt to K 2, White obtains a fine attack with 17 P to Kt 4.
 (e) 21 R to Q 5 was better, I think.

(f) If 22 Kt takes P, White wins by 23 R to Q 7, Q to K sq, 24 R takes Q Kt P, R takes R, 25 Q takes R, K to R sq, 26 P to K 7, Kt to Kt 3 [Kt to Kt sq, 27 B to B 7], 27 Kt to Q 5, P takes Kt, 28 B to Kt 5, Q to K Kt sq, 29 Q takes R, Q takes Q, 30 P to K 8 Queening ch, Q takes Q, 31 B takes Q, P takes P, 32 R to Kt 8, Kt to Kt sq, 33 B to B 7, Kt to K 2, 34 B takes Kt, Kt takes B, 35 R to Q B 8, &c.

(g) Preventing the only manoeuvre (Kt to Kt 5 and Kt to K 4 or K 6) which could improve Black's game.

(h) Black's position is helpless, but this move makes matters worse.

(i) Better was 27 P to Kt 3.

(j) If 31 Q R to B sq, 32 Q to Kt 3.

GAME 103.

Played in the City of London Handicap between Messrs. Bird and Stow, the former giving the odds of the Queen's Knight.

Remove White's Queen's Knight.

King's Bishop's Pawn Opening.

White.	Black.
MR. BIRD.	MR. STOW.
1 P to K B 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to K 3	2 P to K Kt 3 (a)
3 P to Q B 3	3 P to Q B 4 (b)
4 P to Q Kt 3	4 K Kt to B 3
5 B to Kt 2	5 B to Kt 2
6 B to K 2	6 Kt to B 3
7 P to K Kt 4 (c)	7 Kt to K 5
8 R to Q B sq	8 P to K 4 (d)
9 P to K R 4	9 Kt to Kt 6
10 R to R 2	10 Kt takes B
11 Q takes Kt	11 P takes P
12 P to R 5	12 P takes K P
13 P takes K P	13 Q to Q 3
14 P to R 6	14 B to B 3
15 R to Kt 2 (e)	15 B to R 5 ch
16 K to Q 2 (f)	16 B to Kt 4
17 Kt to B 3	17 B takes R P
18 R to K B sq	18 B to K 3
19 K to B sq	19 Castles (Q R)
20 B to R 3 (g)	20 P to Q 5
21 P to Kt 5	21 P to Q 6 (h)
22 Q to Q 2	22 B to Kt 2
23 K R to B 2	23 Q to Q 4
24 P to B 4	24 Q to Q 3
25 P to K 4	25 Kt to K 4
26 Q to R 5 (i)	26 Kt takes Kt
27 R takes Kt	27 P to Q 7 ch
28 K to Q sq	28 B to Kt 5
29 Q takes R P	29 Q to Q 6 (j)
30 Q to R 8 ch	30 K to B 2

White resigns.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) In the first number of this Magazine (February, 1874) will be found a game between Herr Zukertort and Mr. Cohen, the former giving the same odds and adopting the same opening as Mr. Bird in the present game. The notes are by ourselves, and after expressing an opinion that 1 P to Q 4 is the best answer to White's first move, whether in even games or otherwise, we go on to say in note (b), "Pawn to K Kt 3, followed by B to Kt 2 for the 2nd and 3rd moves of the second player, form a good mode of defence even between equal players in this opening, and in games at odds should be still more advantageous, as thereby the first player's contemplated moves of P to Q Kt 3 and B to Q Kt 2 are completely foiled." This opinion is repeated by Mr. Blackburne in the April number in noting a game between Herr Zukertort and Count de Kostaki Epoureano. Mr. Stow admits that he adopted the defence from having seen it recommended in this Magazine, and as he did so in the present instance with successful results, we cannot refrain from pointing it out as a proof that we are of some use to our subscribers. We notice that the *Chess Record* prefers 1 P to K 4, followed of course by 2 P to Q 3 when defending this opening at the above odds. We do not share our contemporary's views in this respect, but indicate the variation for the benefit of any of our readers who may like to give it a trial.

(b) White's last move makes it unnecessary for Mr. Stow to play his Bishop immediately to Kt 2, and he therefore, with very good judgment, deploys on the Queen's side.

(c) Kt to K B 3 is *per se* sounder, but how difficult then for the first player to get up any attack!

(d) Excellently played. Black has evidently a well-opened game, and his pieces are favourably disposed for action.

(e) White has no good move whatever at his disposal.

(f) K to Q sq would seem better here.

(g) P to Kt 5 is better here.

(h) A killing move.

(i) Proof sufficient that the game is hopelessly gone. Kt to R 2 may seem the best way of prolonging it a little, but would have been well replied to by Kt to Kt 5, followed after the exchange of the Knights by Q to Q 5.

(j) Mr. Stow sees that the threatened check with the Queen signifies nothing. Altogether he has played the game with a skill something above what is to be expected from his classified strength, and we apprehend that he will be promoted to a higher grade in any future tourney.

GAME 104.

Played at a simultaneous sitting at the Sheffield Athenæum Chess Club, on the 7th of October, 1874.

White.	Black.
MR. BLACKBURNE.	REV. S. W. EARNshaw.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 B to Q B 4
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 B to Q B 4	4 B to K Kt 5
5 P to Q B 3	5 Q to K 2
6 P to Q 4 (a)	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 Q Kt to B 3 (b)
8 K to R sq	8 Kt to K B 3
9 B to Q 3	9 Castles (K R)
10 Q to K sq (c)	10 B takes K Kt (d)

White.	Black.
11 P takes B	11 P takes P
12 P takes P	12 Q R to K sq (e)
13 Q to Kt 3	13 K to R sq
14 P to Q R 4	14 P to Q R 3 (f)
15 R to Q R 2	15 R to K Kt sq
16 Q R to K Kt 2	16 K Kt to Q 2
17 B to Q Kt 2	17 P to K B 4 (g)
18 P takes P	18 Kt to K B 3
19 Q to K R 4	19 Q to K B 2
20 R to Kt 6	20 Kt to Q sq (h)
21 Kt to Q 2	21 P to Q 4
22 P to Q B 4	22 P to Q B 3
23 P takes P	23 P takes P
24 B to K 5	24 B to K 2 (i)
25 K R to K Kt sq	25 Q Kt to B 3
26 K R to K Kt 3	26 Q R to K B sq (j)
27 Kt to K 4 (k), and	
White won.	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) The same move as made by Morphy in the game with Mr. Boden, published in our December number. Steinitz, in noting the game, and the Editor of the *Sportsman* in republishing the same from our pages, express the opinion that the sacrifice is unsound. We hope this condemnation will be a source of consolation to those who may fall victims to its adoption by their opponents. Equally soothing no doubt was the dictum of the learned advocate when informing his client that he could not be put into the stocks. If the legs of the latter testified to the contrary, why so much the worse for the legs.

(b) Better than P takes P, discovering check.

(c) We must say that we like White's position, while at the same time we are unable to point out where Black has gone astray; but then why is not the latter in possession of that advantage which ought to have accrued to him from the other player's move of 6 P to Q 4?

(d) A natural move, and what otherwise he is to do with his Bishop one does not see; but it strengthens White's centre, and puts him in possession of the K Kt file. It therefore cannot be good. We should say the right line of play was to move Q R to K sq; White's K P would then be weak, but can, we think, be efficiently protected, and if it can, then we certainly prefer White's position.

(e) Not good now. He may want this square for his Kt.

(f) Black cannot afford to lose this time, though it must be admitted that he has no very plausible move at his disposal. K R to Kt sq, as it must be adopted immediately, may as well be made now.

(g) Does nothing to ward off the attack, and is not therefore an advisable sacrifice. He might have played P to K B 3 or Kt to B sq.

(h) This he should not have done; as long as the Kt stood at Q B 3 White's threatened move of P to B 4 was to some extent neutralised, as Black could reply with B to Q 5.

(i) Natural, but not wise, as White can now bring the other Rook on to the K Kt file. Black's only move here was Q R or K R to K B sq.

(j) If 26 P to K R 3 White replies 27 R to R 3.

(k) The continuations would be as follows :—

28 B takes Kt	27 P takes Kt
29 R takes Q	28 Q takes B (A)
	29 B takes R (if R takes R, P takes P simply.)

30 Q takes P ch, and mates in two more moves.

(A)

29 B to B 4	28 Kt P takes B
30 B takes Q	29 R takes R best
	30 R takes R

31 B to Kt 6, winning easily. However, 30 R to Kt 2 would be Black's best move, in which case White could scarcely force the win on account of the awkward advance of Black's K P. The score does not show how the game really proceeded, but as Black lost it was no doubt by one of the two modes of play above indicated. According to our opinion, White, on his 27th move, should have played R to R 3, which would have forced the game at once.

THE LIVERPOOL CHESS CLUB.

THIS Club, which for some time has not been able to afford sufficient facilities for play to its members, has at length been able to secure a suitable and comfortable meeting-room at the "Palatine," 25, Cable-street, Liverpool. The new room is centrally situated, and possesses sufficient capacity to satisfy the requirements of the Club, and it is confidently expected that an additional impetus to play will be given. Some changes in the executive of the Club have been made. Mr. S. Wright, who has for the last six years faithfully discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary, takes the post of Vice-President, Mr. H. E. Kidson succeeding him in the Secretarial labours, whilst Mr. J. M. Wood retains the office of President.

The Annual Tournament is expected to commence shortly, and it is hoped that the usual Match with Manchester will be played in a few weeks. The financial prospects of the Club are in every respect satisfactory, and it is confidently hoped that an accession of members will consolidate and strengthen its position.

The above particulars have been courteously supplied to us by the new Secretary, Mr. H. E. Kidson, and we hear from another source that the change made in removing the Club is one greatly for the better, and is universally approved of among the members. We are glad that so important an association as the Liverpool Chess Club is now well housed, and trust that the hopes which its present executive not unreasonably entertain may be abundantly realised.

On the 22nd of January Herr Zukertort played 10 simultaneous blindfold games at the Old Change Chess Club, giving, as is his wont, the move to his opponents in half of them. The mental player succeeded in scoring every game.

The Chess-Player's Chronicle for December, which came out late, has a critical notice of Staunton as an author, and treats in succession of his various works. Our contemporary points attention to the fact that the Handbook was *stereotyped* in 1848, and ever afterwards—viz., for 26 years—remained unaltered. This arose from Staunton having disposed of his interest in the copyright, and the publisher apparently imagined the Chess world to be of a Ptolemaic character.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from W. Grimshaw, G. E. Barbier, A. Cyril Pearson, F. C. Collins, G. W. Farrow, J. W. Abbott, W. T. Pierce, J. Pierce, M.A., T. Tarrant, H. Tarrant, C. W., of Sunbury, S. H. Thomas, and A. Townsend.

HUGH BROWNE, Hon. Sec. Nottingham Chess Club.—Thanks for invitation to the annual *soirée* of your Club. We are sorry we were not able to avail ourselves of the opportunity of being present at so agreeable a reunion.

F. C. COLLINS.—Much obliged for number of *Lads of the Village*. It seems well conducted and ought to do good work, for a weekly periodical reaches numbers not otherwise accessible to the influence of the game. We almost hope that some one may be able to lay a successful indictment against your problem therein, and so win the volume of the *City of London Chess Magazine*, which you have promised as a prize.

FREIHERR VON HEYDEBRANDT UND DER LASA.—We beg to express our acknowledgments for your letter of 24th December, giving consent to the publication of your remarks upon Staunton, a permission of which we have availed ourselves.

H. W. B. GIFFORD, Hague Chess Club.—You will perceive we have made use of the information you have been good enough to send us. We shall be very glad to receive further particulars from Professor Baehr.

EAST MARDEN.—We have no reason to suppose that our subscribers, as a body, desire a list of solvers published. Our own experience in the days when we used to send in solutions leads us to think that the habit of so doing detracts from the pleasure afforded by a quiet study of the Problems, and becomes an irksome tax upon time. Of course, however, we are in the hands of our subscribers, and shall be prepared to concede to any general request from them in this, or, in fact, in any other respect. Your solution of No. 92 is met by 1 Q to K B 8. Your other solutions are correct.

H. E. KIDSON, Hon. Sec. Liverpool Chess Club.—Received and much obliged. Communications respecting the proceedings of the club will always be very acceptable.

T. BROWN, Hon. Sec. Sheffield Chess Club.—The games to hand, and for which many thanks. They will appear in next issue. Information respecting your forthcoming general meeting would also oblige for next month.

S. H. THOMAS.—Solutions as sent correct. See Answer to EAST MARDEN. Do you not think that setting oneself the monthly task of sending in a list of solutions is likely to diminish the pleasure of a cosy and leisurely examination of Problems after a hard day's work? In other respects we quite agree with you as to the beneficial effects of Chess upon a mind harassed with business cares, taking, as it does, entire possession of the mind, and clearing the interior sitting-room of all obnoxious intruders.

J. A. CONGDON, President of the American Chess Association.—We consider the prizes you mention for the Centennial Tournament not only ample but handsome. We have no doubt the strong players of this country will be willing to compete for them, and in accordance with your request will endeavour to get them to communicate with you upon the subject. Rules just to hand.

EDITORS of *Australasian* and *Leader*.—Later numbers not arrived.

G. H. D. GOSSIP.—Your two letters to hand, and will be dealt with next month.

C. J. RICHARDSON, Old Change Chess Club.—Thanks for the trouble you have been kind enough to take. Any intelligence from yourself or the secretary will be at all times welcome.

A. ILLINGWORTH, Hon. Sec. Bradford Chess Club.—Much obliged. We shall hope to be favoured by you with information from time to time of the doings of your club.

A Handicap Tournament is now going on at the International Chess Club, Veglio's Restaurant, Euston-road, with 19 entries, each competitor playing two games with every other, and the drawn games counting as half.

THE CITY OF LONDON

CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

THE annual general meeting of the Union Chess Club of Manchester was held on the 15th of January last, and thereat the election of officers took place as follows:—President, Mr. John Baddeley; Vice-President, Mr. W. Tarrant; Secretary, Mr. G. W. Wright; Treasurer, Mr. Pappa; Committee, Messrs. Boyer, Coupe, Glover, McClelland, Smith, and Wood. The accounts showed a fair balance in the Treasurer's hands. The Club Handicap Tournament, which was in progress at the time of the meeting, has since been finished, but particulars of the result are wanting.

The annual meeting of the Endeavour Chess Club was held at their rooms, No. 138, Brixton-road, Brixton, on the 23rd of January last, Mr. George Thatcher in the chair. The Secretary's Report showed that the Club had played 28 matches during the previous twelve months—a larger number, we should say, than ever fought by any other Chess Association during a similar period of time. Of these contests the Endeavour won 15, lost 9, and 4 were drawn. The three prizes which had been competed for in the 1874 Tournament were then presented to the winners—viz., 1st prize, Mr. V. C. Peyer; 2nd prize, Mr. R. J. Leigh; 3rd prize, Mr. Charles P. Kindell. The election of officers for the ensuing year then took place with the following result:—President, Mr. F. H. Mitchell; Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. E. E. Peyer and W. N. Osborne; Committee, Messrs. Clayton, Königs, Pether, V. C. Peyer, Thatcher, and J. Wilson. The Endeavour Chess Club supplies an admirable illustration of what may be achieved by steady hard fighting. It was certainly not a very strong body when it lost a match last year to the 5th class (Rook strength) of the City of London Club. The Brixton players have not had their revenge, nor can they now, for any return match would be an absurdity. We should expect them also to beat the 4th class (Knight strength) of the City Club, though such a contest might well take place and would be very interesting. Of course the two Brixton champions, Messrs. Wilson and Königs, would be almost certain to win their games, and the real battle would lie with the other representatives on both sides.

[March, 1875.]

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Mr. Wilson's strength is shown by the fact that out of the 20 games he played last year in the matches above alluded to he won 18 and lost only 2. A joust is proposed, we believe, between the Endeavour and Bermondsey Chess Clubs. This would be a great fight, we should say. The latter old-established confraternity will not surrender its supremacy without a struggle, and its three champions, Messrs. Keats, Beardsell, and Watts, are formidable antagonists. We should be inclined to imagine, in fact, that the younger Club, notwithstanding the progress it has made during the past year, will scarcely achieve a victory upon the present occasion over the Bermondsey veterans, unless, indeed, the latter have rusted, for we have not heard anything of them for a long time.

The annual general meeting of the Sheffield Athenæum Chess Club was held on the 26th January. The President (Dr. J. C. Hall) occupied the chair, and spoke of the satisfactory condition of the Club, both as to members and finances, and briefly commented on the events of the past year. It was decided to subscribe £3 8s. in the name of the Club to the testimonial to Herr Lowenthal, the veteran player. The President, Dr. J. C. Hall; the Vice-President, Mr. G. B. Cocking; and the Hon. Sec., Mr. Thomas Brown, were respectively re-elected; and Messrs. A. Davy, Godwin, H. Davy, and Shaw were elected as the Council for the coming year. The annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association will, on the invitation of the Athenæum Club, be held in Sheffield in April next. Votes of thanks to the Council and the Chairman closed the proceedings.

It is with the greatest pleasure that we announce the re-establishment of the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club, an association which has been for some time extinct. On the 30th of January Mr. Blackburne played a blindfold match against 10 of the members of this Club, in which he won 5 games, lost 1, and the remaining 4 were given up as drawn for want of time to finish them.

We learn that there is a chance of the resuscitation of the Bow and Bromley Chess Club. We hope that the efforts which are being made in that behalf may be successful, for we do not like to hear of any Chess regiment being disbanded.

On the 1st of February a match took place between the Endeavour (Brixton) and the Gresham (Messrs. Morley's) Chess Clubs, with 7 players on each side. It was won by the Brixton players, but only by a majority of one game, a result most creditable to their opponents. The following is the score:—

Endeavour Club.	Won.	Gresham Club.	Won.
Königs	1	Vyse (1 drawn)	0
Wilson	1	Rodgersson	1
V. C. Peyer	1	Penprase	1
McLeod	2	Shorthose	0
Izard	0	Scott	2
E. E. Peyer	2	Rayner	0
Hutchins	0	Griffiths	2
	<hr/> 7		<hr/> 6

We made allusion in our last issue to the projected establishment of a West-End branch of the City of London Chess Club, to consider the feasibility of which a Sub-Committee had been formed. A meeting of this body took place on the 2nd of February, at the residence of C. G. Gümpel, Esq., 49, Leicester-square, there being present the following gentlemen—viz., Messrs. Ballard, Bird, Bussy, Down, Gastineau, Grady, Gümpel, Lowenthal, Pfahl, Potter, Rabbeth (who presided on the occasion), Rosenbaum, Thomson, Vyse, Walker, Walrond, and Wisker. An animated discussion took place, in which the financial and social aspects of the question were fully gone into, and in which many of those present expressed themselves in favour of forming a distinct Club, but ultimately the original proposition that a West-End branch of the City Club, to meet on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, should be formed, was carried by a majority of votes. The next question was as to quarters, and five of the members of the Committee were deputed to arrange about obtaining suitable rooms, after which the meeting resolved itself into a very pleasant Chess party, and being hospitably entertained by Mr. Gümpel, various of those present braved the latchkey side of midnight by an hour or two.

A Chess Tournament has been going on in the 35th Royal Sussex Regiment, stationed at Curragh Camp, Ireland, and is just finished. There were four prizes—viz., text-books of the game—but our information does not go to the extent of stating who are the winners, which we are sorry for, as we should have wished to have rendered them their just due. This is the third tournament that has been played in the regiment during the last seven or eight months amongst the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, principally, as we understand, the former. We are not surprised to hear that soldiers, as a rule, take more pleasure in gambling than in Chess at present, nor are we discouraged at finding that after cards their favourite recreation is draughts, the simplicity of the latter being, of course, a great recommendation in their eyes. All this matters little; the day of small things is not to be despised; Chess rides upon the wings of education, and will have its own time when the masses are intelligent. The principal admirers of the game in the Royal Sussex Regiment are, as might be expected, the non-commissioned officers, and we hear of an amusing incident which occurred in relation to one of these and his superior officer at the Curragh Camp. The latter had been accustomed to exchange notes on Chess matters with his subordinate, but one day he sent an order just before the dinner hour directing a certain duty to be performed at once. Much to his surprise and vexation, he found afterwards that his order had not been obeyed. This was a very serious matter indeed; discipline must be maintained; so the offender was sent for, and taxed with the misdemeanour of which he had presumably been guilty. He, however, denied having received the note, whereupon the messenger

was summoned to the spot, when the secret came out; history for the billionth time repeated itself—the cause of the mischief was feminine. Most masculine misfortunes are, no doubt, due to the same hurtful agency. The note had been given to the wife of the N. C. O. She, thinking it was the usual Chess nonsense (to her), from which she and the dinner had suffered on previous occasions, had very coolly put the order under a plate until after the meal. The moral and *Punch's* well-known advice would seem to be synonymous, and if acted up to would evidently conduce to the benefit of generations yet unborn, seeing that they would still remain so.

The return match between the Gresham and Old Change Chess Clubs took place on the 8th of February, victory declaring for the former, who scored 10 games as against 3 secured by their opponents, and there was one draw. The following was the score:—

Gresham Club.	Won.	Old Change Club.	Won.
Vyse	2	Webber	0
Rodgersen	1	Richardson	1
Penprase	2	Edwards	0
Rayner	2	West	0
Lockett	1	Plyer	1
Griffiths	1	Lloyd (1 drawn)	0
Scott	1	Tasker	1
	10		3

A match between the Gresham and Bow-churchyard Chess Clubs took place on the 11th of February. It was won by the former, the score being 8 to 4 and 2 draws.

The Oxford University Chess Club have elected their officers for the present term with the following result:—President, H.R.H. Prince Leopold; Vice-President, the Hon. H. C. Plunkett; Treasurer, Mr. A. C. Connell; Secretary, Mr. W. Parratt; Committee, Mr. C. Tracy and Mr. H. Gladstone. Herr Steinitz paid the University a visit during the early part of February, and on the 2nd of that month played a simultaneous blindfold match against 7 members of the University Chess Club. This contest took place at the Council Chamber of the Town Hall by the courteous consent of the Mayor of Oxford. Herr Steinitz won 4, lost 1, and the remaining 2 games were left unfinished; one of these would most probably have ended in favour of the blindfold player, while in the other he had the advantage of a Pawn ahead, and would have expected to draw at least. On the 3rd of February Herr Steinitz played simultaneously against all comers. He lost one game, drew another, and scored the rest. The single victor on both these occasions was the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, a double event which says much for his skill.

The Oxford University Chess Club has challenged the Cambridge University Chess Club to play the third annual match, and the challenge has been accepted. The contest will take place on the day before the boat race. Further particulars may come to hand before we go to press, in which case they will be found upon another page.

We learn from the *Field* that Mr. J. W. Lord, the senior wrangler at Cambridge this year, is a member of, and was for some time Secretary of, the Chess Club of that University. Last year Mr. W. Ball, one of the Chess champions of the same Club, was second wrangler and Smith's prizeman. We recommend the consideration of facts such as these to those lovers of the paradoxical who maintain that Chess has an injurious effect upon the intellect, and as we have also heard it argued that the practice of the ancient game in some mysterious way prevents a man from attaining to eminence in the walks of life, we may point attention to another fact not generally known—viz., that M. Grévy, the distinguished French statesman and late President of the Versailles Assembly, is a member of the checkmating fraternity. At no distant date we shall give a list of the eminent men, ancient and modern, who have not been ashamed to be enrolled among the Knights of the Board, men who have "left footprints upon the sands of time," notwithstanding their being handicapped with an attachment to the game of Chess.

The officers of the Cambridge University Chess Club for the present term are the following:—President, Mr. J. N. Keynes; Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Lord (senior wrangler); Treasurer, Mr. A. P. Oddie; and Secretary, Mr. R. Fisher. We understand that a tournament has been commenced between the members of the Cambridge Club with 11 entries.

We have to announce that a Chess Club has been established at the Duke-street Temperance Hotel, Brighton. The first President is Mr. Bennett, and the Secretary is Mr. W. S. Branch. We refrain from the usual commonplace of wishing the new Association every success, and so forth. Our good or evil wishes would have about an equal bearing upon the future—that is to say, none at all. The new Club, if it desire a successful career, must encourage the fighting qualities of its members. Emulation amongst themselves, and a friendly defiance towards the outside Chess world, should be the leading principle with them. They have a good way at the Glasgow Chess Club of effecting the former object. The members are classified according to their strengths 1, 2, 3, and downwards. Now if one of them, say No. 13, thinks himself as strong as No. 12, he challenges the latter to a match, and, according to the result, they either change places or maintain their previous positions. In the latter case No. 13 cannot repeat the challenge for a certain period of time—three months, we believe—during which interval he does his utmost to improve his play, a course which is likewise followed by his victorious antagonist, who also has an eye to becoming No. 11. The collective ambition of the Club must not be neglected in the meanwhile. There should be matches with other Associations over the board, if possible, and if not, by correspondence. The mainspring of a Club is an energetic Secretary, one who is constantly devising contests of every description, who

is scandalised at seeing members staring vacantly at each other, and immediately sets them to play, who objects to anything like apathy, and makes it a point to stir every one up. Sending an account of Club doings to the Chess Press is a good thing, though here we may be thought interested, but members like to see the body to which they belong taken notice of, and there is nothing censurable if they take pleasure in seeing their own names mentioned. Moreover, publicity tends to an accession of numbers, and in other respects has a clearly beneficial effect. These are theses we have often maintained, but Secretaries, as a rule, turn a deaf ear, and all our wise charming is in vain.

We beg to call the attention of our Problem contributors to the fact that all compositions now being sent in to this journal, including those published in our February number, are eligible for prizes. In deference to the opinions of some upon whose judgment we rely, we have decided that the contribution of *three* Problems in the course of the year shall qualify for the competition. It is indifferent of what description these may be; for instance, the contributor of three productions, one only of which is in four moves, may win a prize in respect of that composition; or if one only be in three moves, still he may win one of the prizes for the three-movers, and so on. It is needless to add that three contributions are only intended as a minimum, and that all compositions of any author which we publish will share in the competition. This may seem to give the contributors of six or nine problems a better chance of a prize than those who send in a lesser number, but we do not think the latter will have any ground of complaint in this respect, seeing that it was open to them to have favoured us with a larger number of their productions. Towards the end of the year it will be necessary for us to take special precautions so that no Problem in our hands shall lose its chance for want of publication, and certainly we will rather publish a double quantity in our last number than that there should be any failure in this respect.

The chief Handicap Tournament of the City of London Chess Club has entered upon its final phase. In Section A Messrs. Potter and Maas have both cleared the Fifth Round, and are the last two players left in that section. They will, therefore, have to fight together for 1st and 2nd prizes, the odds between them being the Pawn and two moves. The result of the duel between Messrs. Potter and Stow in the Fifth Round was rather unexpected. The latter gentleman had to receive a Knight, for which odds he is certainly too strong in ordinary play, and he won the first game, so that it seemed a very poor look-out for the odds-giver. However, the latter won the next game, so that a third had to be played between them. The consciousness of this being the deciding game upon which everything depended undoubtedly had an effect upon Mr. Stow. He evidently felt nervous, and could not play up to

his strength, and getting an unfavourable position he in the end succumbed. Mr. Maas's opponent in the Fifth Round was Mr. Pfahl, and a hard fight was expected, but, however, Mr. Maas won two games and lost none, though one was drawn. Mr. Pfahl had to concede the move in each game, and, slight as that distinction may seem, he was evidently overmatched through it. In Section B Mr. V. C. Peyer, 4th class (Knight strength) has likewise cleared his Fifth Round. He will have to play either Mr. Kunwald, 4th class, or Mr. Chappell, 3rd class, for the 3rd and 4th prizes.

The Junior Handicap at the same Club has also been proceeding, and the pairing for the Fourth Round is as follows :—Section A, Cutler *v.* Edwards or Stevens; Maas *v.* J. Hill, Mainland or Rabbeth *v.* Lowson or V. C. Peyer. Section B, Dr. Batt *v.* Block; Grace *v.* Atkinson or Day; Rodgersson *v.* Gumpel or Holman. The survivors of this Round will be prize-holders.

On the 15th of February the Endeavour Chess Club played a match against the Alexandra (Poplar) Chess Club. This contest took place at the rooms of the former Association, 138, Brixton-road, and resulted in the defeat of the East-End players, the score being Endeavour 8, Alexandra 2, and 4 draws. Recently also the energetic Brixton Club played a match against the St. Andrews Chess Club of Stockwell, the players of the latter, at their own request, being conceded the odds of the Queen's Knight by their opponents. The result was a most decisive victory for the odds-givers, who scored every game—namely, eight. We are informed also of a match which took place between the Endeavour and Ibis Clubs in January last. The strongest players of the former, as we understand, did not take part in the battle, and a close contest ensued, resulting, however, in favour of the Brixton representatives, who won 6, lost 5, and 1 was drawn.

We have received a communication from the Secretary of the Endeavour Club, in which he takes exception to some remarks of ours in last number, which implied the possibility of that energetic body competing for the trophy offered by the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, which supposition of ours he attributes to "a slip of the pen." We can assure him that the nib in question did not go a-skating upon that occasion. We are aware that the Endeavour is *not* a Working Men's Club, but we do not see that any superiority is implied in that negative. All these caste distinctions are nothing to us, and personally our sympathies are not less, but rather more, with any Association that bears what we consider the highly-honourable title of a "Working Men's Club," any depreciatory allusions to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. What we respect in the Endeavour is that it has not disdained to try its skill against all manner of Chess Associations, the same being principally composed of those who are the representatives of the intellectual power that is latent in the

working masses; thereby the Brixton players have earned and maintain their place in the Chess world. What we should not esteem in them is that they, by virtue of their social position, should claim any greater standing than those whom we have alluded to, and who in our eyes are an honour to Chess. We have no sympathy, and never shall have, with notions of that kind. In the brotherhood of the ancient game we consider that all players of it are equal. In reference to the special matter of the trophy we are not aware that there is anything to prevent any amateur Chess Association from competing for the same. It might have to connect itself with the Institute Union, but need not, as far as we are aware, declare itself to be a Working Men's Club.

On the 16th of February Mr. Blackburne played eight simultaneous blindfold games at the Gresham Chess Club, Wood-street, E.C. His opponents were Messrs. Rodgerson, Rayner, Cowell, Scott, Penprase, Sampson, Griffiths, and Shorthose. Messrs. Scott and Griffiths won their games; the other six were scored by the blindfold player.

We mentioned last month that a match was proposed between the old and new members of the City of London Club, the qualification of the former being their election previous to the 1st of January, 1871. This contest came off on the 19th of February, with fifteen players on each side, and it excited a good deal of interest. The result proved the capacity of the elders so far to hold their own, for the match was drawn, the score being seven each, and one *remise*. The following is the pairing:—

Old Members.	Won.	New Members.	Won.
Down	1	Vyse	0
Standing	1	G. H. Rippin	0
Webber	1	Beveridge	0
Argall	1	F. W. Lord	0
Humphries	1	Stevens	0
Rudderforth	0	Cohen	1
Taylor (drawn)	—	Atkinson	—
Brain	0	Mainland	1
Murton	0	Gastineau	1
W. G. Howard	0	Rabbeth	1
G. S. Howard	1	Rodgerson	0
Chappell	0	Walker	1
Watts	0	Rosenbaum	1
Manning	0	Bodé	1
Fenton	1	Beardsell	0
	<hr/> 7		<hr/> 7

A special general meeting of the members of the City of London Club will be held on the 5th instant, to sanction the establishment of the West-End Branch, all the preliminaries of which have now been arranged. A match is likely to be arranged between Messrs. Blackburne and Wisker, though it cannot come off at present, the time of the latter being much taken up in the Parlia-

mentary Session. We give a game which we happen to have in our possession, hitherto unpublished, between Messrs. De Vere and Bird. It is an excellent specimen of the former's quiet but telling style. The Problem by Mr. Grimshaw, which we print this month, is one that he sent in to the British Chess Association competition; he believes it not to have been hitherto published anywhere, and the inquiries we have made lead us to the same conclusion. Next month an analytical essay by Herr Zukertort on the Two Knights' Defence will be commenced in this magazine. Mr. Tiltorpe, the new Secretary of the Bedford Club, has commenced an Elementary Chess Class for the members, the subscription to which is only 6d. per quarter, and the proceeds will be expended in prizes. The Chess column in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* has been discontinued, as likewise the one in the *Hornet*. *La Stratégie* contains a *résumé* of Chess doings in England during the year 1874 from the facile pen of M. Alphonse Delaunoy. The republication of the games between La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell continues in the same journal. The *Dubuque Journal* has further contributions upon the subject of an International Chess Notation, one from Mr. H. Meyer, the other from Mr. X. Hawkins. The latter is in favour of a pictorial notation—e.g., 1 ♔ 4, 2 ♞ ♔ ♙ 3, &c. The *Dubuque* also announces the forthcoming appearance of a book of 300 Chess Problems by the able American composer, George E. Carpenter, price to subscribers two dollars per copy. The *Chess Record* informs us of a Handicap Tournament having been set on foot in the new Philadelphia Chess Club, and in which nearly all the leading players have entered. Each player handicaps himself, but, as may be imagined, his decision will not be final. The *Glasgow Herald* Solvers' Tourney is evidently a great success. We took the trouble to count the number of Solutions sent in to two Problems, and found that there were as many, respectively, as 54 and 62 names. We congratulate our contemporary very heartily upon this, heedless of deductions that some will draw. The *Glasgow Herald* informs us of the conclusion of a Tourney which has been in progress at the Central Chess Club. The names of the successful competitors are: J. M'Gregor, 1st prize; J. Court, 2nd prize; W. Bryden, 3rd prize; J. Kirk, 4th prize; J. King, 5th prize; and W. T. M'Culloch, 6th prize. The *Maryland Chess Review* is excellent as usual. Its most noticeable part is a "Christmas Vision," by the Editor, Mr. J. K. Hanshew, in which (under the influence of under-boiled plum pudding, we suppose) he comes across a lunatic of an unpleasant turn of mind, who is accustomed to recreate himself by killing a Chess-player every day, and who propounded to him four peculiar problems to save his life. The *Watertown Re-Union* is noticeable for its extremely well-edited Chess column, and the *Hartford Times* never needs any praise.

DEATH OF MR. DE VERE.

MR. CECIL DE VERE died of consumption, at Torquay, on Tuesday, the 9th day of February last, at the early age of twenty-nine. He would have completed his thirtieth year on the 14th of the same month had he survived to that date. This is a serious loss to the English Chess world; for the deceased, as is well known, was one of that body of strong players who have raised so high the reputation of this country, being as they were the exponents of a school of Chess, which, as we believe, for soundness, depth, accuracy of calculation, and breadth of grasp cannot be matched anywhere, Germany certainly not excepted. There are no present indications of any accession to the list of English champions, and therefore the passing away of one of their number is a great national misfortune. Moreover, the strong English players, notwithstanding occasional differences, always easily made up, form an exceptionally united and mutually sympathising fraternity, therefore the death of any of them must always be a great blow to the survivors; they feel that they sustain a personal loss by any such occurrence. Mr. De Vere was taught Chess at the age of twelve years by Mr. Burden. With so accomplished a master a good style was formed at once, instead of, as in the majority of cases, having to be painfully acquired after the weaknesses of ordinary play have been laboriously unlearned. Mr. De Vere possessed great natural abilities, and rapidly came into notice as a promising young player. In 1862, being then but seventeen years of age, he beat Anderssen and all the strong English players at the odds of a Knight. In the Christmas of the same year he won a match against Macdonnell at the odds of the "Exchange." In 1865 he beat Steinitz in a match at the odds of Pawn and move. This feat he accomplished with comparative ease, the score being, 7 to 3 and 4 draws. The loser was somewhat ridiculed upon allowing himself to be so defeated; but he replied that no one in the world could give his youthful opponent those odds. This opinion was speedily confirmed, for in 1866 Mr. De Vere won the English Challenge Cup without losing a game. He played in the Paris Tournament of 1867, and there somewhat disappointed his friends, he being only fifth in that contest. However, we cannot consider such a place as otherwise than creditable in a player only twenty-two years of age against such opponents as Kolisch, Steinitz, Neumann, Rosenthal, Riviere, Winawere, and others.

We had occasion in our January number of the present year to refer to the other achievements of Mr. De Vere in vindicating him against the implied depreciation of the *Hornet*, and we beg to refer our readers to what we then wrote. We may here add that in playing he was patient and considerate to his opponents, and was

one that would have scorned to play any trick or to take any mean advantage of them. Mr. De Vere's last public appearance in the arena in which he will now be seen no more was on the occasion of the match between the City of London and Bermondsey Chess Clubs, at the odds of a Knight, which was played on the 23rd of October last. Mr. De Vere won his game (see same in November number), and, notwithstanding that even then the grave had sent its shadows before, the skill he displayed showed that the decline of his bodily powers had but little affected his intellectual capability. His emaciated appearance at this time had begun to attract general attention, and he began to get daily worse, a ghastly complexion telling a sad tale of the havoc going on within. It was when matters had come to this pass that at the beginning of the winter Mr. J. Clark, a Chess amateur, made a generous effort to save him from the fate that was impending over him, and sent him to Torquay, the expense being borne partly from subscriptions, but mostly by Mr. Clark himself.

There Mr. De Vere had everything that could tend to his comfort, and, if it had been possible, to his cure, but it was speedily found that there was no chance of this. He himself wrote up shortly after he had arrived there that he had been examined by a physician, who pronounced both his lungs to be gone, and stated that his case was hopeless, an opinion which was unhappily verified by the event. Still it is a great source of satisfaction to Mr. De Vere's friends that he should have been so well cared for during the last ten weeks of his life, and it will save them some remorseful feelings that he had such a chance afforded him, for if he had stayed in London to brave the excessively severe weather which has been trying the constitutions of the strongest, we should all have felt that he might perchance have been saved had he been sent where there was a mild atmosphere. Turning to Mr. De Vere's Chess-playing qualities, his style was characterised by an extreme simplicity and directness of purpose. He possessed a calm, cool judgment, and a clear view of the board. We always expected that he would become the strongest English player, but this possibility was nullified by influences to which we shall presently allude. He had very little, or rather no book learning, his natural indolence standing in his way in this respect, just the same as it impeded his advancement in life. Owing to the same moral defect, his management of the *Field* Chess column during the two years it was edited by him can be considered as by no means satisfactory, and we look upon it as a good thing for Chess that such an important column should have been detached from his care about fifteen months ago, and delivered into the hands of its present capable and conscientious editor. Mr. De Vere's indolence of disposition was not his only fault. For some years previous to his death he gave himself up to dissipated habits and an irregular life, the cause, we believe, of the final break-up of an otherwise good constitution. At about 21 or

22 years of age he had an excellent situation at Lloyds'. His agreeable manners made him a great favourite with his superiors there, and his prospects of advancement were consequently exceedingly good, but, to his great misfortune, a relative died who left him a few hundreds, and he threw up his situation in order what is called "to enjoy himself." Dead Sea fruit, however, all such enjoyment proves to be in the end. Mr. De Vere has paid a heavy penalty for these his defects of character, and his fate shows that a fine genius, prepossessing manners, and good worldly prospects avail nothing where the unpretending virtue of industry is wanting. However, an impartially judging mind in examining his career will find good ground for lightening his memory of the full weight of the adverse points to which we have been alluding. Coming out as a youth, who, besides displaying remarkable genius, was particularly good-looking and elegant in appearance, he found himself the cynosure of a host of friends and flatterers, many of them well off, who, with an injudicious and cruel liberality, were only too willing to share their bottles with him, and generally to indulge him in a way that was certain to create habits which could but ill assimilate with a temperate and useful existence, so that many excuses must be made for him. We should not omit to observe that Mr. De Vere was thoroughly English in character. Any foreign words used in writing annoyed him, and we have often heard him say that there were words enough in the English language to express everything that was wanted. We have endeavoured to give an unvarnished account of Mr. De Vere's career, and it is nothing to us that some may disapprove thereof, for we do not share the views of those who hold that the grave sanctifies insincerity.

W. N. POTTER.

MR. WORMALD ON THE CHESS OPENINGS.*

THE high praise which has been bestowed upon this work in different quarters seems, on careful examination, to be well deserved. Mr. Wormald's book is nominally a second edition of a treatise from the same pen which appeared some ten years ago; but ten years in these days imply many changes in the theory of Chess. *The Chess Openings*, as issued now, is in all respects a new book. Mr. Wormald has used his time to the best advantage. The accumulations of the past decade have been very great, and he has gleaned from them all that is worth having. In the case of a work like this, which is not too large, the difficulty of the author must lie rather in deciding as to what should be left out than in discriminating as to what should be put in. The mass of materials has become almost beyond management. Of the multitudinous variations which the industry of the new school has contributed to the theory of Chess, the majority must be rejected from any portable handbook of the openings, and there is always a danger that in the process of rejection something of importance will be left out. Mr. Wormald's

* *The Chess Openings*. By Robert B. Wormald. Second Edition. (London W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C.)

book bears well the test of these principles. He has executed his task with remarkable accuracy, and has yet limited his pages to the time and memory of every amateur. It is certainly the best book on the openings that exists in English; nor does it appear at all likely that a more convenient or trustworthy guide will be produced just now.

Of details there is no necessity to say much. The author seems to fall into the old error of attributing a decided preference in point of merit to the defence of 2 Q Kt to B 3 to the K Kt opening. This is certainly more popular and more pleasant than 2 Kt to K B 3, but the latter secures the second player an even game with less trouble and danger. Philidor's Defence, though doubtless the weakest of the three, gives the second player a tolerably even game, and is, moreover, easier to learn and to play. In the examination of the "Classical Defence" in the Philidor the move of 4 Kt to Q B 3 is not given in *The Chess Openings*. It is supposed to be the best; the others, however, are quite good enough. In the Petroff Defence, after the moves 1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to K B 3, 3 Kt takes P, P to Q 3, 4 Kt to K B 3, Kt takes P, 5 P to Q 4, P to Q 4, 6 B to Q 3, Mr. Wormald gives 6 B to Q 3 as Black's best, on the ground that the second player must retreat his K Kt in order to secure an even game, and that he had better play the Bishop to Q 3 at once. It is true that retreating the K Kt is the best play for Black, but by moving 6 B to Q 3 he is compelled to retreat at once, whereas by playing the prelate to K 2 the retreat may be postponed awhile. In the Giuoco Piano—an opening which is now-a-days scarcely worth the attention it receives from analysts—the author prefers 4 P to Q 3 in answer to 4 Castles on the part of White. 4 Kt to K B 3 for Black undoubtedly leads, or may lead, to the Max Lange's attack (5 P to Q 4), but why fear this? At the same time 4 P to Q 3 is unquestionably more simple.

The remaining chapters on the King's Knight's Game are open to little exception. The few omissions we notice in the Ruy Lopez are doubtless due rather to the inexorable demands of space than to any lack of appreciation on the part of the author. The section devoted to the Two Knights' Defence is remarkably good—the best extant analysis of the opening, we believe. Of almost equal merit is the chapter on the Queen's Bishop's Pawn's Game in the K Kt Opening (a long name which the Germans judiciously condense into "English Opening"). Whether "English" or otherwise, however, we cannot recommend its adoption, as its general result is to throw the advantage into the hands of Black. The Scotch Gambit is one of the weakest chapters in the book, chiefly on account of the insufficient attention given to the variations arising out of

1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 Kt takes P,	

by far the most important branch of the Gambit. The Evans Gambit is examined as completely as ordinary limits will allow, the most noticeable omission being Black's defence of P to Q 6, when White Castles immediately after advancing the Q P. This move is, indeed, untenable, but it is frequently adopted by good players.

Of the remainder of the work we need say little. Mr. Wormald has wisely curtailed the section devoted to the King's Bishop's Opening, which has now become almost obsolete, and which moreover generally relapses into a form of the King's Knight's Opening. That branch of the King's Gambit known as the Salvio is somewhat meagrely treated, considering its importance in supplanting the Muzio, which is now deemed untenable. The Salvio Gambit undoubtedly affords great room for research. Some recently-analysed variations are not to be found in Mr. Wormald's book. Very different is the chapter on the Allgaier Gambit, which is thoroughly exhaustive.

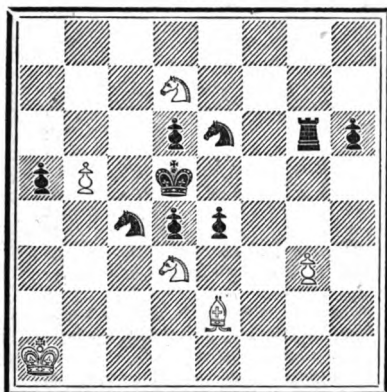
One hundred of Mr. Wormald's Problems form an appropriate appendix to this excellent book. They are selected from a much larger number, and therefore comprise many very good stratagems. The "get-up" of the book is exceptionally good, and the printing very correct.

J. WISKEE.

PROBLEMS.

No. 109.—By A. MAAS.

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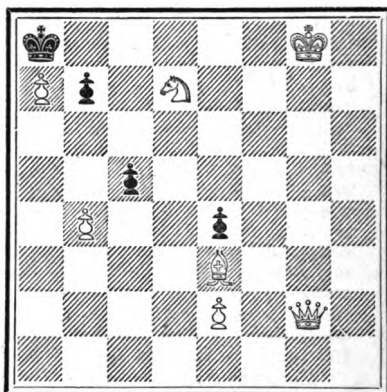


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 110.—By A. TOWNSEND.

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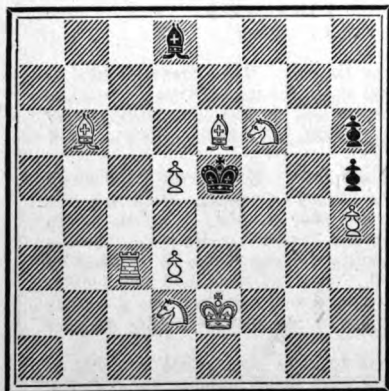


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 111.—By J. H. BLACKBURNE.

BLACK.

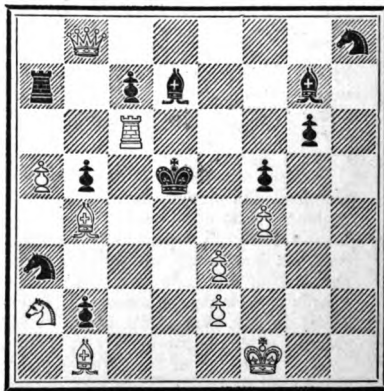


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 112.—By F. C. COLLINS.

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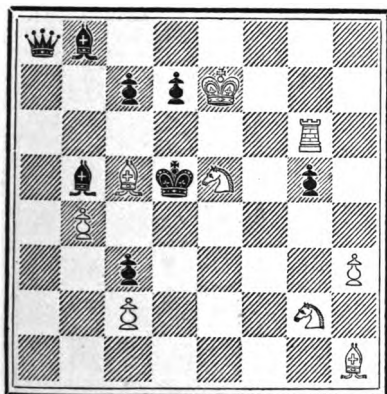
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 113.—By W. GRIMSHAW.

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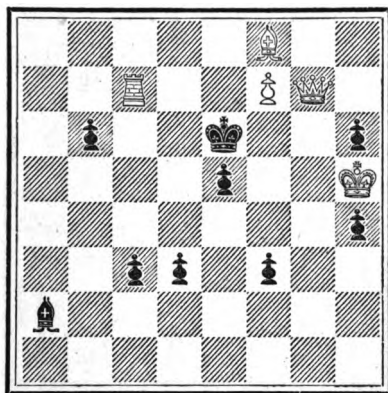


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 114.—By W. T. PIERCE.

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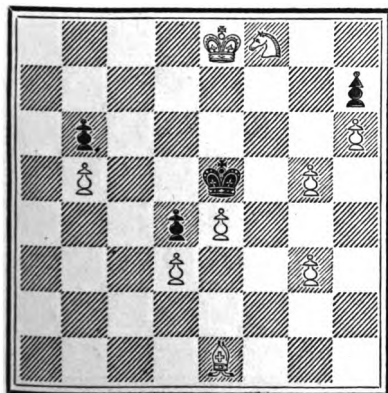


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 115.—By A. ROSENBAUM.

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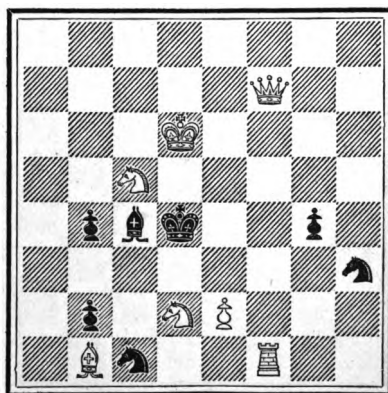


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 116.—By J. STONEHOUSE.

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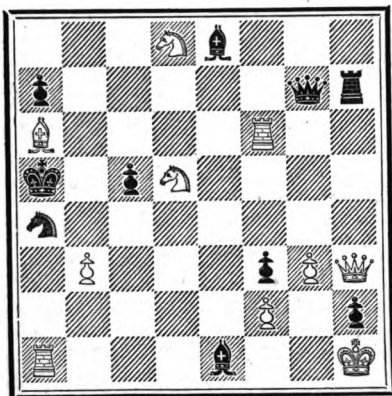
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 117.—By S. H. THOMAS.

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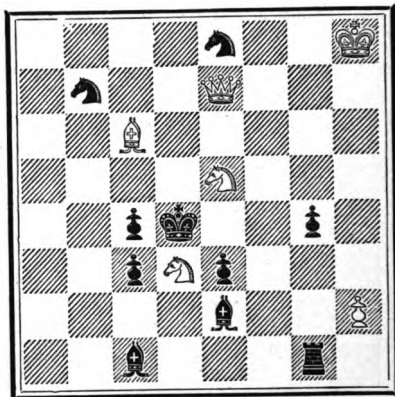


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 118.—By C. W. (of Sunbury).

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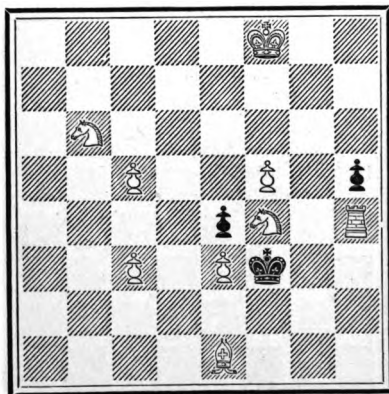


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 119.—By P. K. (of Wurtemberg).

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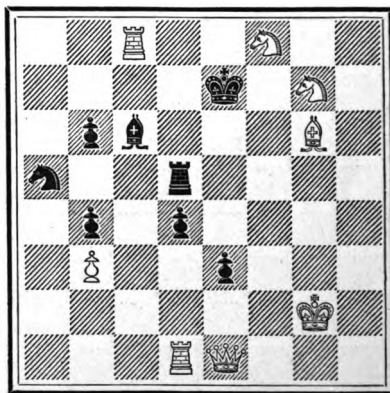


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 120.—By J. J. WATTS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- No. 97.
- | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--------|
| White. | | Black. |
| 1 Kt to K 2, and mates next move | | |
- No. 98.
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Kt to Kt sq, and mates accordingly | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
- No. 99.
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 Q to R 6, mating next move | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|
- No. 100.
- | | | |
|---|--|----------------|
| 1 Q to B 3 | | 1 Kt moves (a) |
| 2 Kt to B 5 ch, and Kt or B mates next move | | |
- (a)
- If 1 K to B 6, Kt takes B P (dis ch), and Q mates
- No. 101.
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 1 K to Q sq | | 1 P moves |
| 2 Q to K 6, mating next move | | |
- No. 102.
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------|
| 1 Q to K R 7 | | 1 K to Q 4 |
| 2 Kt to B 4 ch, and 3 Q mates | | |
- No. 103.
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| 1 Q to Q 4 | | 1 R to Q Kt 4 |
| 2 R takes P ch, and next move mate | | |
- No. 104.
- | | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| 1 R to Q 6 | | 1 R or B takes R |
| 2 Kt to K 5 or Q 4 as Black plays, mating next move | | |
- No. 105.
- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 1 R to Q 5 | | 1 B takes R |
| 2 Kt to R 4, giving mate next move | | |
- No. 106.
- | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| 1 R to K Kt 5 | | 1 Q takes B, or P takes P |
| 2 R to K B 4 ch, mating with B on third move | | |
- No. 107.
- | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------|
| 1 B to R 2 | | 1 P to B 5 (a) |
| 2 B to Q 6 | | 2 B takes P |
| 3 Kt to B 5 | | 3 Anything |
| 4 Kt or R mates | | |
- (a)
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|
| 2 K to R sq | | 1 B checks |
| 3 Kt to B 6 ch, and R mates | | 2 B takes P |
- No. 108.
- | | | |
|-----------------|--|-------------|
| 1 P to B 4 | | 1 B takes P |
| 2 Kt to K 8 | | 2 B to K 3 |
| 3 R to B 5 | | 3 Anything |
| 4 Kt or R mates | | |
- (a)
- | | | |
|------------------------------|--|------------|
| 2 Kt to R 6 | | 1 B to B 3 |
| 3 R to K sq ch, and Kt mates | | 2 Anything |

GAME 105.

Played in the City of London Chess Club Handicap on the
24th November, 1873.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Mr. DE VERE.	Mr. BIRD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 Kt to Q 5
4 Kt takes Kt	4 P takes Kt
5 P to Q 3	5 P to Q B 3
6 B to B 4	6 Q to R 5
7 Castles	7 Kt to K B 3
8 P to K 5	8 Kt to Kt 5
9 B to B 4	9 P to K R 4
10 Kt to Q 2	10 Q to Q sq
11 Q to K B 3	11 P to Q 4
12 P takes P <i>en passant</i>	12 B to K 3
13 Q R to K sq.	13 Q to Q 2
14 Kt to K 4	14 Castles
15 Kt to B 5	15 B takes B
16 Kt takes Q	16 B to Q 4
17 Kt takes B	17 B takes Q
18 P checks	Resigns.

No notes seem to be required to the above game. It is played by Mr. De Vere in his usual straightforward style. He always chose the nearest road to the end, and was not one to delight in elaboration where none was required. Of all the strong English players he was perhaps the most clear-headed, and almost up to the last, with a wrecked constitution and the hand of Death visibly upon him, he retained the same faculty of a calm, open-eyed perceptivity by which his play had always been distinguished.

W. N. P.

GAME 106.

Played at Mr. Gastineau's on the 19th of December last, by Herr Steinitz against Messrs. Chappell, Vyse, and Watts, the latter, who were in consultation, receiving the odds of Pawn and two moves.

Remove Black's King's Bishop's Pawn.

White.	Black.
Messrs. CHAPPELL, VYSE, and WATTS.	Herr STEINITZ.
1 P to K 4	2 P to Q B 3 (a)
2 P to Q 4	3 P to K Kt 3
3 P to K B 4 (b)	4 B to K Kt 2
4 B to Q 3	5 P to K 3
5 P to K 5	6 Kt to K 2
6 P to K R 4 (c)	7 P to Q 3
7 Q to Kt 4 (d)	

White.

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

Black.

- 8 P to Q B 4
- 9 P takes Q P
- 10 P to K R 3
- 11 Castles
- 12 Q to Kt 3
- 13 Q to Kt 8 ch
- 14 B takes R
- 15 B takes Kt
- 16 K to R sq
- 17 K to Kt 2
- 18 Q takes B ch (j)
- 19 Kt to Q 4
- 20 Kt takes P ch
- 21 Kt to Q B 3
- 22 Q R to K sq
- 23 R takes P
- 24 R to K 3
- 25 R to K 2
- 26 Kt to Q 4
- 27 Kt to K 6 ch
- 28 Kt takes Kt P dis ch
- 29 Kt to B 5
- 30 Kt to Q 4 ch
- 31 R takes Kt
- 32 Kt to K 6 (l)
- 33 Kt to K B 4
- 34 R to B 7
- 35 Kt from B 3 to Q 5
- 36 R to K 6
- 37 R to K 3 (n)
- 38 R to Q Kt 3 (o)
- 39 Kt to K 3
- 40 B to K Kt 4
- 41 K to B 3
- 42 Kt to K Kt 2
- 43 R to B 6
- 44 R takes R
- 45 R to Q 3
- 46 R to Q 7 ch
- 47 P to Q R 3
- 48 R to Q 8
- 49 Kt to B 4
- 50 Kt to K 6
- Resigns (p)

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) Taking them out of the books.
- (b) B to Q 3 is preferable, we should say.
- (c) 6 Kt to K B 3, followed by Castling, was better, and would have given.

White a fine game, on account of the more than usually undeveloped condition of the second player's Queen's pieces.

(d) Not good; in continuation of the mode of attack they have adopted they should have played 7 P to R 5, *e.g.*—

7 P to R 5

8 P to B 3

9 P to K Kt 4

10 Q to B 2

7 Kt to B 4

8 P to Q 3 (If 8 Kt to Kt 6 White's reply is 9 R to R 3 followed, if Kt takes R P, by 10 P to K Kt 4, winning a piece)

9 Kt to K 2 (if Kt to R 5, White reply P takes Q P, or Kt to K B 3)

with a fine position. It is evident, therefore, that they had nothing to fear from Black's move of 7 Kt to B 4, and in every other respect P to R 5 was clearly the most promising continuation of their 6th move.

(e) Perhaps their best move. 9 P to B 3 will not strengthen their weakened centre, so they may as well endeavour to get up an attack.

(f) This exposes them to various dangers, and at first sight would seem inferior to 11 Q Kt to Q 2. However, the latter move scarcely turns out satisfactory upon examination, and upon the whole we incline to think that the Allies have made the best selection at their command.

(g) This is incurring unnecessary hazard. They should certainly have played 12 B to B 4 here, after which they would have had not only a satisfactory but a very much superior game.

(h) The allies are evidently full of alarm at the perils which appear to surround them, hence this desperate leap out of window; but a calm survey of the board would have shown them that there was nothing so very much the matter after all. For instance, supposing they had adopted

13 Kt to Q B 3

14 P to B 5 (White would play in the same way in answer to P to Q 4, only with more effect)

15 P takes B

16 K to Q sq.

13 P takes P

14 B takes Kt (P to K 5 is useless: either B or Q can take it)

15 Q to B 7 ch

And now, looking at the position, we consider not only that White have nothing to fear, but that they ought undoubtedly to win, for they threaten B takes R P.

(i) Q takes Kt appears plausible, but the outcome of it would be that Black would issue out of the affair with the "Exchange" ahead, and though White would have a great superiority of Pawns, yet the undeveloped condition of their Queen's side pieces would tell against them.

(j) Herr Steinitz has a *penchant* for sacrificing his Queen in these kind of positions, and no doubt was not without some justification in the present instance. Still we must point out that the Queen need not have been given up, and that Black could have come out with the "Exchange" ahead against two Pawns minus, and he would also have had a very good game, *e.g.*—

18 Kt to Q 4

19 B takes Q

20 K to K sq

21 P takes Kt

22 Kt to Q B 3

18 Kt to Q 4

19 Kt takes P ch

20 Kt takes Q

21 P takes P

22 Kt to Q B 3.

(k) Black has a remarkably strong attack, the best defence to which is no doubt difficult to discover. White by the move in the text lose a piece, but they experience some relief from their embarrassment, and we do not see that there was any better mode of play open to them.

(l) Inferior, perhaps, in point of safety to 32 Kt to K B 3, followed by 33 Kt to K Kt square, after which Black, with his superiority of force, should win in the end, though no doubt the process would be slow and difficult.

(m) 36 P to Q B 3 would have been weak on account of the reply, R to K 6, followed if the B retired to Kt sq by R takes B P.

(n) This move was no doubt played carelessly. It ultimately results in the loss of a piece. Black seems to have had several moves at his command of a prudent character such as Kt to Q B 3 or Kt to K Kt 6. There does not seem either to be much objection to R to Kt 6, while Kt to K 3, if inferior to the others, should not seem to involve anything worse than a draw.

(o) This was, of course, the intended continuation, but it would have been better to reconsider the idea and now play for a draw, which might have been effected by R to Q 7 or Kt to K Kt 6.

(p) This is one of the most interesting games at these odds that has ever come under our notice. Both sides during various parts of the game played with great skill, and the Allies have reason to be proud of the victory ultimately achieved by them.

GAME 107.

One of ten Blindfold Games played simultaneously at the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club on the 30th day of January, 1875.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Mr. GILTAY.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Q Kt to B 3	3 B to Kt 5 (a)
4 P takes P (b)	4 P takes P
5 Kt to B 3	5 B to K 3
6 B to Q 3	6 Kt to K B 3
7 Castles	7 Castles (c)
8 Kt to K 2	8 B to Q 3
9 Kt to Kt 3	9 K B to K Kt 5 (d)
10 B to K 3	10 K B takes Kt
11 R P takes B	11 Kt to K 5
12 P to B 4	12 P to Q B 3
13 Q to B 2	13 B takes Kt (e)
14 P takes B	14 Kt to B 3
15 P to B 5 (f)	15 Q to Q 2
16 K to Kt 2	16 P to K Kt 3
17 R to R sq	17 Kt to R 4 (g)
18 R takes Kt	18 P takes R
19 B to K R 6	19 Kt to R 3
20 B takes P ch	20 K to R sq
21 R to K R sq	21 P to B 3
22 R takes P	22 R to B 2 (h)
23 B to B 5	23 Q to K sq
24 Q to Q 2 (i)	24 K to Kt sq
25 Q to B 4	25 Q to K 2
26 Q to Kt 4 ch	26 R to Kt 2
27 B to K 6 ch	27 K to B sq
28 Q to Kt 6	28 Q takes B
29 Q takes R ch	29 K to K sq
30 B to B 4	30 Q to B 2.
31 R to R 8 ch and wins.	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) 3 Kt to K B 3 is more played of late, though whether it is superior to the move in the text is by no means clear. The objection to the latter is that Black's best continuation is B takes Kt, which seems to leave White in decided possession of the centre. However, 3 Kt to K B 3 cannot be considered firmly established until the merits or demerits of White's reply—viz., 4 P to K 5—be conclusively elucidated.

(b) 4 B to Q 3 was the move recommended formerly, but that continuation scarcely seems to stand against Black's reply of 4 P to Q B 4.

(c) Black should here have taken the Kt. Useless otherwise was it to play the B to Kt 5.

(d) Only nine moves have been made, yet each of these Bishops has been moved twice. Nothing having been gained by such manipulation, the same must be reckoned as contrary to all true principles of Chessical economy.

(e) Six episcopal gyrations out of thirteen moves, leaving White in possession of the open K R file, the important diagonal leading to the K R P and the advantage which in such a position two Bishops must have against two Knights.

(f) So as to leave no source of distraction open.

(g) Black has a bad position, but he can scarcely expect to gain any relief this way, for White certainly will not hesitate to sacrifice the "Exchange." Black's best move here is apparently 17 Kt to K sq.

(h) He obviously cannot take the B on account of B to Kt 7 ch.

(i) This mode of pursuing the attack is well devised on the part of White.

GAME 108.

Played at Copenhagen between Lieutenant S. A. Sørensen and Ruben, Jun. The moves are from the *Nordisk Skaktidende*.

Evans's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Lieut. S. A. SÖRENSSEN.	RUBEN, JUN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes Kt P
5 P to Q B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P to Q 6 (a)
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 B to R 3 (b)	10 K Kt to K 2
11 Q Kt to Q 2	11 P to Kt 4 (c)
12 Q takes P	12 R to Q Kt sq
13 Q to R 4	13 Castles (d)
14 Kt to R 4	14 Q to R 3 (e)
15 Q Kt to B 3	15 B to Kt 3
16 B takes Q P	16 B to Kt 2 (f)
17 Q R to K sq	17 K R to K sq
18 Q to K Kt 4 (g)	18 P to Q 4 (h)
19 P takes P <i>en passant</i>	19 P takes P
20 B to B sq	20 Q to B 3 (i)
21 B takes P ch	21 K takes B
22 Q to R 5 ch	22 K to Kt sq
23 Kt to Kt 5	23 P to Kt 3 (j)
White mates in 4 moves	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Steinitz is partial to this move, and adopted it in his matches with Andersen and Zukertort. The *Handbuch*, however, pronounces against it, and the general opinion appears to go the same way.

(b) R to K sq is usually played here, but there appears nothing unsound in the text variation.

(c) We do not see that the Counter Gambit promises much in this position. The idea of course is to get the Q B out of prison, but the expedient seems questionable, seeing that Black has not the extra Pawn to work with, as in the compromised defence. 11 B to Kt 3 seems to us the right move to have adopted. We are not sure that 11 P to Q R 3 threatening P to Q Kt 4 is altogether indefensible.

(d) The Q B P should have been taken, we think, though no doubt the capture would not have been devoid of risk.

(e) Inferior, we should say, to 14 Q to R 4.

(f) The adverse Queen and Bishop being now both off the diagonal leading to the K B P, we should consider R to K sq much better than the move adopted.

(g) The weakness of Black's 16th move is now apparent. It is noticeable also that White could not have made this move if Black had played 14 Q to R 4, as indicated in note (e).

(h) B to B sq was here his only resource, and, as it seems, would have neutralised White's threatened move of B to B sq—e.g. :—

19 B to B sq	18 B to B sq
20 Kt to B 5	19 P to Q 4
21 Kt takes Kt ch	20 Q to Kt 3
	21 Kt takes Kt

(Kt to R 6 ch is evidently useless.)

22 Q to R 4

22 B to K B 4, and Black is out of his difficulties.

(i) B to B sq was perhaps still his best reply, though not so good as before. The move in the text lets in the deluge.

(j) Black could have prolonged the game by Q to R 3, but the following continuation, which Lieutenant Sørensen gives us in the *Skaktidende*, shows that the second player had but a few moves to live—e.g. :—

24 Q takes P ch	23 Q to R 3
25 R to K 6	24 K to R sq
26 R to K 4	25 Q takes Kt on R file
27 Kt to K 6, and Black succumbs.	26 Q to R 3

It is but just to allude to the excellent manner in which Lieutenant Sørensen has conducted this game throughout. He is evidently not only a fine Problem composer, but a player of great ability.

The following two games were recently contested by correspondence between the Sheffield and the Bristol and Clifton Chess Clubs.

GAME 109.

Ruy Lopez.

White.

SHEFFIELD.

1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3
3 B to Q Kt 5
4 B to Q R 4
5 Q to K 2 (a)
6 B to Q Kt 3

Black.

BRISTOL and CLIFTON.

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

White.	Black.
7 P to Q R 4	7 R to Q Kt sq (c)
8 P takes P	8 P takes P
9 Q Kt to B 3 (d)	9 P to Q Kt 5
10 Q Kt to Q 5	10 Castles
11 P to Q 3	11 P to Q 3
12 P to K R 3	12 Kt to Q 5 (e)
13 Kt takes Kt	13 P takes Kt
14 Kt takes K B (ch)	14 Q takes Kt
15 B to K Kt 5	15 B to K 3 (f)
16 Castles (K side)	16 B takes B
17 P takes B	17 Q to K 3 (g)
18 Q to Q B 2	18 P to Q B 4
19 P to K B 4 (h)	19 P to K R 3
20 P to K B 5	20 Q to K 2
21 B to K B 4	21 R to Q R sq (i)
22 Q to Q B 4	22 K R to Q sq (j)
23 Q to Q B 2 (k)	23 Kt to Q 2
24 P to K Kt 4	24 K to R 2 (l)
25 R to Q R 4	25 R takes R (m)
26 P takes R	26 Kt to Q Kt 3
27 P to Q Kt 3	27 R to Q R sq
28 Q to K R 2	28 Kt to Q B sq
29 P to K R 4	29 K to Kt sq (n)
30 P to K Kt 5	30 P to K R 4
31 Q to K 2	31 P to K Kt 3
32 P takes P (o)	32 P takes P
33 B to Kt 3	33 Q to K sq
34 R to K B 6	34 P to Q 4
35 P to K 5	35 Kt to K 2
36 P to K 6	36 R to R 3
37 Q to K 5	37 R to B 3
38 P to Q R 5	38 Q to Q B sq (p)
39 R to K B 7	Resigns.

NOTES BY J. WISKER.

(a) This move cannot be deemed bad; yet, properly met, it ought to afford the second players an opportunity of gaining at least an even game.

(b) Often played in the match games between Mr. Bird and myself, but White's ninth move seems to decisively prove its inferiority. The proper course is—6 B to Q B 4, followed by B to Kt 2.

(c) The only chance of making an even game is to push P to Q Kt 5, Castling before the Q P is moved, on account of Q to Q B 4. The move in the text, though the natural one, gives the first player a lasting advantage.

(d) The awkward move which secures White the better game, do what Black may.

(e) The Black game is completely blocked; nor does it appear that Bristol and Clifton have any move on the board much better than this. Nevertheless, Kt takes Q Kt first, and then Kt to Q 5, must have strengthened them.

(f) Even now, this move ought to have drawn the game.

(g) This inversion of moves has serious consequences. 17 P to K R 3 at once is the stronger play.

(h) The force of the last observation is now apparent. Had the K R P been played on the 17th move of Black, the White Bishop must have withdrawn to K R 4. Then Black might have followed with 18 Q to K 3, and 19 P to Q B 4, and if White had advanced 20 P to K B 4, the Knight would have retreated 20 Kt to Q 2, followed by 21 P to K B 3, and Black's game would have been safe.

(i) As one of the White Rooks must retain possession of the file, this seems a loss of time. 21 K R to Q sq, followed by Kt to K sq and P to K B 3, seem the best course for Black.

(j) Confirming the last note. The Black K R is plainly not so well posted at Q sq as he would have been had the Q R remained where he was.

(k) This indicates a willingness for a draw, which the situation on both sides seems fully to justify.

(l) Black's play at this point is hardly intelligible. This move is worse than a loss of time; it affords White time to mature an attack which could otherwise have no existence. 24 P to K B 3 and Kt to K 4 would have given the second team rather the better game.

(m) Again anything almost would have been better than this exchange, which gives White a passed Q R P.

(n) See note (l). White ought to win from this point.

(o) Well played, much better than 32 P to K B 6, which would have led to nothing. White finishes off the game in good style.

(p) Black has no good move.

GAME 110.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
BRISTOL and CLIFTON.	SHEFFIELD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P (a)	3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 P to Q B 3 (b)
8 Kt to K 2	8 B to K Kt 5
9 Kt to K Kt 3	9 Q to Q B 2
10 P to K R 3 (c)	10 K B takes Q Kt
11 P takes K B	11 B to K R 4 (d)
12 P to K Kt 4	12 B to K Kt 3
13 Kt to K R 4	13 Q Kt to Q 2
14 Kt to K B 5	14 K R to K sq
15 P to Q B 3	15 K Kt to K 5
16 Q to B 2 (e)	16 P to Q B 4
17 B to K B 4	17 Q to Q Kt 3
18 B to K 3	18 P to Q B 5 (f)
19 B takes Kt	19 R takes B
20 Q to K B 2	20 Q R to K sq (g)
21 Q R to K sq	21 Q to K B 3
22 Q to K Kt 3	22 B takes Kt
23 P takes B	23 P to K R 3
24 R to B 4	24 R takes R
25 Q takes R (h)	25 R to K 5

White.
 26 Q to B 7
 27 Q takes Q
 28 K to B 2
 29 P to K Kt 4
 30 R to K 2
 31 K to B 3
 32 R to Q B 2
 33 P to K R 4 (i)
 34 K to K 2
 35 K to Q sq
 36 P to K Kt 5
 Resigns (j).

Black.
 26 Q to Q B 3
 27 P takes Q
 28 Kt to B 3
 29 R to K 2
 30 Kt to K 5 ch
 31 P to K B 3
 32 R to Kt 2
 33 K to B 2
 34 P to Q R 3
 35 P to K R 4
 36 P takes P

NOTES BY J. WISKEE.

(a) 3 Kt to Q B 3 is now rather preferred for the first player. It leads to a more interesting game, and if Black reply with 3 B to Q Kt 5, White pursues the French game in the ordinary way, leaving Black's K B in a poor position.

(b) It is a question for analysis whether this or 7 Q Kt to B 3 is the better move at this stage of the dreary opening now before us. The sortie of the Queen's Knight brings a piece into immediate play; on the other hand, the move 7 P to Q B 3 releases the Queen, whose movements are much restricted in this opening.

(c) This manoeuvre, though not attended with any serious harm, is not to be commended. The King's file is important in the French game, as it is the only open one, and the withdrawal of the K B P leaves it comparatively undefended.

(d) Much better to retreat the Bishop thus than to K 3. The move in the text leaves the King's file open and also affords protection to the King's side.

(e) 16 Q to K B 3 is a better move.

(f) This advance does not strengthen Black's position; but the situation, as often happens in the French game, admits of little demonstration on either side.

(g) *Vide* note (c).

(h) The manoeuvres on each side have led to a position in which neither can claim an advantage.

(i) White cannot hope to win, and might as well have rested content with a draw.

(j) White's resignation is even now inexplicable.

GAME 111.

The two following games were played between Messrs. Potter and Stow in the 5th Round of the City of London Chess Club Handicap at the odds of a Knight.

Remove White's K Kt.

English Opening.

White.
 Mr. POTTER.
 1 B to Q B 4 (a)
 2 P to K Kt 3
 3 B to K Kt 2
 4 Kt to Q B 3
 5 Castles
 6 P to K 3
 7 P to Q 4

Black.
 Mr. STOW.
 1 P to K 4
 2 P to K B 4
 3 Kt to K B 3
 4 P to Q B 3
 5 B to B 4 (b)
 6 Castles
 7 P takes P

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

And after a few more moves White resigned

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURN.

- (a) The weakest of all openings when giving the odds of the Knight.
 (b) B to K 2 was better; this move enables White to play P to K 3, followed by P to Q 4.
 (c) Black could safely have taken the Pawn, for suppose
- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 17 B takes B | 16 B takes P |
| 18 B takes P | 17 Q takes B |
| 19 Q takes B | 18 B takes B |
| | 19 Q to K 5, &c. |
- (d) Q to R 3 at once was stronger.
 (e) White has now a very good position, and had he followed up this move with R to Kt 3 and B to Kt 2 would probably have won the game.
 (f) It is clear that White overlooked this move, or at least the strength of it, when he played P to Q R 4.
 (g) White's last hope has now gone; had Black checked with his Bishop he must have lost a piece, as follows:—

36 K to B sq
37 P takes R
38 R to B 2

35 B to Q 5 ch
36 B to Q 6
37 R to K sq

This game is a fair specimen of Mr. Stow's play, but we must certainly say that Mr. Potter has played somewhat timidly.

GAME 112.

Remove White's K Kt.

Centre Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. POTTER.	Mr. STOW.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to Q B 3	5 P to Q 4
6 K P takes P	6 Kt takes P
7 R to K sq ch	7 Q Kt to K 2 (a)
8 B to K Kt 5	8 Q to Q 3
9 Kt to Q 2	9 B to K 3
10 B to Kt 5 ch (b)	10 P to Q B 3
11 Kt to K 4	11 Q to B 2
12 P to Q B 4	12 Kt to Q Kt 3
13 P to B 5	13 K Kt to Q 4
14 Kt to Q 6 ch	14 K to Q 2
15 B to Q B 4	15 Kt to K B 4
16 Kt takes Kt	16 B takes Kt
17 Q takes P	17 B to K 3
18 P to Q Kt 4	18 R to K sq
19 B to R 4 (c)	19 K to B sq
20 B to K Kt 3	20 Q to Q sq
21 B takes Kt	21 B takes B
22 R takes R	22 Q takes R
23 Q to K B 4	23 Q to Q sq (d)
24 R to K sq	24 B to K 2 (e)
25 Q to Kt 8 ch	25 K to Q 2
26 Q takes Kt P ch	26 K to K sq
27 B to B 7	Resigns.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

(a) Had he covered with either of the Bishops White would have won a piece by Q to R 5.

(b) A very good move, preventing Q to Kt 3 when attacked by the Knight.

(c) Well played. At first sight it appears as if P to Kt 3 would have answered the same purpose, but it is not so, as he could not afterwards have played his Q to B 4.

(d) Black has no escape. The whole of this game is beautifully played by Mr. Potter.

(e) B to K 3 was better, but he would have lost all the three Pawns on his Queen's side.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

THE annual dinner of the City of London Chess Club took place at the Horn Tavern, Knight Rider-street, on the 10th of February, the President, Mr. H. F. Down, in the chair, and Mr. J. E. Rabbeth occupying the vice-chair. Among those present were Messrs. Wormald, Steinitz, Lowenthal, Zukertort, Blackburne, Bird, Wisker, Macdonnell, Hoffer, Mossop, Duffy, Potter, Gastineau, Chappell, W. G. Howard, and others. After the meal the President gave the usual loyal toasts, as also "The City of London Chess Club," and "The late President, Mr. Rabbeth," the latter being responded to by that gentleman. The health of the late Vice-President, Mr. Gastineau, was then proposed by Mr. Sutton, a task which he performed with his usual humour and fluency. Mr. Potter then toasted the Treasurer, Mr. Howard, and alluded to the fact of that gentleman having been the founder of the Club 23 years ago. The health of "The Honorary Secretaries," by Mr. Chappell, was replied to by Mr. Walker in a spirited and effective speech. So it went on, toast succeeding toast, like Banquo's posterity—to wit, "The Committee," by Mr. Murton, and acknowledged by Mr. Bird; "The Honorary Members," by Mr. Duffy, responded to by Herr Steinitz; "The Press," by Mr. Rabbeth, replied to by Mr. Wisker, who alluded to the interest now manifested by the daily newspapers in Chess affairs. "The Chess Press," proposed by Mr. Rosenbaum, and replied to on the part of the *City of London Chess Magazine* and the other organs of the game by Mr. Potter, who took occasion to render justice to the good services rendered to the common cause by the *Westminster Papers*. "The Visitors," by Herr Zukertort, was coupled with the name of Mr. Wormald, and duly acknowledged by him. There were also toasts to "Mr. Lowenthal" and to "Mr. Blackburne" respectively, so that altogether a very extensive business in speech-making took place in the course of the evening. The true-born Briton ever develops in such fashion, and our foreign friends who make their abode amongst us show a rare faculty of acclimatisation in that respect. However, it was not all like the sawing of dry wood, for the proceedings were diversified by songs, and of those who were most appreciated for their efforts in this respect we must mention Messrs. Parry and J. Smith. The efficient accompaniments and performances of M. Badouin on the pianoforte should also not remain without acknowledgment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"66, Mildmay Park, Feby. 3, 1875.

"To the Editor of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

"SIR,—It is with pleasure I observe that you have undertaken to reward the labours of Problem composers by means of prizes for the best productions during the year, as I believe this course will act as a stimulus to their energies, and result in an improvement in the standard of this important branch of Chess.

"As regards the publication of the names of Solvers, it is my opinion that such is far from desirable, especially as all Solvers can test their conclusions by reference to the published solutions. Since, however, you purpose granting prizes it seems to me that it is only just that you should solicit your examiners to publish their critical opinion of each Problem in the Magazine next following that in which it appears; by so doing you will awaken a true spirit of friendly rivalry, and each composer will have the invaluable benefit of the highest and fairest possible criticisms of his Problems.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours truly,

"E. N. FRANKENSTEIN."

[If Mr. Frankenstein had recommended indiscriminate reviewing we could not have agreed with him; but we must admit that much may be said in favour of a

monthly report by (say) two independent experienced Problem solvers. This is, however, a matter upon which the views of the judges who have been appointed must be first ascertained. If they see no objection, we will endeavour to carry the suggestion into effect.—*Ed. C. L. C. M.*]

"To the Editor of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

"East Bergholt, Colchester, 15th Jan., 1875.

"SIR,—May I be allowed to point out some errors in the review of the *Chess-Player's Manual* published in your issue of this month?

"On p. 298 your critic says—'Black's best reply is not 4 P takes K P, as given in the *Manual*, but 4 Q Kt to B 3, &c. This move was adopted in a consultation game conducted by Messrs. Mongredien and Morphy against Messrs. Medley and Lowenthal, &c., and the game was eventually drawn. We therefore consider 4 Q Kt to B 3 far preferable to the very objectionable defence of 4 P takes K P.'

"Permit me to state that this very game is given on page 64 of the *Manual*. I may add that, although it was drawn, White ought to have won it on the 17th move by Mr. Lowenthal's own showing. (*Morphy's Games*. Bohn's Edition, pp. 229, 230.) How, then, can the move 4-Q Kt to B 3 be far preferable? It leads to a lost game. (a)

"Again, I notice a really serious mistake on p. 302, and as it is calculated to do undeserved injury to my work, I must point it out. Your reviewer, alluding to the 'Normal Position' in the Evans Gambit arising from

7 P to Q 4	6 P to Q 3
8 P takes P	7 P takes P
	8 B to Kt 3,

says 'that I cursorily dismiss 9 P to K 5 as inferior, on account of Black's reply, 9 B to K Kt 5, a reason he can scarcely regard as valid,' and adds 'that 9 P to K 5 is decidedly objectionable, not on account of 9 B to K Kt 5, but because of the far more telling reply, 9 P to Q 4, which at once neutralises the force of White's attack.'

"Now the fact is that I *do* give 9 P to Q 4 as Black's reply to 9 P to K 5, and *not* 9 B to K Kt 5, as your reviewer states. On p. 267 I say—'Q to Q Kt 3 is bad, on account of Black's rejoinder, Kt to Q R 4, and Q B to R 3 and P to K 5 are very weak, the *former* being answered by Q B to K Kt 5, or Kt to Q R 4, and the *latter* by P to Q 4.' (b)

"I might point out other mistakes, but neither your space nor my time would permit this, and I am quite tired of correcting the blunders of my critics. (c) I am satisfied with the praise, faint though it be, which you bestow on my chapters on the 'Allgaier' Gambit and the Q B P game, and although I had hoped that the chapters on the King's Knight's and Cunningham Gambits would be equally deserving of commendation, am contented on the whole with your notice of my work.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours obediently,

"G. HATFIELD D. GOSSIP."

REMARKS UPON THE ABOVE LETTER.

(a) Mr. Lowenthal says that 4 P takes K P is a very objectionable defence. Mr. Gossip in his *Manual* makes White reply thereto 5 Kt takes K P, adding the remark, "and White ought to win." We would observe upon this that if a *fourth* move of the second player which allows of a *winning* reply upon the *fifth* move of the first player be not "a very objectionable defence," nevertheless it would seem advisable to adopt some other line of play, if only to see whether any other move be equally disastrous, because no one likes to find himself with a lost game on the fourth move. He may not be allowed (by Mr. Gossip) to call it "very objectionable," but still he will prefer to adopt some other defence. Mr. Lowenthal seems to consider 4 Kt to Q B 3 a better move for Black than 4 P takes K P. A mere glance at the position will convince any one that he is right in this view. Mr.

Gossip, however, rejoins that 4 Kt to Q B 3 leads to a lost game. As, however, he shows in his *Manual* that 4 P takes K P gives White a won game, where does he stand? As a matter of fact it is evident that every form of the Philidorian Counter Gambit must conduce to the advantage of the first player.

(b) The reviewer has evidently fallen into an error here; "a really serious mistake" Mr. Gossip calls it; but then, when he squeezes all he has to say about 9 Q to Kt 3, 9 Q B to R 3, and 9 P to K 5 into 3½ lines of his book of 884 pages, and jumbled up too into one confused sentence without even a semicolon to assist the eye, there seems some excuse for that organ turning down the wrong street.

(c) We recollect being once told by a youth who took offence at certain jocular remarks of ours, "that if he were able he would put us out of the room." The other mistakes which Mr. Gossip darkly alludes to he would probably indicate if he knew where to find them. We are sustained in this supposition by a second letter which we received from him by way of postscript, and which commenced in this wise:—"Lest my assertion that I can point out other mistakes in your review of the *Chess-Player's Manual* besides those which I have indicated should be doubted or challenged, I must, in common fairness, point out a gross blunder on p. 300." Here follows a variation which the author has since withdrawn as erroneous. In the letter containing the withdrawal Mr. Gossip makes reference to Mr. Lowenthal's remark on the Salvio, "that Anderssen lost 3 games out of 4 to Steinitz," and in reply thereto observes, "That was because he (Anderssen) adopted the inferior move of 7 P to Q 3 in lieu of 7 P to K B 6, and that the latter move would have given him the advantage." There is no doubt that 7 P to K B 6 is better than the move adopted by Anderssen, and therefore that the fact of his losing a majority of games to Steinitz in this opening—i.e., the Salvio Gambit—is no proof of Black having the inferior game therein. However, upon the respective merits of the Salvio and Cochrane Gambits there may be a difference of opinion, and, as Mr. Lowenthal points out, Heydebrandt, in the latest edition of the *Handbuch*, almost invariably gives Black the better game when adopting the Cochrane defence.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from A. Cyril Pearson, E. N. Frankenstein, A. Rosenbaum, Herr Kling, A. Maas, R. P. Fox, G. J. Slater, A. E. Studd, W. T. Pierce, G. W. Farrow, Euclid, and T. Tarrant.

W. MCARTHUR, 35th R. S. Regiment, Curragh Camp.—We do not see that the absence of a "Solvers' List" prevents the examination of the Problems. Those who take pleasure in investigating the beauties of these compositions, in appraising the merits of the construction, or in pursuing the hidden secret to its innermost retreat, do so, we apprehend, *con amore*. In congenial company they analyse, describe, and promulgate their views, or if *solus* inform Tabby or Tray of the conclusions they have arrived at, in either case looking for the next issue to verify or refute. What we object to in such a list of names as is proposed is that it possesses no interest for the general reader, and that it only concerns the Solver to the extent of his own participation, and as the great body of our subscribers have given no indication that they entertain a different view, we think we must carry on the Magazine upon the same principles, in that respect, as heretofore. In adhering to our own opinion we intend no censure upon those of our contemporaries who think differently. We should be sorry to be guilty of such impertinence. Moreover, the standpoints of a monthly and a weekly publication are not necessarily the same, and what may be good in the one may not be so well in the other. Dismissing this subject, let us thank you very much for the information you have kindly sent us respecting the Chess doings in your regiment. The struggles of the ancient game to make itself a home in the lower ranks of life cannot but arouse the greatest interest and curiosity. That, at any rate, is our own feeling in the matter, and those who, like yourself, labour personally to keep the green wood alight deserve the highest meed of praise. We beg to offer a bound volume of the *City of London Chess Magazine* (1874), to be competed for by the

four (or six) strongest players amongst the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of your regiment, the selection of the combatants and the conditions to be left to yourself, but we should advise that each competitor play two games with every one of the others, drawn games to count half, or to be re-played as you may think best.

T. BROWN, Sheffield Chess Club.—We are sorry to hear of the introduction of cards into the Athenæum Institution; fatal to Chess they always have been, and must be. We should not consider them so objectionable if rigid rules were made and enforced for the prevention of gambling, but how rarely is this the case! Even if thus regulated cards would, no doubt, subject Chess to a severe competition, being, as you say, so much more easily mastered, and providing, as they do, a soft cushion for the loser to fall upon. Still the ancient game ought to be able to bear up against any legitimate rivalry, but the Samson of gambling breaks easily through the green withes that bind him, and the mind that tastes the excitement of high stakes looks with dislike upon the quiet pleasures of the Chess-player. Strangely enough, cards have also been introduced at the Bedford Institute, with which the Chess Club of the same name is connected.

RED KNIGHT.—“Interesting” games are so often flawed by bad play on the part of the loser. Strong players fight principally for position, and trust to achieve victory by making the most of the merest shades of advantage, a mode of action which leaves little scope for what is called brilliancy. The same thing happens even in contests with odds-receivers, the level of their strength being so much higher now-a-days than it used to be. It is true, sparkling games well worth publishing are occasionally struck off in offhand encounters, but these are seldom taken down. However, we recognise a certain amount of justice in your observations, and will endeavour to catch some of these butterflies on the wing.

G. W. STEVENS.—Many thanks for your friendly compliments. As to the “List” question, see answer to W. McARTHUR; but one word more. It is a source of pleasure to us in visiting the various Chess Rooms of the Metropolis to see the *Magazine* brought into requisition for the purpose of laying siege to one of its Problems. Moves and variations are discussed with perfect frankness. A has nothing to conceal from B, and they mutually attack the position. Would this last if there was a Solvers’ List and A and B were running a fierce competition? If A found out a solution which B had been unable to discover, would the former divulge his secret, and if he did, what would the other do? Would he have the meanness to send the solution in among his own, or would he exercise the severe moral courage of refraining from doing so and so allow himself to be distanced? Would there not be restraint, adverseness of interests, stoppage of their previous free communion? Without placing too much reliance upon this argument, we should put it forward as one among many other pleas in bar, and after all a List would be only the thin end of the wedge. Criticisms would be asked for next, and to indiscriminate reviewing we have many objections which we cannot now go into, though we believe much might be said for a continuous monthly review of Problems, say by two experienced independent solvers who would undertake the office. We fail to see the force of your other argument—viz., that in the absence of a List a solver in the face of an unexpected difficulty would console himself with the belief “that it cannot be done,” for we flatter ourselves that Problems without solutions have been conspicuous by their absence in the pages of this journal.

W. S. BRANCH, Brighton.—Thanks. News of the Club doings will always meet with our best attention.

W. COOK, Bristol.—Games received, and will be inserted next month.

I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.—We are averse from interfering in a matter which does not immediately concern ourselves. The journal most interested in the affair would seem the natural object of any interpellation.

E. E. PEYER, Endeavour Chess Club.—You will observe that we do not take the same view as yourself upon the subject of your communication, though we hope that this difference of opinion comes within the limits of the amicable sentiment in that case made and provided.

W. H.—By the time this appears we hope to have provided you with a correspondence opponent.

THE CITY OF LONDON

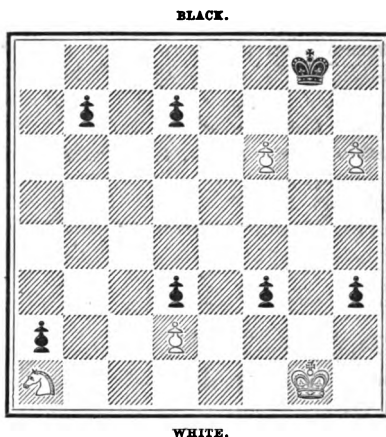
CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

WE have not lately heard much of the preparations for the International Chess Congress which is to take place at Philadelphia next year, but it is reasonable to assume that all needful energy is being shown by the gentlemen who have charge of the scheme, and as they are pretty sure to be met in a friendly spirit by those eminent practitioners of the game here and elsewhere whose presence at the Congress is of course a great desideratum, there should seem fair ground for the anticipation that what is intended to be a grand cosmopolitan contest and gathering of the leaders of Chess will be attended with that success which all lovers of the game will desire. This brings us to the subject to which we wish to draw attention. We apprehend that the conditions which have been already formulated are not to be considered as in any way final, but that, on the contrary, they are subject to such modification as the opinions of eminent authorities on the demonstrable justice of the case may render desirable. There is of course plenty of time during the ensuing twelve months to ventilate any such question, still there can be no harm in commencing early to draw the attention of the American Chess Association to a source of probable grievance. Now in the book with which General Congdon has kindly supplied us we find as an addition to Rule 15 the following stipulation:—"If any player repeat the same move, or series of moves, three times in succession, his opponent shall have the right to declare that the game is a draw." This condition we consider to be extremely objectionable, and though we are not prepared to defend in its entirety the law of the British Chess Association, which allows of an appeal to the 50 moves rule in similar cases, yet the wide discrepancy between the two enactments presents a very strange appearance, such as would of itself suggest grave doubts of the wisdom of the proposed condition. However, an ounce of proof is worth a hundredweight of argument, and it can be very easily shown that the stipulation to which we are objecting may lead to serious injustice. Take, for instance, the following position, for which we are indebted to Mr. A. Burn, of Liverpool:—

[April, 1875.]

F



White to move.

Now according to the proposed regulation this is a drawn game, for White can do nothing but move his Kt backwards and forwards; but according to the ordinary rules of play White wins; for his opponent, after pushing the Pawns at Q Kt 2 and Q 2 as far as they can go, must advance his K R P or K B P, and so lose the game. There is nothing in the above position of the ingenious eccentricities which Horwitz or Kling might devise—nothing, in fact, but what might very naturally arise in an ordinary game—and yet under the above rule a player with an easy win at his command would have to submit to a draw. We may mention that at the commencement of the Correspondence Match between the City of London and Vienna Chess Clubs the latter sought to have a similar unwise stipulation included in the conditions of that contest, but the London Committee refused to agree to it. We think the executive of the American Association will admit that we have shown good cause against the proposed innovation. While upon the subject of the Centennial Congress we may observe that Miron, in a letter to ourselves, sends us intelligence of the Philadelphia Chess Club having moved in the matter. That body is, as he says, the most powerful Chess organisation in the United States, and his anticipation that it will take action to some purpose is no doubt likely to be verified by the event.

A Special Meeting of the members of the Bedford Chess Club took place on the 18th of February, Mr. Stevens, the President, in the chair. An election of a new Secretary and Treasurer took place, those offices having become vacant by the resignations of Messrs. Barber and Bacon. Mr. Tilthorpe was elected as Secretary, and Mr. Ifould as Treasurer. It would appear that certain “burning questions”—to wit, the introduction of cards, and the

intended holding of meetings on Sundays—had caused various of the members to secede, and a somewhat stormy discussion took place as to the advisability of dissolving the Club under these circumstances, but the Chairman ruled the subject to be out of order. The Annual General Meeting of the same Club took place early in March, at which the election of Messrs. Tilthorpe and Ifould was confirmed, and Mr. Stevens was re-appointed President, while Messrs. Scorpe, Catt, and Church were chosen as Committeemen. The Committee brought in their Annual Report, which showed that during the year 1874-5 the Bedford Club had played fifteen matches, in eight of which it had been successful, and allusion was also made to the removal of the Club to its present quarters at No. 25, Spital-square. While expressing our pleasure that the threatened dispersion of our East-End friends has not come to pass, we may perhaps be allowed to point out that the danger which has been hanging over their heads seems to have arisen from the views and conscientious convictions of an earnest minority having been overridden, with the consequence that the services of some of the most energetic of the members, including Messrs. Barber and Bacon, have been lost. Can the game be worth the candle? We should say not. History tells us that Spain gained nothing by the expulsion of the Moors, and that France was not otherwise than a loser by the flight of the Huguenots.

On the 22nd of February Mr. Blackburne paid a visit to Clifton, at the invitation of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association. He played on that day, and likewise on the 24th, a number of simultaneous over-the-board games, against the members, in some of which he gave odds such as Pawn and two moves, Knight, and Rook. Altogether he won forty of these games, lost none, and three were drawn. The intermediate day, the 23rd, was devoted to a blindfold exhibition, in which he played ten games simultaneously against Messrs. Thorold, Minchin, Fedden, Cook, Horne, Perry, Berry, Revs. Pierrepont and Tibbits, and Miss Rudge, altogether a remarkably strong team. Mr. Blackburne was in very poor health, and was not so successful as he has usually been on these occasions, for he lost five, won four, and one was drawn. We believe this is the first blindfold match in which he has lost a majority of the games. The winners were Messrs. Minchin, Pierrepont, Horne, Fedden, and Cook, the losers being Messrs. Thorold, Berry, Tibbits, and Miss Rudge, while Mr. Perry drew his game. Mr. Blackburne also played and won a consultation game on the 24th of February, his opponents being Messrs. Minchin and Cook.

The return match between the Gresham and Bow Churchyard Chess Clubs took place on the 22nd of February, with seven players on each side, and resulted favourably for the former, who won eight games, lost three, and three were drawn.

On Friday, the 5th of March, the Special General Meeting of the members of the City of London Chess Club, of which we gave notice in our last issue, took place, and was very largely attended. As will be remembered, it was called to sanction the establishment of a West-End branch of the Club, the meeting nights of which would be on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Stormy winds prevailed and a rather alarming gale seemed coming from the East, but ultimately the motion for the establishment of the proposed branch was carried by 31 votes to 12, a previous amendment in the negative having been lost by 26 to 17, which latter figures, therefore, represent the real strength of the opposing forces. We are also informed that there were some who did not vote at all, we suppose because the arguments on both sides seemed so convincing that they could not make up their minds either way. The speakers in support of the branch scheme, taking the order in which they rose, were Messrs. Potter, Rosenbaum, Zukertort, and Steinitz, while those who spoke against the project were Messrs. Howard, Murton, Wisker, Humphreys, Chappell, Sutton, and Watts. The meeting was then adjourned to the 12th for the election of six extra members on the Committee to meet the necessities of the West-End branch, which election took place on the last-mentioned day in due course, and resulted in the return of Messrs. Blackburne, Eccles, Gumpel, Humphreys, Vyse, and Walrond. The other business of the meeting was the resignation by Mr. Vyse of his office of Secretary to the Club, in consequence of the large demands upon his time which his duties as Secretary of the *City of London Chess Magazine*—a position, we are happy to say, he retains—necessarily entail. A vote of thanks for his services as Secretary was thereupon passed. Nothing further has been done respecting the branch project, the attention of the Committee having been fully occupied by the University Match, but we understand that the former very important subject will now be immediately taken in hand, and we hope that in our next issue we shall be able to furnish our readers with definite particulars thereupon.

A match is proposed between the old members of the Oxford and Cambridge University Chess Clubs and the City of London Chess Club. It will consist of twenty players on each side, and will probably take place about the end of July. Considering the skill which both sides can bring to bear in such a contest, this affair, to the satisfactory realisation of which there is no sign of any hindrance, will be of a national importance, and will undoubtedly arouse a world-wide interest, in proof of which it is sufficient to mention the names of Owen, Wormald, Ranken, Thorold, Wayte, and Skipworth, who, with many others of good repute, will fight for both shades of the University blue; while on the part of the City Club, in addition to its well-known first-rates, there will no doubt be arrayed the flower of its second class, including such

players as Messrs Mocatta, Ballard, Coburn, Harper, Fenton, &c. We sincerely trust that the most energetic efforts will be made on all hands to make this promising project a thorough and complete success, in which case it will undoubtedly rank as an event utterly unparalleled in the history of English Chess.

A Chess Club has been formed at Rossall. The Committee consists of—President, Rev. R. Henniker; Vice-President, C. B. Ogden; Secretary, J. J. Teague, with H. M. Ormsby, H. P. O. Smith, A. Cawood, W. Armour, W. King, and H. G. Edwards as Committeemen. Matches for the championship of the Club are being played. The following is the list of the fourth ties:—A. C. H. Jones *v.* T. MacDonnell, A. Cawood *v.* J. J. Teague, H. S. Milner, a bye.

The entries were very numerous, and the competition hitherto has been good. The concluding game of the match between Mr. Smith and Mr. Cawood lasted for three hours, and resulted in favour of the latter. The championship board and men have been promised by the President of the Club.

We learn that the newly-formed Athenæum Chess Club at Manchester numbers 100 members. The President, Mr. Edward Mitchell, has proffered a prize of a valuable set of ivory Chessmen to be competed for, and thirty gentlemen are engaged in combating for the same. The conditions are that each player shall play two games with every other, and the scorer of the highest number of games will be the winner. The Secretary is Mr. R. C. Boyer.

The new Minerva Chess Club at Brighton has commenced a correspondence match of two games with the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment, stationed at Curragh Camp, Ireland. The head-quarters of the Minerva are at Duke-street Temperance Hotel, but the members play three times a week at the Pavilion. We are glad to see that they are a little more active than the elder Club of their town, which meets at the Aquarium, and of whom all we have heard for a long time is that they have just declined a challenge to a match sent them by the Littlehampton Chess Club, established at Bellevue Hotel. Why does not the Minerva Club take up the glove for the honour of Brighton? We daresay Mr. H. J. K. Vines, Hon. Sec. of the Littlehampton Club, would offer no objection to the substitution.

Messrs. Pierce inform us that all the best English composers have agreed to their forthcoming collection of native Problems, and they desire us to announce that they propose, as an additional feature of interest, to have a chapter of original unpublished Problems—viz., one from each contributor. They fix the 1st of June as the limit of time for sending in these novelties, and hope to have the volume out by the end of the year. Messrs. Pierce's public spirit in thus bringing together in one book the best efforts of English authors is much to be applauded, and we doubt not will be fully appreciated by the Chess community at large.

On the 11th of March a match took place between the Hull Chess Club and the Church Institute Club at the Royal Station Hotel, Hull, with six players on each side. The former Association was victorious by 9 games to 2 and 1 drawn. The players on the winning side were Messrs. Clark, Crosskill, Freeborough, and Penny; these won both their games against their opponents, Messrs. Phillip, Manson, Crake, and Dixon. Mr. Kirke, of the Hull Club, won one game, and lost the other to Mr. Worrall, of the Church Institute, while Mr. Holmes, of the latter Club, drew one game with his opponent, Mr. Drury, and beat him in the second. A return match will probably be arranged.

We have had brought under our notice the prospectus of a mode of playing Chess, with living men for the pieces, according to a design invented by Mr. Alfred Augustus Hely, of 194, South Lambeth-road, S.E. The object of his system is to extend the game of Chess so that it may be played as a Tournament in the presence of a multitude of spectators. This is effected by the introduction of living men, who move and act in obedience to the proclaimed commands of the chief player on either side. For this purpose a platform of suitably large dimensions is inclosed, and divided into the sixty-four squares of the Chessboard, each of these squares being *doubly numbered* from 1 to 64, and inversely, so as to be equally distinguishable from both ends of the platform. The prospectus contains various other particulars, but these it is unnecessary to go into, as they relate merely to matters of detail. We think there is something in the idea, which, however, in its substance, is not new, for Chess has at various times been played with living men as figures, the last occasion of the kind being, as far as we are aware of, when Szen played a game that way at the Pesth Theatre 40 years ago. The advantages of such a system are, of course, that a Chess contest could take place in the presence of a number of spectators—say, for instance, at the Crystal Palace—and that the fact of the figures being living men, who would move in subordination to the will and purpose of the performing player, would afford an interesting and piquant spectacle. The objection to the scheme is that it would seem to be expensive, for there must be thirty-two trained persons to act as pieces, each of whom must be paid for his trouble, and each of these must wear an appropriate dress and ornaments to represent that he is a King, Bishop, &c. However, it may strike the fancy of some wealthy member of the Chess community to give an entertainment based upon this idea; a kind of private theatricals it would be, an interesting Chess charade, and we are, therefore, glad to give the matter publicity.

A match has commenced between Messrs. Potter and Fenton, the former conceding the odds of Pawn and move and Pawn and two moves alternately, commencing with the latter odds, the winner of the first five games to gain the match. One game has been played, resulting in a draw. Five members of the 35th (Royal

Sussex) Regiment Chess Club are engaged in playing correspondence games in the "Lads of the Village" Tourney. Contests of this kind are highly improving, and well deserving encouragement. The Dudley Chess Club have been playing, and have just won two correspondence games against the South London Working Men's Institute. A match took place on the 22nd of March between the Endeavour and Gresham Chess Clubs with seven players on each side. The former were victorious by eight games to two, and two drawn. The Handicap Tournament at the International Chess Club, Euston-road, is drawing to a close. Messrs. Pfahl and Lowson will probably win the first and second prizes. Famous Boston, U.S.A., has an old and influential Chess Club numbering fifty members, of whose doings we are promised further information.

THE UNIVERSITY CHESS MATCH.

THE third annual match between the Oxford and Cambridge University Chess Clubs took place on the 19th ultimo, at the Guildhall Tavern, under the auspices of the City of London Chess Club, which had, as on the two previous occasions, invited the University teams to be its guests for that purpose. It will be remembered that the first match, which took place in 1873, ended in a complete victory for Oxford, who won 9 games as against 2 scored by their opponents, and 2 being drawn. The second contest, which was played last year, had equally decisive results, but in a contrary direction; for Cambridge came out conquerors by 13 to 3, and 4 drawn. This curious reversal of the poles of success extended to some extent even to the two captains of the contending sides; for whereas, in 1873, Mr. Parratt (Oxford) beat Mr. De Soyres (Cambridge) in both the games played between them, in 1874 the Light Blue champion had his revenge, one of the three games played being adjudged to him by the umpire, and the other two being drawn. The great, one might almost say the strange, interest which the public take in the two Universities, more especially in respect of those emulative displays by which a spirit of partisanship in the best sense of the word is created between them, and in which the entire community share on one side or the other, was manifested to the full upon the present occasion. It is estimated that about 700 persons visited the Guildhall Tavern for the purpose of witnessing the match, but so excellent were the arrangements which the Committee of the City of London Chess Club had made for their reception, that while every one in turn was able to see what was going on there was no crush or confusion of any kind. To divide the spectators, and make the affair a Chess festival in every sense of the term, Herr Zukertort conducted a

blindfold match of six games in one room, while in another Mr. Blackburne played over the board simultaneously against all comers, of whom twenty-two sat down for that purpose. The skill of two such performers, if they will allow themselves to be so called, added a great zest and pleasure to the proceedings, besides accomplishing the intended object of diverting many of the crowd from the room where the University Match was being played. As to the latter event itself, it appeared to be imagined in the early part of the evening that the Oxford players would on the present occasion avenge the defeat suffered by the representatives of that University last year; but this was far from being the case, for the result was again a decisive victory for Cambridge, who won 10 games and lost 5, while 2 were drawn. However, it will no doubt be some consolation to the losing side that they did not sustain quite such a hollow defeat as that suffered by their predecessors last year. The following is the pairing and score:—

Oxford.	Won.	Cambridge.	Won.
Hon. H. C. Plunkett, University . . .	0	J. N. Keynes, Pembroke . . .	2
S. R. Meredith, Brasenose . . .	2	W. W. R. Ball, Trinity . . .	1
C. Tracey, Lincoln . . .	0	T. H. D. May, Trinity . . .	2
W. Grundy, Worcester . . .	0	H. G. Willis, Clare . . .	1
C. L. Brook, Trinity . . .	1	E. Arblaster, Clare . . .	1
V. A. L. D. Parnell, Christchurch . .	1	J. Jacobs, St. John's . . .	1
F. Wright, Queen's . . .	1	R. Fisher, Trinity Hall . . .	2
	<hr/> 5		<hr/> 10

The following pairs effected draws—viz., Tracey *v.* May and Grundy *v.* Willis.

The following gentlemen played last year—viz., Messrs. Plunkett, Meredith, Tracey, and Grundy for Oxford; and Messrs. Keynes, Ball, and May for Cambridge.

With respect to the quality of the play upon the present occasion, we must say that it was on both sides decidedly inferior to that exhibited in the match of last year. This is no doubt partly owing to the absence of Messrs. Parratt and De Soyres, which, of course, lowered the strength of the respective teams a degree all the way down; but even giving full effect to that circumstance, still it must be considered that the want equally of style, steadiness, and scientific knowledge of the game which manifested itself not less to the observation of the spectators than it has to ourselves, who have carefully gone through all the games played, denotes the absence of any good system of practice and study in the players of both Universities, but more markedly in those of Oxford. The obsolete moves and condemned variations that we have found used show that recourse is not had to those sources of scientific information which are now so plentiful, while the constant recurrence of serious blunders would seem to indicate a loose and desultory mode of practice, and we should imagine a disregard also, in the ordinary games played at the University clubs, of the salutary touch and

move rule, so that the irrevocable nature of the moves made in a match game is not apprehended until the combatants find themselves engaged in the great struggle itself. Again these remarks apply with the most force to those players who represented Oxford on the present occasion, and this we cannot but wonder at, for we should have thought that a club possessing a player of Mr. Parratt's strength and experience might have been coached and trained to a high state of efficiency. We hope the University clubs will take these remarks in good part, and shall even trust that our criticism may have a beneficial effect upon their play in the match of next year. A good way to effect improvement would be constant private contests between the members. A match of so many games all of one particular opening would induce study and lead to a thorough knowledge of the attack and defence therein. Why not, too, give prizes for the best analytical essays upon specified *débuts*? The debating spirit likewise could be introduced: a discussion upon some Gambit in which the speakers could enunciate their views and produce their authorities in support, or, it may be, attempt a demonstration upon the board, should, as it would seem, lead to the principles of the game being grasped, and tend to the acquirement of much scientific knowledge. This we merely put forward as an idea. We cannot say we have ever known it tried. But zeal and earnestness of purpose will not fail to find a way of attaining the desired end. There is no royal road to learning nor any University path to Chess excellence. He who works hardest will play best.

So much we have digressed, and now to return to the subject-matter in hand. The result of the blindfold match was that Herr Zukertort defeated Messrs. Cutler, Baynes, Pedder, Maidlow, and Booth, but lost to Mr. Peyer; whilst Mr. Blackburne acted unkindly to twenty of his opponents, but allowed Mr. Beardsell to go off with the laurels of victory, while another gentleman effected a draw. Amongst those who were present on the occasion were—Messrs. Cochrane, Wisker, Macdonnell, Hoffer, Ranken, Horwitz, Kling, Campbell, Duffy, and Abbott. Herr Steinitz officiated as umpire, having been chosen for that post by the University clubs, and we ought not to forget the very efficient services rendered by Mr. Rosenbaum as the teller in Herr Zukertort's blindfold match. In fact, praises are due to every one in connection with the affair. The three stewards, Messrs. Howard, Walrond, and Manning, were everywhere, and doing everything, while Mr. F. S. Walker, the capable secretary of the City Club, from the first to the last, did hosts of work. The chief credit of all the three University matches, and of the one just finished in particular, is undoubtedly due to Herr Steinitz. Riding against all opposition, doubts, and difficulties with native obstinacy, he carried his point, and those who have disagreed with him about the various matters concerned, among whom we may include ourselves, must admit that the success he

ultimately met with was well deserved. There was one point in the arrangements made which we cannot think well advised, and that was the agreement made between the two University clubs that three games should be played between each pair. This we consider objectionable, as giving to one of the players the advantage of the first move in two of the games. True, it had been agreed that the third game should not be commenced after a quarter-past 9, which tended to ameliorate some of the evil consequences of the stipulation; but, as a matter of fact, only three of the pairs played a third game on the present occasion, and two of these had to be adjudged by the umpire.

The evening closed with a supper, to which the City of London Chess Club had invited the two University teams with their officials, and this was patronised to such a large extent by others present, that seventy persons sat down to the meal, Mr. H. F. Down occupying the chair, and Mr. J. E. Rabbeth the vice-chair. With the wine came the inevitable British rusks, such as "The University Clubs," proposed by the chairman, and responded to by Mr. Keynes for Cambridge, and the Hon. Mr. Plunkett for Oxford; "The City of London Club," by Mr. Ball, with Mr. Rabbeth for its representative; "The Umpire," by Mr. Meredith, and acknowledged by Herr Steinitz; "The Chess Press," by Mr. Tracey, with Mr. Potter for respondent; "The Visitors," humorously proposed by Mr. Macdonnell, who, alluding to the expression "Inter-University," wanted to know why they should be interred—an awful joke, for which we apprehend the champagne was responsible. The Rev. Mr. Ranken acknowledged this toast, after which Mr. McLeod gave the healths of Herr Zukertort and Mr. Blackburne, for whom the former replied, the round of compliments being closed with the toast of the president, Mr. H. F. Down.

ANALYTICAL EXCURSIONS.

By J. H. ZUKERTORT.

II.

THE TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

THE opening	White.	Black.
	1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
	2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
	3 B to B 4	3 Kt to B 3

was for centuries considered an unsound defence on account of the rejoinder 4 Kt to Kt 5, but a real analysis of it was first given by V. Bilguer in the year 1839, where he proved by a very exhaustive treatise that White obtains the superior game after 4 P to Q 4, 5 P takes P, Kt takes P, by 6 Kt takes B P, whilst the previous writers continued the attack with 6 P to Q 4, or 6 Q to B 3, which moves lead but to an even game. The sixth decennium of our century established a new line of play, where the second player, by the sacrifice of a Pawn, gained the better position and the attack, and although the authority of the two greatest players of the time, A. Anderssen and P. Morphy, for the moment expelled this new-comer from the realm of the legitimate openings, yet the following generation showed less confidence in the "own words of the masters," and at present a division on the question in a parliament of the best players and the first writers would have a

very doubtful result. It may be, therefore, of some benefit to the Chess community if I endeavour in the following lines of play to analyse correctly the different attacks and defences of this opening, without pretending at all to settle the question perfectly.

The fourth move of White

4 Kt to Kt 5

allows Black, besides the usual move, 4 P to Q 4, the reply

4 Kt takes P

and here all the "books," following the German *Handbuch*, rightly observe that 5 Kt takes B P, Q to R 5, or 5 Kt takes Kt, P to Q 4, would result in favour of the second player, and give as continuation

5 B takes P ch

5 K to K 2

6 P to Q 3

The continuation 6 P to Q 4 will be examined in the next number of the Magazine.

7 B to Kt 3

6 Kt to B 3

8 P to K B 4

7 P to Q 4

9 Q to Q 2

8 B to Kt 5

The *Handbuch* proceeds now with 9 P to K R 3, 10 P takes P, Kt takes P, 11 Q to K 3, P takes Kt, 12 Q takes Kt ch, K to B 2, 13 Castles, B to Q 3, 14 Q takes P ch, K to Kt 3, 15 Q takes P ch, and wins.

Instead of the orthodox but bad move, 9 P to K R 3, I may propose

9 K to Q 2!

This apparently hazardous continuation was, to my knowledge, first tried by Dr. Stosch, a Berlin amateur, eight years ago, against me, and although in the game in question the novelty did not prove successful, I was so little satisfied with my position in the middle of the contest, that I took up myself subsequently the same move of the King, and came, by practical results and analytical researches, to the conclusion that the move gives to the second player at least an even game.

10 Kt to B 7.

I put this reply in the main variation, as it is the only one which can be brought forward as an objection against Black's 9th move, involving a sacrifice on his side. White may, however, proceed with 10 Castles, or 10 P takes P—e.g., 10 Castles, Q to K sq (not good is 10 B to B 4 ch, 11 K to R sq, Q to K sq or K 2, or R to K B sq, 12 P takes P, Kt takes P, 13 P to Q 4), 11 P takes P, Kt takes P, 12 R to K sq, P to K R 3; or 10 P takes P, Kt takes P, 11 P to Q 4, Kt to B 3, 12 Castles, Q to K sq, 13 Kt to Q B 3, B to Kt 5, and in both instances the game is about even.

10 Q to K sq

11 Kt takes R

It is evident that 11 Kt takes P ch, Kt takes Kt, 12 P takes Kt, Q takes P ch, 13 Q to K 3, R to K sq, would leave Black with the far better developed game.

11 P takes P dis ch

12 K to B sq

If 12 K to B 2, Black wins the game at once by 12 B to B 4 ch, 13 K to B sq, B to K 6, 14 Q to K sq, B takes B, 15 Q takes B, Q to K 7 ch, 16 K to Kt sq, P to B 6, 17 Q to K B sq (17 P takes P, B to R 6), Q to K 6 ch, 18 Q to B 2, Q to B 8 ch, 19 Q to B sq, P to B 7 ch, 20 K takes P, Kt to K 5 ch, 21 P takes Kt, R to B sq ch, &c.

12 Kt to Q 5

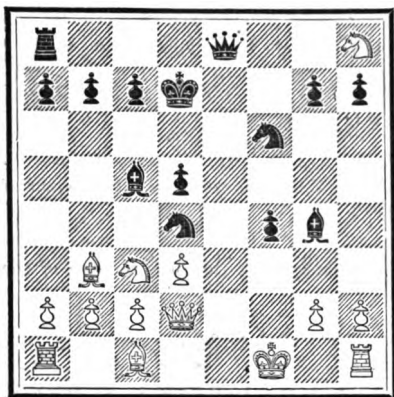
the key-move of the whole combination; in the game mentioned before Dr. Stosch played 12 B to Q B 4, which is far inferior.

13 Kt to B 3

If 13 Q takes P, mate follows in three moves; if 13 P to K R 3, B to K 7 ch, 14 K to Kt sq, B to B 4, 15 K to R 2, Q to R 4 (P to B 6 wins equally), 16 R to K sq, Kt to Kt 5 ch, 17 K to R sq, Kt to B 7 ch, 18 K moves, Kt to B 6 ch, &c.

13 B to Q B 4

BLACK.



WHITE.

Position after Black's 13th move.

White has now five different moves at his disposal, the results of which we shall show under the heads A, B, C, D, and E, taking the position always from the annexed diagram. I may, however, mention beforehand that none of these moves will enable White to maintain his numerical superiority with a satisfactory position.

A

14 Q takes P
15 K to K sq
16 P takes Kt
17 K to B sq
18 Q to B 5 ch

14 B to K 7 ch
15 Kt to B 6 ch
16 B takes B P dis ch
17 B takes R

I do not think that White has any better move.

19 Q takes Q ch
20 B to K B 4

18 Q to K 3
19 K takes Q

If 20 B to Kt 5, R takes Kt, 21 R to K sq ch, K to Q 3, &c.

20 R takes Kt

Black may also try 20 R to K B sq

21 B takes B P
22 B to Kt 3

21 K to Q 2

If 22 B to K 5, Black proceeds with Kt to Kt 5

22 R to K B sq

and Black has some advantage in position.

B

14 Q to K sq
15 Q B takes P
16 Q to Q 2

14 Q to R 4
15 R to K sq

If 16 Q to Kt 3, Black wins by Kt to B 4 or K 7; if 16 Q to B sq, Black forces the game by 16 B to K 7 ch, 17 K to K sq, B takes P dis ch, 18 K to Q 2, R to K 7 ch, &c.

17 Kt takes B
18 Q to Q sq

16 B to K 7 ch
17 R takes Kt

If 18 Q to B sq, B 3, or R 5, Black mates in 4 moves, beginning with 18 R to B 7 ch

19 B to Kt 3

18 Q to Kt 5
19 Q to B 4 ch

and Black mates in two moves.

C

14 P to K R 3
15 Q takes P

14 Q to R 4

The game which I give subsequently presents an example of the continuation resulting from 15 Kt to B 7.

15 R to K sq

This preparatory move is stronger than the immediate check of the Bishop. In a game where I conducted Black, the continuation was 15 B to K 7 ch, 16 K to K sq, R to K sq, 17 B to K 3 (?), Kt takes B, 18 R P takes Kt, R takes B, 19 Kt to B 7, P to Q 5, 20 Kt to Kt 5, B takes P dis ch, 21 K to Q 2, P takes Kt ch, and wins. But White ought to have played 17 K to Q 2, and would then remain, after Kt takes B ch, 18 R P takes B, B to K 6 ch, 19 Q takes B, R takes Q, 20 K takes R, with an overwhelming force against the adverse Queen.

16 B takes P

White has no better move at his disposal; if 16 Kt to R 4, Black wins a piece by B to K 7 ch, 17 K to B 2 (best), Kt takes B dis ch; if 16 Kt to K 4, B to K 7 ch, 17 K to K sq, B takes P, &c.; if 16 B to K 3, Kt takes B, winning a piece; and last if 16 Kt to B 7, B to K 7 ch, 17 K to K sq, B takes P dis ch, 18 K to Q 2, R to K 7 ch, 19 K takes B (best), Q to Kt 3 ch, 20 Kt to K 4, R takes Kt, 21 Q to Kt 5, R to K 6 double ch, 22 K takes R, Q to K 5 ch, 23 K to B 2 (best), Q to K 7 ch, 24 K to Kt 3, Kt to K 5 ch, 25 K to R 4, Kt takes Q, 26 K takes Kt (26 B or Kt takes Kt, Kt to B 4 mate) Q takes P ch, &c.

17 K to K sq	16 B to K 7 ch
18 Q to B 7 ch	17 Kt takes B
19 Kt takes Q	18 Q takes Q
20 P takes Kt	19 Kt takes Kt
21 K to B sq	20 B to R 4 dis ch
22 P to Q 4	21 Kt takes P
23 R to Q Kt sq	22 B takes Kt
	23 B to Q Kt 3

And Black ought to win.

In the following game, which was played six years ago, I tried for the first time the proposed King's move.

G. DUFRESNE.

White.

1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3
3 B to B 4
4 Kt to Kt 5
5 B takes P ch
6 P to Q 3
7 B to Kt 3
8 P to K B 4
9 Q to Q 2
10 K Kt to B 7
11 Kt takes R
12 K to B sq
13 Kt to B 3
14 P to K R 3
15 Kt to B 7
16 Kt to Kt 5
17 Kt takes B

The right rejoinder; 17 R takes Kt would be met by 18 Q takes P.

18 P to Kt 4

White has no saving move; if 18 Kt to K 4, Black wins by 18 Kt takes Kt.

19 Kt to K 4	18 Kt takes P
20 P takes R	19 R takes Kt
21 K to K sq	20 Kt to K 6 ch

The sacrifice of the Queen would prolong the contest, but not alter the result. Black now mated in two moves.

J. H. ZUKERTORT.

Black.

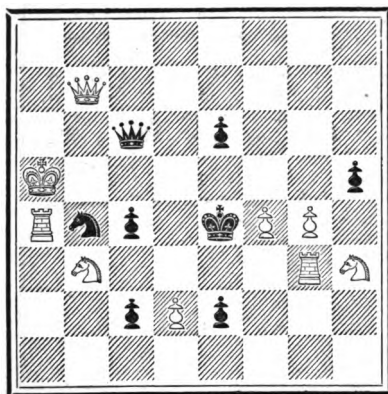
1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to B 3
4 Kt takes P
5 K to K 2
6 Kt to B 3
7 P to Q 4
8 B to Kt 5
9 K to Q 2
10 Q to K sq
11 P takes P dis ch
12 Kt to Q 5
13 B to Q B 4
14 Q to R 4
15 R to K sq
16 B to K 7 ch
17 Kt takes Kt

(To be continued.)

PROBLEMS.

No. 121.—By F. C. COLLINS.

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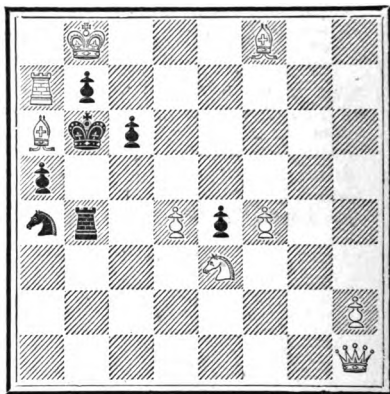


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 122.—By F. W. MARTINDALE.

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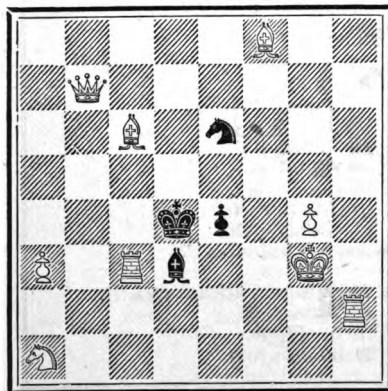


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 123.—By J. STONEHOUSE.

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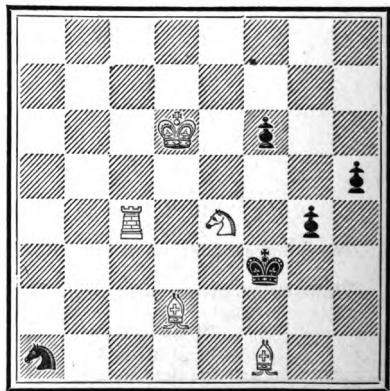


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 124.—By GEO. E. CARPENTER.

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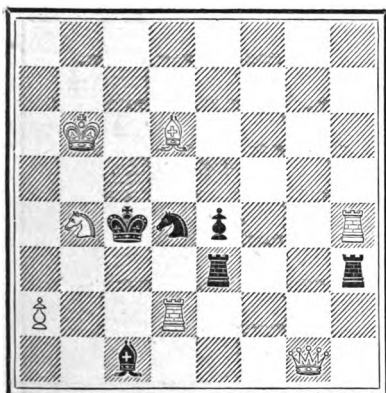
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 125.—By G. W. FARROW.

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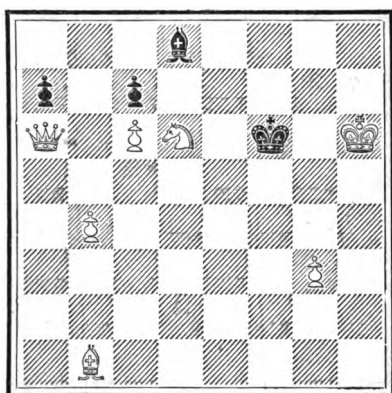


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 126.—By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

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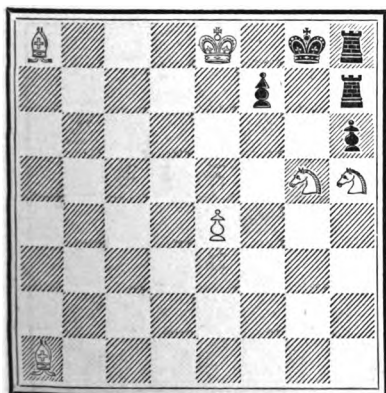


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 127.—By J. MENZIES.

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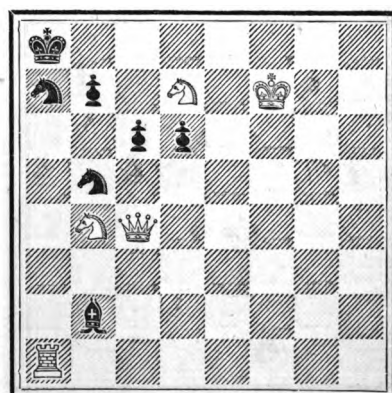


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 128.—By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

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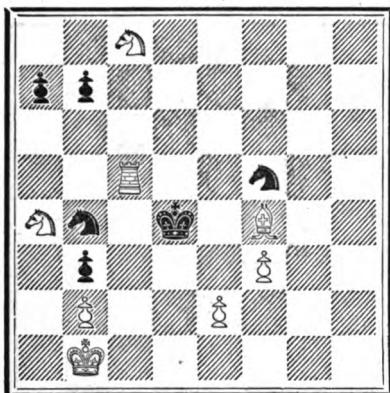
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 129.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

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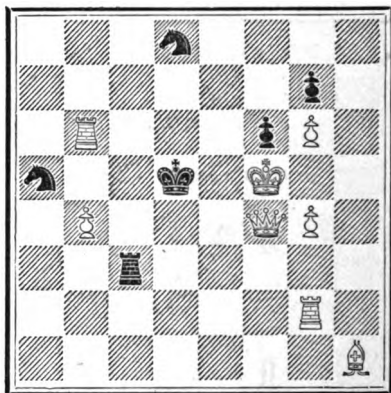


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 130.—By F. M. TRED.

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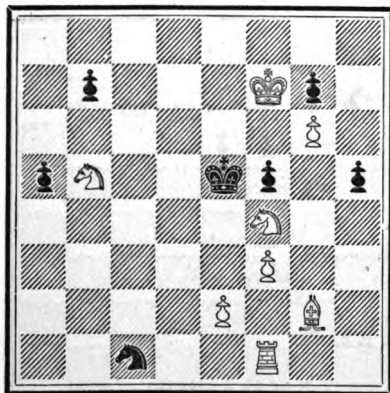


WHITE.

White to play and compel self-mate in three moves.

No. 131.—By F. W. LORD.

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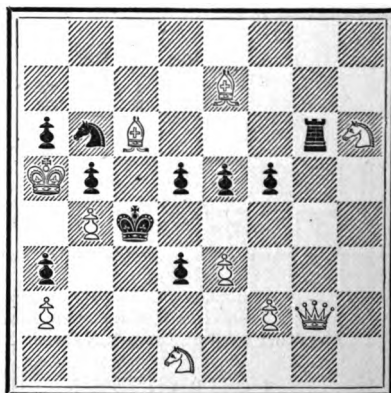


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 132.—By G. PARR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | No. 109. | |
| White. | | Black. |
| 1 B to R 5 | | |
| | No. 110. | |
| 1 Q to Kt 7 | | |
| | No. 111. | |
| 1 R to B 7 | | 1 B takes Kt |
| 2 R to B 7, and next move mates | | |
| | No. 112. | |
| 1 B to K 7 | | 1 B to B 6 |
| 2 Q takes Kt, mating next move | | |
| | No. 113. | |
| 1 R to K 6 | | 1 P takes R (a) |
| 2 Kt to Kt 6, &c. | | |
| | (a) | |
| | If 1 K moves | |
| 2 Kt to Q 3 (dis ch) | | |
| | No. 114. | |
| 1 B to Kt 4 | | 1 K to Q 4, or B or P moves |
| 2 B to B 3, and 3 Q mates | | |
| | No. 115. | |
| 1 B to R 5 | | 1 P takes B |
| 2 K to K 7, and mates next move | | |
| | No. 116. | |
| 1 R to K sq | | 1 B takes Q |
| 2 P checks, and Kt mates | | |
| | No. 117. | |
| 1 B to B 4 | | 1 Q takes R |
| 2 Q to Q 7, and mates accordingly | | |
| | No. 118. | |
| 1 R to K 4 | | 1 K takes B |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 (dis ch), and mates with Kt or Q | | |
| This is the author's intention, but there is also a solution in two moves, by | | |
| 1 Q to K 6. | | |
| | No. 119. | |
| 1 Kt to R 8 | | 1 K takes P |
| 2 Kt to B 7 | | 2 K moves |
| 3 Kt from B 7 to K 6 | | 3 K or P moves |
| 4 R or Kt mates | | |
| This problem has, however, two other solutions— <i>e.g.</i> , | | |
| 1 R to R 3 ch | | 1 K moves |
| 2 R takes P | | 2 Ditto |
| 3 Kt to Q B 4, and mate next move | | |
| The other solution commences with 1 R to R 2. | | |
| | No. 120. | |
| 1 Q to R 4 ch | | 1 R to Kt 4 (dbl ch) |
| 2 K to R 2 | | 2 K to Q 3 |
| 3 Q takes P ch | | 3 Anything |
| 4 Q or Kt mates | | |
| | If 1 K to Q 3 | |
| 2 Kt to K 8 ch, &c. | | |

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE MARCH NUMBER.

109. B to R 5. Most 2-movers on the block system are inevitably obvious. This is no exception to the rule, although it is well constructed.

110. Q to Kt 7. Neat and pleasing.

111. 1 R to B 7. A clever and interesting position.

112. B to K 7. A very good problem, although it is somewhat obvious that the Queen's Bishop should commence operations.

113. 1 R to K 6. Very ingenious, although not, perhaps, so difficult as the generality of tourney problems by this able composer.

114. 1 B to Kt 4. This problem gave me some trouble. The *modus operandi* is very different from what could possibly be expected, and on that account this position is likely to puzzle rather than please its solvers. I should commend it rather on the score of difficulty than of beauty.

115. 1 B to R 5. Rather weak and obvious.

116. 1 R to K sq. Above the average in general merit, but somewhat marred by duals in minor variations.

117. B to B 4. Although this looks very complicated and difficult, I found it comparatively easy. It is, however, very well constructed, and the solution is brilliant, although not very hard to discover.

118. 1 B to K 4 is intended, and if sound the symmetrical beauty of the variations on either side of the Black King would be very remarkable; but there is a solution in two moves beginning with 1 Q to K 6.

119. 1 Kt to R 8. The doubled Pawn at Q B 5 unfortunately acts as a key to the solution. The march of the Knight would otherwise have been very difficult to discover.*

120. 1 Q to R 4 ch. It is not often one meets with a problem in which Black can be allowed to give a *double* check on the first move. I consider this problem excellent in all respects, and the best in the number.

SUMMARY.

The best 2 mover, 110.

„ 3 mover, 113.

„ 4 mover, 120.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

A match between the Toxteth and Wallasey Chess Clubs was played on the 6th March, and resulted in a decisive victory for the Wallasey Club. There were six players on each side, and the Toxteth Club lost every game except one.—*Liverpool Weekly Albion*.

The first prize in the City of London Chess Club Handicap was won by Mr. Maas (3rd class), and the second prize by Mr. Potter, the former having defeated the latter in the final round by 2 games to 1, and 1 drawn. The third and fourth prizes lie between Mr. Chappell (3rd class) and Mr. V. C. Peyer (4th class). These gentlemen have played two games, winning one each. In the Junior Handicap at the same Club, the first, second, and third prizes lie between Messrs. Maas, Cutler, and Rabbeth or Lowson, while the fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes lie between Messrs. Rodgeron, Atkinson, and Dr. Batt.

A Handicap which has been in progress at the Old Change Chess Club has terminated with the following results:—First prize, Mr. Budden; second prize, Mr. Richardson; third prize, Mr. Tasker; and fourth prize, Mr. Martin.

* See Solution page, however, for double solution.

GAME 113.

Played between Herr Steinitz and Mr. Seymour, a strong
Metropolitan amateur.

Two Knights' Defence.

White.

Mr. SEYMOUR.

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

Resigns.

Black.

Herr STEINITZ.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 Kt to B 3
- 4 Kt takes P (b)
- 5 P to Q 4
- 6 P takes Kt
- 7 Q to Q 4
- 8 P takes B
- 9 B to R 3
- 10 Q to Q 5
- 11 B to B 4
- 12 Castles K R
- 13 P to B 4
- 14 Q R to K sq (f)
- 15 R takes Kt
- 16 B to Kt 5 ch
- 17 B takes P
- 18 B takes B P dis ch (h)
- 19 Q takes K P ch
- 20 R to Kt sq (i)
- 21 B to Q 7 dis ch
- 22 Q to B 5 ch
- 23 Q to Q 6 ch
- 24 Q to Kt 6 ch
- 25 B takes Q

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) 4 Kt to Kt 5, or 4 P to Q 4, are the usual continuations.

(b) The best reply, I think.

(c) If 5 Castles, Black may proceed with Kt takes Kt, 6 Q P takes Kt, B to K 2.

(d) This continuation breaks up Black's Pawns on the Queen's side, but it brings his pieces into powerful action.

(e) If 11 P to Q B 3, Q to Q 6. White could here, by a slow process, shut out the adverse Q B, but without obtaining thereby a satisfactory position—e.g. :—

- 11 Q R to Kt sq
- 12 P to Q Kt 3
- 13 P to Q B 4
- 14 Castles

- 11 B to B 4
- 12 Castles K R
- 13 P to B 4
- 14 P to B 5, &c.

(f) The adopted course is undoubtedly the strongest line of play. Black could, however, have won at once Knight and Bishop for a Rook by

- 15 Q takes P
- 16 Q takes Q
- 17 K to K 2
- 18 B takes R

- 14 P takes P
- 15 Q R to K sq
- 16 B takes Q
- 17 R takes Kt ch
- 18 R to K sq.

(g) If 17 P to B 3, Black wins by—

18 Q to B 3
 19 K to B 2
 20 K to Kt 3
 21 K to B 2

17 Q takes Q P
 18 R takes P ch
 19 B to B 4 ch
 20 B to Q 3 ch
 21 R to K 7 ch, &c.

(h) Finishing a well-conducted attack in the most vigorous style. Inferior to the move in text would be 18 B to K 7 dis ch, 19 K takes B, Q takes P ch, 20 B to K 3 (best), Q takes B P ch, 21 K to B sq, &c. If 18 R takes P, White answers 19 B to Q 2, whilst 19 P to B 3 would be fatal on account of 19 B to K 7 dis ch, 20 K to B 2, Q to Q 6 ch, 21 K to Kt 3, B to Q 8 ch.

(i) The proper rejoinder.

GAME 114.

Played by Correspondence.

Scotch Gambit.

White.

Mr. BEARDSSELL.

1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to K B 3
 3 P to Q 4
 4 Kt takes P
 5 Kt to Kt 5
 6 B to K 2 (b)
 7 B to Q 2
 8 Castles
 9 Kt takes B
 10 Kt to K B 3
 11 Q to Q 3 (c)
 12 K R to K sq
 13 Q R to Q sq
 14 Q to B 3
 15 R to Q 4 (e)
 16 P to K Kt 3
 17 Kt to K 5
 18 R takes P ch (f)
 19 B takes Q
 20 Q takes R
 21 Kt takes Q P
 22 Kt to Kt 5 ch
 23 P to Q R 4
 24 P to K B 3
 25 Q to K 3 ch
 26 Kt to Q 6 (i)
 27 Q to Kt 3
 28 Q takes P ch
 29 Q to B 7 ch, and wins.

Black.

Mr. KEATS.

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

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) The only correct course is here 5 B to Kt 5 ch, and after 6 B to Q 2, 6 Q takes K P ch. The transposition of the moves cannot be effected without serious disadvantage.

(b) White could now obtain a winning advantage by

6 B to K 3	6 B to Kt 5 ch
7 Kt to Q 2	7 B takes Kt ch.
If 7 Q to K 4, White proceeds with 8 P to Q B 3 and 9 Kt to B 4	
8 Q takes B	8 K to Q sq
9 Castles, &c.	

(c) The course chosen by White is certainly not stronger than the one played by Vienna in the correspondence match.

(d) A very ill-advised move, which drives the adverse Queen on to an important square, whilst Black's Queen has now no retreat. Black could here obtain, I think, a safe position, with a Pawn ahead, by 13 Q to B 3.

(e) Necessary to prevent the escape of Black's Queen on the Queen's side.

(f) The best continuation: if 18 B takes Q, Black obtains the better game by 18 P takes R, 19 Q to Q 2, R takes R ch, 20 Q takes R, Kt takes B.

(g) Black ought to bring his pieces into immediate action, and not play to preserve a Pawn. I do not think that White could win the game after 21 Kt to B 4, and may propose following continuations:—

22 Kt to B 7 ch or (A) (B)	21 Kt to B 4
23 Kt takes P	22 K to B 2
24 P to K B 4	23 R to K sq
25 Q to K 4	24 Kt fr B 4 to Q 5
26 P to Kt 4	25 P to K Kt 3

White has no better move; if 26 Q to Q 5, Kt takes Kt

27 K to B 2	26 Kt to B 6 ch
28 P takes Kt	27 Kt fr B 6 takes Kt
	28 Kt takes P, and I prefer Black's game.

(A)	22 Kt takes P ch	22 K to B 2
	23 Kt to B 5	23 Kt fr B 4 to Q 5
	24 Q to K 4 (best)	24 B to B 4
	25 Q to Q 5	25 R to K sq, and I fail to see how White can do more than draw.

(B)	22 Kt takes Kt	22 B takes Kt
	23 Q to Q 2 ch	23 K to B 2
	24 Q to Kt 5	24 P to K Kt 3
	25 Q to R 6	25 R to Q sq
	26 Q takes P ch	26 R to Q 2
	27 Q to R 4	27 B takes P, and Black has the better game.

(h) Black misses the last opportunity to obtain a defensible position. With 23 Kt to B 4 he could perhaps equalise matters—e.g.:—

24 Q to K 4	23 Kt to B 4
25 P to K Kt 4	24 B to R 6
26 Q to B 3	25 R to Q sq
27 Q to K 3 ch	26 Kt to R 5
28 Kt to B 3 (or X)	27 K to R 4
29 Q takes B	28 Kt to Q 5

29 Q takes P ch would avail White nought.

30 K to B sq
31 Q to Kt 3
32 Kt to K 4
33 Kt to B 6

Black threatened 33 R takes Kt P

34 K to K 2
35 K to K 3
36 Kt takes P

29 Kt fr Q 5 to B 6 ch
30 P to K Kt 4
31 R to Q 7
32 R to Q 5

33 K takes P
34 R to Q 7 ch
35 R takes Q B P
36 R takes Kt P, and Black ought to draw at least.

(X)

28 Kt to Q 6

It is remarkable that this brilliant *coup*, which wins in the actual game, is here totally paralysed by the fine reply :—

28 Kt to Q 5

29 Q takes B

(If 29 Q takes P ch, P to Kt 4; if 29 Kt takes P ch, K to Kt 3.)

29 Kt fr Q 5 to B 6 ch

30 K to B sq

30 R takes Kt, and Black ought to win.

(i) A fine and deciding *coup*.

GAME 115.

An unpublished game played at the Westminster Chess Club in 1868 between the late Mr. De Vere and Mr. I. O. Howard Taylor, and kindly furnished to us by the latter.

Evans' Gambit.

White.

{Mr. DE VERE.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to B 4
- 4 P to Q Kt 4
- 5 P to B 3
- 6 Castles
- 7 P to Q 4
- 8 P takes P
- 9 P to Q 5
- 10 B to Kt 2
- 11 B to Q 3
- 12 Kt to B 3
- 13 Kt to K 2
- 14 Kt to Q 2 (b)
- 15 K to R sq
- 16 P to K B 4
- 17 Kt to K Kt 3
- 18 P to B 5
- 19 B takes Kt
- 20 Kt to R 5
- 21 Q to Kt 4
- 22 R to B 3 (f)
- 23 R to Q B sq
- 24 B to B sq (g)
- 25 B to K 2
- 26 Kt to Q Kt 3
- 27 P takes Kt
- 28 R to R 3
- 29 Q to K Kt 6 (j)
- 30 Q takes K R P ch

Black.

Mr. I. O. HOWARD TAYLOR.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 B to B 4
- 4 B takes Kt P
- 5 B to B 4
- 6 P to Q 3
- 7 P takes P
- 8 B to Kt 3
- 9 Kt to Q R 4
- 10 Kt to K 2
- 11 Castles
- 12 P to K B 3 (a)
- 13 P to Q B 4
- 14 Kt to K Kt 3
- 15 B to Q 2
- 16 P to Q R 3 (c)
- 17 R to Q B sq (d)
- 18 Kt to K 4
- 19 Q P takes B (e)
- 20 B to R 2
- 21 R to K B 2
- 22 P to Q Kt 4
- 23 P to B 5
- 24 Q to Kt 3
- 25 P to B 6 (h)
- 26 Kt takes Kt
- 27 K to R sq (i)
- 28 Q to K B 7
- 29 K to Kt sq

And Mr. De Vere won (k).

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

(a) This seems to us too early. The best practitioners of the normal attack make strenuous efforts to get this Pawn moved, and then proceed accordingly. It must therefore be the wiser plan not to give the opponent an opportunity of changing his policy, and to postpone this necessary resource as long as possible.

(b) An unusual mode of procedure on the part of the first player, which was probably suggested by the premature advance of the K P B, and introduces freshness and variety into the too-familiar aspect of this variation.

(c) After the pattern of the well-known game between Kolisch and Paulsen, which has since served as the model of the attack and defence.

(d) The conditions not being the same as in the game above cited, since the Kt and not the Q is posted at Q 2, a deviation from the usual course might have been advisable, and we believe that Q B to Kt 4 would have proved somewhat embarrassing to the first player.

(e) Taking with the B P was manifestly better, for it would have at any rate effectually prevented the immediate preparation of an attack by Kt to R 5, since the answer of Q to Kt 4 would have made it innocuous.

(f) The last 3 moves are played in Mr. De Vere's accustomed straightforward style.

(g) Probably with the intention of enticing the opponent's Queen to desert the K side.

(h) Premature. Q to Q 5 was evidently better, and might have led to the following continuation :—

26 R to Q sq	25 Q to Q 5
27 Kt to Kt 3	26 P to B 6

If R to Kt 3 or R to Q 3 instead, the Pawn advances at once to B 7, and Black will win a piece or get at least two Rooks for the Q with a fine game.

28 R takes Q	27 Kt takes Kt
29 R to B sq (best)	28 Kt takes R
30 R to Q B sq	29 P to B 7
	30 P to Kt 5 and wins.

(i) An ill-advised move; P to B 7, followed by offering the sacrifice of the Q by Q to K 6 in answer to R to Kt 3, was a better resource.

(j) Highly ingenious, and winning the game by force.

(k) It is evident that if K takes Q mate follows in two moves, commencing with Kt takes P ch, and if the K move to B sq the game would have been finished thus :—

31 P to Q 6	30 K to B sq
32 Q to Kt 8 ch	31 K to K sq
33 Kt takes Kt P ch, and mates in two more moves.	32 R interposes

The following four games were played in the late Inter-University Match :—

GAME 116.

French Defence.

White.
The Hon. H. C. PLUNKETT
(Oxford).

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

Black.
Mr. J. N. KEYNES (Cambridge).

1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q B 4
5 B P takes P

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

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

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) P takes P is rather better.
 (b) P takes P is perhaps to be preferred here, leaving Black with something of an advantage.
 (c) White appears to us to have somewhat of an advantage at this point.
 (d) A premature advance ; we would have rather played P to Q R 4.
 (e) Not good. Should have moved Kt to Kt square.
 (f) Not much to the purpose. Kt to Q 3 evidently better.
 (g) He appears to have a lost game, play how he may. This part of the game has been well played by Mr. Keynes.

GAME 117.

King's Gambit declined.

White.	Black.
Mr. J. N. KEYNES (Cambridge).	The Hon. H. C. PLUNKETT (Oxford).
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes Q P	3 P to K 5
4 B to Kt 5 ch	4 P to B 3
5 P takes P	5 P takes P
6 B to B 4	6 Kt to B 3
7 P to Q 4	7 P takes P <i>en passant</i> (a)
8 B takes P	8 B to K 2
9 Kt to K B 3	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 B to B 4 ch
11 K to R sq	11 Kt to Kt 5 (b)
12 Kt to Kt 5	12 Kt to K B 7 ch (c)
13 R takes Kt	13 B takes R
14 B takes P ch	14 K moves
15 Kt takes P ch	Resigns.

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT AND W. N. POTTER.

(a) This is certainly weak, as it relieves White of the troublesome K P.

(b) An utterly futile manoeuvre, as demonstrated by his opponent's very ingenious rejoinder.

(c) Black had no other resource than to retreat the Kt to K B 3, or play P to K Kt 3, having in either case a decidedly bad game. The move made is immediately disastrous.

GAME 118.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	Black.
Mr. WILLIS (Cambridge).	Mr. GRUNDY (Oxford).
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to Q Kt 5	3 Kt to B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 Kt takes K P (a)
5 Castles	5 P takes P (b)
6 R to K sq	6 P to K B 4
7 Kt takes P	7 Kt takes Kt
8 Q takes Kt	8 P to Q Kt 3
9 Q to B 3 (c)	9 B to B 4
10 Q takes P (d)	10 B takes P ch
11 K to B sq	11 R to B sq
12 B to K Kt 5	12 R to B 2
13 Q to R 8 ch	13 R to B sq
14 Q to K 5 ch	14 K to B 2
15 B takes Q	15 R takes B
16 Q takes B P ch	Resigns.

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT AND W. N. POTTER.

- (a) Not so good as P takes P, which leads to a perfectly even game.
 (b) B to K 2 is now requisite, but the second player erred in good company, for Winawere, the winner of the second prize at the Paris Congress of 1867, played the same way so far against Newman in that tournament, though it must be added that he lost.
 (c) Kt to B 3 should have been played here.
 (d) Well played, as this move forces the game, and the check by the other side is futile.

GAME 119.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. BROOK (Oxford).	Mr. ARBLASTER (Cambridge)
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4 (a)	3 P to K 3
4 P to Q 3	4 K Kt to K 2
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 P to Q 4
6 P takes P	6 Kt takes P (b)
7 B to Q 2	7 B to K 2
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 Kt to K 4	9 Kt to B 3
10 B to B 3	10 Kt to Q 5
11 P to Q Kt 4	11 P to Q Kt 3
12 B to Kt 2	12 B to Kt 2
13 P to Q B 3	13 Kt to B 4
14 Q to K 2	14 Q to B 2
15 Kt takes Kt ch	15 B takes Kt
16 Kt to Q 2	16 Kt to R 5 (c)
17 Kt to K 4	17 B to K 4
18 P to Kt 3	18 P takes P (d)
19 P to B 4	19 P takes P
20 B takes P	20 B takes B
21 Kt takes B	21 Q to B 4 ch (e)
22 R to B 2 (f)	22 Kt to B 6 ch
23 K to B sq	23 Q to K R 4
24 P to K R 4	24 Q to Kt 5
25 Kt to K 4	25 Q to R 6 ch
26 R to Kt 2	26 Q to R 8 ch
27 K to B 2	27 Q takes Q R
28 Q takes Kt	28 Q to Q 5 ch
29 Q to K 3	29 Q takes Q ch
30 K takes Q	30 Q R to K sq (g)
31 R to Q Kt 2	31 P to K B 4 (h)
32 Kt to Q 6	32 R to K 2
33 Kt takes B	33 R takes Kt
34 B takes P ch	34 K to R sq
35 P to Q 4	35 R to K 2
36 P to Q 5	36 R to Q sq
37 K to Q 4 (i)	37 R takes B
Resigns.	

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT AND W. N. POTTER.

(a) 3 Kt to Q B 3, followed up by P to Q 4, is now considered the best mode of proceeding upon the part of White; 3 B to B 4 is now universally in disuse.

(b) Unquestionably he should have retaken with the Pawn.

(c) Eccentric, but not without its good points.

(d) Very well played. He sees that if White takes Kt the piece can be regained by B takes P ch, followed by P to K B 4.

(e) Black pursues the attack in a commendably vigorous style.

(f) He had no other move; Q to B 2 would have involved the loss of a piece by 22 Kt to B 6 ch, 23 K to Kt 2 or R sq, Kt to Kt 4 dis ch, 24 Kt to K 4 (best), Kt takes Kt, &c.

(g) Black has played all this with excellent judgment, but here he misses his opportunity, as P to K B 4 would win a piece.

(h) This move is now bad; it loses a Pawn, besides giving great relief to the opponent.

(i) A disastrous blunder; White tries to save a Pawn and thereby loses a piece; K to B 3 would have given him a good chance of drawing the game.

The following two games were recently played by correspondence between Mr. W. Cook, author of *Synopsis of the Chess Openings*, and Mr. Burt, winner of the first prize in the Second Class Tournament of the Counties Chess Association last year:—

GAME 120.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. BURT.	Mr. COOK.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to K 5 (a)	4 K Kt to Q 2
5 Q Kt to K 2	5 P to Q B 4
6 P to Q B 3	6 Kt to Q B 3
7 P to K B 4	7 Q to Kt 3
8 Kt to B 3	8 B to K 2
9 Kt to Kt 3 (b)	9 P takes P (c)
10 P takes P	10 B to Kt 5 ch
11 K to B 2	11 P to B 3
12 B to K 3	12 P takes P (d)
13 B P takes P	13 Castles
14 P to Q R 3	14 B to K 2
15 P to Kt 4	15 K Kt takes P (e)
16 P takes Kt	16 P to Q 5
17 B to B sq	17 Kt takes K P
18 B to Q 3	18 Kt to Kt 5 ch
19 K to K 2	19 B to Q 3
20 P to R 3	20 Kt to B 3
21 Kt to K 4	21 B to Q 2
22 Kt takes Kt ch	22 R takes Kt
23 B to K Kt 5	23 R to B 2

White.	Black.
24 K to B 2 (f)	24 B to B 2 (g)
25 Q to K 2	25 Q R to K B sq
26 Q R to K B sq (h)	26 B to B 3
27 K to Kt sq	27 P to K R 3
28 B to R 4	28 P to K 4
29 Kt to R 2 (i)	29 P to K 5
30 R takes R	30 R takes R
31. B to B 4	31 P to Q 6 dis ch
32 Q to B 2	32 Q takes Q ch
33 B takes Q	33 P to Q 7 (j)
34 B to Q Kt 3	34 B to Q 4
35 B to Q sq	35 B takes Kt ch
36 R takes B	36 R to Q B 2
37 R to R sq	37 R to B 6
38 B to Q 4	38 R to Q 6
39 B takes R P	39 R takes Q R P
40 B to B 5	40 P to K 6
41 B takes P (k)	41 R takes B
42 K to B 2	42 R to K 5
43 B to B 3	43 R to Q 5 (l)
44 B takes B ch	44 R takes B
45 R to Q sq	45 K to B 2

White resigns (m).

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) About the merits of this move there appears to be some difference of opinion, though most authorities criticise it adversely, against which, however, there is the fact that Herr Steinitz adopted the same with success at the Vienna Congress. The late Mr. De Vere played it against ourselves in a game won by him in the Pool of the City of London Handicap of 1870-71, and, as we remember, maintained that the second player could not obtain the advantage which usually accrued to him from the adoption of this move in the normal continuation of the French Defence, and, therefore, that this mode of play must be good. We are of opinion that he was so far right, inasmuch that if Black afterwards, or, at any rate, if he soon Castle on the King's side, White obtains an attack that can scarcely be resisted, but if the second player adapts his game afterwards with the purpose of ultimately Castling upon the Queen's side, if it prove necessary, or not at all, as the case may require, then that the first player takes nothing by 4 P to K 5, but, on the contrary, ought in the end to obtain an inferior position.

(b) We cannot imagine this to be White's best move at this point, and should consider either 9 P to K Kt 3, or 9 P to Q R 3, to be superior. The former will allow him to develop his B at Kt 2, yielding a tolerably safe game, while the latter permits of the Kt being played to Kt 3 afterwards without danger. If in the last-named case Black reply with 9 Kt to R 4, White has an effectual rejoinder in 10 P to Q Kt 4.

(c) This is the continuation given by Mr. Cook in his *Synopsis*, and it would appear to yield him some, though, we should say, no great superiority, as there is a set-off in the entangled condition of his Queen's pieces.

(d) This can scarcely be good as a preliminary to Castling on the King's side. This latter course has both its merits and its dangers, but the latter would be lessened by keeping the P for a time at K B 3.

(e) Mr. Cook, in sending us the game, asks if this was sound. We should say not. He reaps the usual benefits of such a sacrifice—to wit, a couple of Pawns and an attack—but if offered the choice of the two positions we should take White's, and exercising sufficient care, would expect to win.

(f) 24 B to R 4 was better, serving three objects—*e.g.*, to play Kt to Kt 5, B to K B 2, or to sacrifice B and Kt for R and P, leaving the Black K exposed. The B at R 4 in some eventualities, upon the second player doubling his Rooks, would also protect the K B 2 square.

(g) Well played, defeating White's intention, after playing R to K B sq, to get his K into safety at Kt sq.

(h) Not good. He should have played 26 Q to K 4, followed if R to B 4 by 27 Q to R 4, or if P to Kt 3 by B to R 6. This might have led to his exchanging Q and Kt for two Rooks and B, but this he could evidently have well afforded.

(i) The position is difficult, but this is certainly not the best selection. Kt to Q 2 was decidedly better than the move made, and something is to be said for R to B 2 notwithstanding P to Kt 4.

(j) The aspect of the game is now most remarkable. Of all White's pieces, he has nothing now to prevent the Queening of this P except the K B, which officer must, consequently, let go his hold of the adverse Rook.

(k) He has no better move, for Black threatens B to B 5.

(l) All this has been well played by Mr. Cook, but here we should have preferred R to K B 5, whereby Black would have come out with a Pawn ahead, and would have separated his adversary's Pawns.

(m) At this point Mr. Burt happened to meet Mr. Cook; they analysed the position together over the board, the result being that the former was satisfied that the game was won for Black, and he consequently resigned.

GAME 121.

English Opening.

White.	Black.
Mr. Cook.	Mr. BURT.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 P to K B 4
3 P to Q 4	3 P to B 4 (a)
4 P to Q R 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 Kt to Q B 3	5 B to K 2
6 Kt to B 3	6 Castles
7 B to Q 3	7 P to Q Kt 3 (b)
8 P to Q 5	8 B to Kt 2
9 Castles	9 K to R sq
10 P to K 4	10 P takes K P
11 B takes P	11 Kt takes B
12 Kt takes Kt	12 P takes P
13 P takes P	13 P to Q 3
14 K Kt to Kt 5	14 B takes Kt
15 Kt takes B	15 Q to Q 2
16 Q to R 5	16 P to K R 3 (c)
17 Kt to K 6	17 R to B 3
18 B to Q 2	18 Kt to R 3
19 B to B 3	19 Q to K B 2
20 Q takes Q	20 R takes Q

White.

21 K R to K sq
 22 Q R to Q sq
 23 R to Q 3
 24 P to K Kt 4
 25 P to B 4
 26 Kt to Kt 5 ch
 27 R to R 3 ch
 28 P mates.

Black.

21 R to K Kt sq (d)
 22 K to R 2
 23 Kt to Kt sq (e)
 24 Kt to Q 2 (f)
 25 Kt to B 3 (g)
 26 P takes Kt (h)
 27 K to Kt 3

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) 3 Kt to K B 3, followed by 4 B to K 2, is better. A good mode of defence against the English opening is for the second player to adopt the King's Fianchetto.

(b) We should prefer P to Q 4.

(c) Much inferior to 16 P to K Kt 3, 17 Q to Q sq, R to K B 4, winning the isolated Q P, or 17 Q to R 6, Kt to Q R 3, and the P must inevitably fall, while White's threatened check in two moves with the B at Q B 3 ought not to be worth much.

(d) If Black had now taken the P the following variation shows that White would have reaped an advantage—*e.g.*,

22 Kt takes Kt P

23 R to K 7

24 R to Q sq (best)

(This is the only move
 we believe which would
 give White any decisive
 superiority [see A
 and B])

25 R takes Q P

26 B takes R

27 R takes R ch

28 R to Q 7 ch

29 R takes R P, and White should win.

21 B takes P

22 R takes Kt

23 R to K Kt sq

24 B to B 4

25 K to R 2

26 R takes B

27 K takes R

28 K to Kt 3

A.

24 R takes R P

25 B takes R

26 R takes Kt

27 K to B sq

28 R to R 7 ch

29 K to K 2

24 K to R 2 (better than Kt to Kt sq)

25 R takes B

26 R takes P ch

27 R takes R P

28 K to Kt 3

29 K to B 4, and it is question-
 able whether White has any
 advantage.

B.

24 Q R to K sq

25 B takes R

26 R takes R ch

27 R to K 7 ch

28 R takes P

24 K to R 2

25 R takes B

26 K takes R

27 K to B 3

28 Kt to Kt sq

White may have some superiority, but this line of play evidently profits him less than that which is indicated in the first variation. Of course White at his 22nd move could recover his Pawn by Q R to Q sq, but we should look upon the game as tolerably even afterwards.

(e) Why such a roundabout way of bringing this Kt into play? 23 Kt to B 2 was the only move that should have occurred to him.

(f) White's last move was not very sound, and Black's obvious reply to it was 24 P to K Kt 4. Mr. Burt evidently plays hereabouts very heedlessly.

(g) An oversight caused, as we are informed, by the move having been made blindfold, with reference to which we may observe that the eyes are large odds as between the generality of players, and we cannot imagine what could have induced Mr. Burt to suppose that he could concede such odds to Mr. Cook.

(h) He might have played K to Kt 3, but the game is lost any way, so that it does not really matter.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from George E. Carpenter, X. Hawkins, J. Stonehouse, A. Rosenbaum, F. W. Lord, E. E. Humphreys, A. E. Studd, W. S. Branch, G. W. Farrow, F. C. Collins, S. H. Thomas, T. Tarrant, G. Parr, J. P. Taylor, J. J. Watts, R. J. Cruikshank, and P. K., of Wurtemberg.

J. A. CONGDON, President of the American Chess Association.—The remarks with which this number commences were written before the receipt of your favour, which informs us that no change can be made in the rules without the unanimous consent of the players and the Executive Committee. We are sorry if this be so, as it appears to us that the reasons we have adduced against the retention of the condition as to the repetition of moves are unanswerable. We hope to send you a communication almost simultaneously herewith containing the conditional adhesions of most of the strong players over here.

S. G. KEMPSON, Hon. Sec. Birmingham Chess Club.—Much obliged for the particulars of your Annual Meeting. Your Club in possessing 70 members must be considered fairly prosperous, though we agree with you that it is not a large number in a town like Birmingham, which has 400,000 inhabitants.

G. H. MAINWARING, Dudley Chess Club.—Thanks for the games, which shall be duly examined. We shall be glad at all times to receive information of your Club doings. We desire, in fact, Secretaries generally to understand that we lay ourselves out to be the medium whereby the proceedings of the various Chess Associations of this country may obtain publicity.

W. S. BRANCH, Minerva Chess Club, Brighton.—We are not in a position to give any positive information respecting the "Chess Automaton" at the Crystal Palace. It is supposed, however, that the performer (probably a youth) is concealed in the body of the figure, and that the specious-looking wires are merely for show. This supposition, if incorrect, could, as it would seem, be easily dispelled by causing the figure to make a move or two during the time when the wires are exposed to the gaze of the spectators. The "Automaton" is far from being a strong player, though no doubt he is more than a match for the great majority of his opponents; but if Gulliver should come to Brobdingnag he would find the inhabitants thereof to be of somewhat larger make than they are in Liliput.

J. TARRANT, Hon. Sec. International Chess Club.—We are sorry to hear of the misunderstanding between your Club and the one you mention, but it is for us to make peace and not to introduce discord. We do not like to hear of bickerings in what ought to be a united brotherhood, and we hope the intended contest will still come off, though we agree both that appointments to play a match should be punctually kept and that you ought to have had a longer notice.

M. B. PAINE, Charleston, S.C.—American currency will do as proposed. Obligated for game, but it is of too old a date.

W. H. HOTCHKIN.—Many thanks for the games, which will duly appear. May we cash your compliments in favour of the extremely well-edited *Watertown Re-union*? Your other query, if you please, next month.

E. R. SHILLETO.—Received, and obliged.

G. W. STEVENS.—Arguments on both sides undoubtedly, but we conclude for the *statu quo*.

S. J. STEVENS.—Mr. Blackburne says you are right, but the position obtained by Black would scarcely have been enviable.

G. REICHHELM, Philadelphia.—Very many thanks.

DESIGNES SEN., and W. A. M. and C. C., of Bristol.—Your two-move solution of Problem No. 118 is a stubborn fact.

W. A. M. and C. C., of Bristol.—Your two ingenious solutions, other than the author's, of Problem 119 have filled our camp with dismay. However, this is the first time that such a misdemeanour has been brought home to us as having two unsound problems in one month.

J. J. TEAGUE, Sec. Rossall Chess Club.—Shall be glad to receive from time to time particulars of your Club transactions.

ERRATUM.—In Game 111 in last number, for White's first move, read P to Q B 4.

RECEIVED, Herren Kohtz and Kockelkorn's collection of problems.

On the 17th of March Herr Steinitz paid a visit to the Woolwich Chess Club, and there played several simultaneous over-the-board games, all of which he won. He also played two blindfold games, winning one, but the other, which was conducted by Sergeant-Major Adamson, was given up as drawn.

On the 27th of March Mr. Blackburne played eight simultaneous blindfold games against members of the Athenæum Chess Club at the Athenæum, Camden-road, Holloway. All the games were won by the blindfold player.

PHILADELPHIA CHESS CLUB.—The Handicap of this strong and influential Club is progressing satisfactorily, and through the splendid liberality of the President, J. M. Bennett, Esq., every one of the 26 players will have a prize. The following leading scores we take from the *Chess Record* :—

	Class.	Won.	Lost.		Class.	Won.	Lost.
Barbour	1st	28½	19½	Neill	1st	23	4
Davidson	1st	22½	7½	Roberts, A. ...	1st	21	10
Elson	1st	28	5	Roberts, J. ...	1st	26	6
Fisher, H.	3rd	26	11	Russell	5th	24½	15½
Helmholtz, W. ...	6th	17½	9½	Savage	3rd	23½	10½
Hewes	3rd	18	18	Sayen	1st	20½	12½
Kaiser	3rd	30½	10½	Stout	3rd	23½	15½

BIRMINGHAM CHESS CLUB.—The Annual Meeting of the members of this Club was held on the 18th of March at their rooms, Temple-street; Alderman Avery, the President, in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which stated that the past year had been one of more than usual interest and activity. The great event of the year was the visit to Birmingham of the Counties Chess Association, which passed off with great success. The whole of the expense was defrayed by the Birmingham Committee, leaving the income of the Association entirely free to be devoted to prizes, and a handsome balance was left in hand to be carried forward to increase the attractions of the next meeting in the shape of extra and larger prizes. Three members of the Birmingham Club—Messrs. Ryder, Franklin, and Warren—were winners of prizes on that occasion. The Birmingham Club had played two matches with the Cheltenham Club. In the first match, which was played in Birmingham, the local club was defeated; but the return match, which took place at Cheltenham, resulted in a draw. The Tournament among the members of the Club had terminated in favour of Mr. Charles Benbow, who took the first prize of two guineas, and the second to Mr. Madders, of one guinea. Ten members had withdrawn during the year, and twenty new members were added. There were now seventy members on the books. The Club had removed to their new rooms during the year, which change the Committee hoped would meet with the approval of the members. Alderman Avery was re-elected President, Mr. Fry Vice-President, and Mr. Kempson, Hon. Secretary. The Committee was then appointed.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

On the 5th of April a match was played between five players of the 4th Class (Knight strength) of the City of London Club and five members of the Chelmsford Chess Club. The contest, which took place at Knight Rider-street, resulted in favour of the Essex players, who won by 5 games to 4, and there was 1 draw. We understand that a return match will shortly be arranged, and as this is to take place at Chelmsford no doubt it will consist of a larger number of combatants on both sides, in which case the Knight Class of the City Club would probably expect to avenge themselves for the defeat they have sustained. As things stand at present, however, Fortune, according to her wont, has favoured the bold; and the intrepid East Saxons have gone back with well-deserved honours. We should be glad to see their example imitated by other visitors from the home counties; thereby provincial strength would be tested, and metropolitan apathy perhaps be partly dispersed, though this is hoping more than the probabilities of the case will sanction, for it is useless for us any longer to shut our eyes to the fact that the clouds of sloth and indifference which have for some time past been gathering over the metropolitan Chess world, and especially over that part of it which was formerly the most energetic, are now thickening into an unwholesome blight, under the influence of which the green leaves of zeal and emulation are withering away. However, this is not the time to allude to the strange spectacle which now meets the eyes of those that can see. The British Chess Association defunct, for it is useless surely to pretend that there is any life left in that body. The St. George's Club estranged from and altogether outside the circle of current Chess events, whereby its legitimate authority and great social influence are entirely lost to the common cause. The City of London Club, which, after victory upon victory, seems now to have found its Capua, where its warriors rest while their swords rust. A little more of this inglorious slothfulness and the great City Club will

hear the fatal words *Delenda est Carthago*. However, reserving this subject for a fuller elucidation hereafter, let us content ourselves at present with rendering our homage to the brave, for which purpose we subjoin the pairing and score of the above-mentioned match—

Chelmsford.	Won.	City of London Knight Class.	Won.
Nicholas	1	Bodé (1 drawn)	0
Pavitt	2	Rosenbaum	0
Rev. A. C. Pearson	1	Argace	1
Thorn	1	Macfadyen	1
Hasler	0	Rabbeth	2
	<hr/> 5		<hr/> 4

On the 9th of April Mr. A. A. Hely exhibited a model of his system of playing Chess with living figures at the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street. His explanation, as well as the plan of the model, showed that the squares would not touch each other as on the present boards, but would be separated by rectangular spaces or passages, whereby the (living) figures would be enabled to move off, or to another part of the board, without trespassing upon the intervening squares. Mr. Hely seems to think that an International Association can be formed for the purpose of encouraging the playing of Chess in this way. We, however, do not see upon what grounds he bases his anticipation of the successful realisation of such a scheme. There seem only two ways in which his system can be made available—viz., in giving popular exhibitions of the game upon a large scale, and in forming a prominent feature of Chess entertainments, more especially in the country, where there are lawns and fields that could be used for the purpose. With respect to the first proposition—viz., to give a public exhibition of a game so played, say at the Crystal Palace, or on one of the metropolitan cricket-grounds, would such a spectacle pay—viz., would it attract a sufficiently large audience? It might, but we scarcely think Chess has become sufficiently popular as yet to try the experiment. The other notion—viz., for some lover of the game possessing the means to give an entertainment of the character above alluded—might seem feasible, but we express no opinion upon the matter ourselves, especially as we feel that a difficulty must arise in making the evolutions upon such a large board clearly visible, for which purpose it is evident that the spectators must be seated at an elevation of some 15 feet at least above the ground. However, any one interested in the idea would, no doubt, be supplied with all needful information upon applying to Mr. Hely at No. 194, South Lambeth-road, London, S.E. He informs us, by the way, that he has himself tested the matter by playing games with boys for the figures, and with perfectly satisfactory results.

On the 9th of April a match took place between the Endeavour Chess Club of Brixton and the 4th class (Knight strength) of the City of London Club, with 10 players on each side. The Brixton

players won by 9 games to 6, and there were 2 draws. The victors have the more reason to be proud of this result inasmuch as the team brought together against them was exceptionally strong. They in every way deserve the success which they have achieved, and their present strength is an exemplification of what may be attained by persistent "pegging away." When they began their match-playing career about eighteen months ago, they were, no doubt, as weak as inexperienced amateurs usually are. When they were defeated by the Rook class of the City Club last year, they did not, perhaps, seem to have made very much progress, and yet we, who had watched their career, ventured in our March number to anticipate that they would beat the 4th class of the same Club, a forecast verified by the event. We wish our Brixton friends still further progress, and trust it will be long before they are attacked by that cancerous apathy which is now eating the roots of energy and zeal in so many of the Chess Institutions of the metropolis. The following is the pairing and score of the above match. Three of the pairs, as will be seen, did not play their second game:—

Endeavour Club.	Won.	City of London Knight Class.	Won.
Königs	1	Whomes	0
Wilson	0	Cohen	2
Peyer, V. C.	1	Bodé	1
Peyer, E. C.	2	Dr. Gordon Smith	0
Kindell	1	Rabbeth	0
McLeod	2	Kunwald	0
Peyer, E. E.	2	Manning	0
Keene	0	Lord, F. W.	2
Izard	0	Dr. Batt	1
Rev. H. J. Alcock, M.A.	—	Rosenbaum (2 draws)	—
	9		6

A curious match has been played between Mr. De Soyres and Mr. Burn, of Liverpool—viz., five sets of three games each, beginning even and going up to the Rook. Mr. Burn won by 8 to 7, the following being the score:—

	Burn.	De Soyres.
Even terms	3	0
Pawn and move	2	1
Pawn and two moves	2	1
Knight	1	2
Rook (not played)	0	3
	8	7

These particulars are sent to us by Mr. De Soyres, who is the least vain among Chess-players. That Mr. Burn should be able to win such a match may not afford any additional proof that he takes rank amongst the very finest players that England possesses, for that was indisputable before, but the question is raised as to what place the Liverpool player is entitled to amongst the first-rates of this country. An answer to this query would encroach upon the

invidious, but our own opinion certainly does not place him last. In the meantime the strongest player in the United Kingdom, whoever he may be, might be exceedingly proud of winning a match from Mr. De Soyres upon such terms as the above.

A match took place on the 9th of April between the International and the Bermondsey Chess Clubs with 12 players on each side. The result was a hollow victory for the International players, who won 13 games, lost only 4, and there were 2 drawn. We dare say the Bermondsey combatants were very much surprised at this to them unlooked-for issue, but it has not surprised ourselves at all, and our March number contains a record of our fears in their regard, for the old-established South-Eastern Club has undoubtedly been suffering from the prevailing "blight"—*e.g.*, a complacent contentment with past victories joined to a strong disinclination to undergo the drudgery of continuous hard practice. They have rested upon what they have done, forgetting that reputation is like a bicycle—the moment the rider ceases to exert himself he falls down. Their defeat may spur them to throw off the apathy and indolence which their long inaction has made too manifest; we hope such will be the case, meanwhile they have had again to pass under the Caudine Forks, for the Endeavour met them on the 16th of April with the following result, there being 10 players on each side:—Endeavour 9, Bermondsey 4, drawn 3.

It is evident that outside of the City of London and St. George's Clubs the International and Endeavour are entitled to consider themselves as the two strongest of the metropolitan Chess associations. The question of supremacy between these two bodies ought, therefore, now to be put to the test. There has unfortunately been a misunderstanding between them, but we hope this will be made up and a match arranged.

On the 12th of April the return match took place between the Hull Chess Club and the Church Institute Chess Club of the same town with 6 players on each side. The Hull Chess Club won by 9 games to 2, and 1 drawn, being exactly the same score as was made in the previous match, which was played on the 11th of March.

On the 14th of April Mr. Potter played 19 simultaneous games at the City of London Club. He lost to Dr. Gordon Smith and Mr. Desvignes, drew with Messrs. Venables, G. H. Ripplin, and Holman, while he found good-natured friends in Messrs. Rodger-son, Atkinson, Beveridge, Gastineau, Rabbeth, Percival, Detmold, Tapsell, Pizzi, Grace, Ifould, Emerson, N. Andrade, and Leon.

On another page will be found a letter from the Rev. J. Greene, M.A., President of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, relative to the proposed match between the Oxford and Cambridge old members and the City Club. We agree with most of Mr. Greene's conclusions. There can be no objection to include Dublin, but as to the University of London matters wear a totally different aspect. So far as Mr. Wisker is concerned, we should

not mind. The transfer of one or two of the strong City players to the side of the Universities would increase the importance of the event, and render it much more interesting as a display of fine Chess. Altogether we are only too anxious that this encounter should come off. It would relieve the year from the barrenness that is otherwise inevitable, and, moreover, would supply ourselves and contemporaries with such a stock of first-class games as makes an editor's mouth water to think of. Therefore any arrangement which would allow Messrs. Wisker and Macdonnell to play on the side of the invaders we should consider a concession that ought not to be haggled over for a moment, but it has been suggested to us that various strong players just below the first class in the City Club are old members of the London University, and it is probable enough that many more than is suspected might come in the same category. This raises a most serious question; chivalry is good, but has its limits. The City Club cannot go into the battle with a Falstaffian host, meet food only for powder, while on the other side it sees an array of strong-handed parricides. An inquiry must evidently be made into this matter before yielding to the instincts of good-nature, and if it be found that there is no cause for apprehension, why then certainly let the concession asked for be granted.

The Senior Handicap of the City of London Club terminated just as our last number was issuing from the press, Mr. Peyer taking the third prize, and Mr. Chappell the fourth prize. The Junior Handicap has not made much progress.

Mr. Bird requests us to announce that he has resigned his seat upon the Committee of the City of London Club owing to the opinion which he entertains "in regard to the proceedings connected with the getting up of the University Chess contest." Mr. Bird seems to think also that some of the members of the Committee were wanting in courtesy towards him, but this is a matter we evidently cannot deal with. *Contretemps* of this kind are to be regretted, but, unfortunately, they will happen.

We have the greatest pleasure in announcing the appointment of Mr. F. W. Lord as Honorary Assistant Secretary of the City of London Club. A better choice could not possibly have been made, as Mr. Lord is one of the most regular of the *habitués* of the Club, and is universally popular among his brother members. We congratulate the Club upon obtaining such a valuable accession to the staff of its officials.

In the match between Messrs. Potter and Fenton four games have been played, two of them having been scored by the former and the other two having been drawn.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. T. H. M. Walrond, a member of the City of London Committee, to which office he was elected in March last. He got wet while driving in an open-air carriage to Versailles; this brought on a cold, which was aggravated by the return journey across the Channel to England; inflamma-

tion of the brain set in, and he expired on the 15th of April at the early age of 30 years. Mr. Walrond was highly esteemed in his own circle, and his loss is deeply felt by all who were honoured by his friendship.

The annual match between Liverpool and Manchester took place on the 17th of April, and resulted in favour of the former town, the score being—Liverpool 13, Manchester 8: drawn 4. There were 13 players on each side, taken from the Liverpool Chess Club on the one hand, and from the Manchester Chess Club and the Union Club on the other hand. Most of the games were closely contested, and were played with great skill and care on either side. The game between Messrs Steinkuhler and Burn lasted four hours, but was ultimately brought to a brilliant finish in favour of the latter. The contest took place at the rooms of the Liverpool Club in the Palatine Restaurant, Cable-street; the return match will be played at Manchester.

On the 21st of April Mr. Blackburne played ten simultaneous blindfold games at the City of London Club against the following members:—viz., Messrs. Atkinson, Desvignes, Gastineau, Huckvale, Macfadyen, V. C. Peyer, Rabbeth, Rosenbaum, Webber, and Major Martin. Mr. Rosenbaum won, but all the others lost. Mr. Blackburne was in his best form, and some fine games were the result.

Our American exchanges furnish particulars of the new Transatlantic monthly. It will be called the *American Chess Magazine*, and each number will contain twenty-four pages of games, problems, articles, &c. The editor, Mr. E. A. Kunkell, will have the co-operation of Messrs. B. M. Neill, T. P. Bull, and J. E. Orchard. Mr. Reichelm, it appears, will also be a contributor. The new-comer appears, as, indeed, is pointed out in the *Chess Record*, to be framed upon the same plan as the *City of London Magazine*, and the price will be a very moderate one—viz., two dollars per annum. It will be published by Mr. E. A. Kunkel, of 80, State-street, Hartford, Connecticut, to whom orders can be sent. Possessing able editors, and appealing to the enthusiastic Chess public of the States, the new magazine starts under very favourable auspices. We wish it good speed and all success.

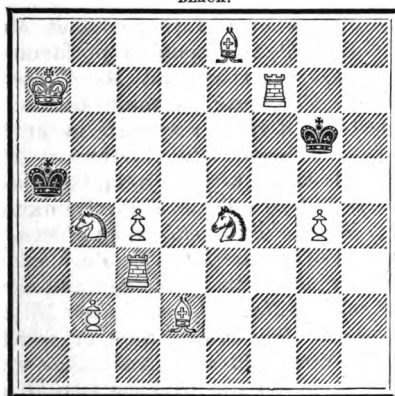
Herr Zukertort's engagements have hindered him from carrying his Analytical Excursion any further this month, but he will make up for it by an extra supply in the next number.

Curiosities in Problems usually travel over the Atlantic hitherwards. We are afraid, therefore, that our cousins will consider the production in the next page an encroachment upon their province. There are two Black Kings on the board, and they must both be checkmated at the same time. It is needless to state that neither of the Kings can be left in check in order to accomplish this. It is, of course, indifferent that *one* of the Kings remains in a position of stalemate, because that expression simply means

that Black cannot move, which will not apply in this case, as he can move the other King.

By A. ROSENBAUM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

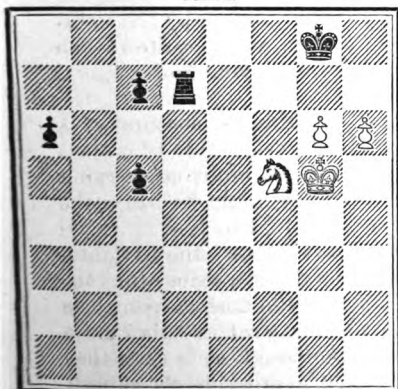
White to play and mate both Kings simultaneously in three moves.

Hereunder we give a twin Chess study, composed by Mr. W. T. Pierce. We publish the same without prejudice—that is to say we do not feel called upon to guarantee the accuracy of the conclusions arrived at by the author, though, having examined the positions, we believe the propositions set forth by him to be correct; still, the variations are numerous, and it may be that analysis will prove otherwise. We think, not, however.

Twin Chess Study by W. T. PIERCE.

Position No. 1.

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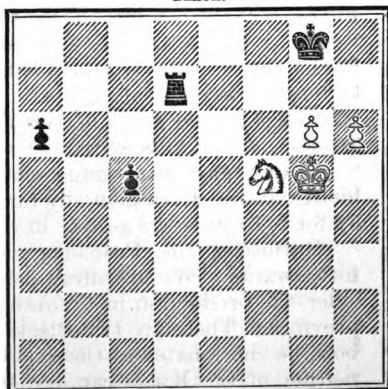


WHITE.

White to play and win.

Position No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and Black to draw.

MAGAZINES AND COLUMNS.

THE April number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle* is very good. It commences with instructions to young players upon the books which they should choose. Our contemporary recommends Mr. Cook's *Synopsis* to begin with, and after that Mr. Wormald's *Openings*. We quite concur in this, and if these text-books have been thoroughly mastered the student may well, in further accordance with the *Chronicle's* advice, dive into the German *Handbuch*. The number likewise contains an article upon the "weakness of the Giuoco Piano and Scotch Gambit," a good selection of games, a short review of Mr. Wormald's *Openings*, an obituary notice of the late Mr. De Vere, and other matter. In Problems the number is weak, a shortcoming which is acknowledged and apologised for.

The Chess part of the *Huddersfield College Magazine* continues well conducted as usual. The March number, which we could not notice last month, is very interesting, an article upon a "curious run of unsound Problems" in the *Glasgow Herald* being especially attractive. The April number is principally taken up with a report of the inter-University match contributed by W. P., which initials it is no secret stand for those of the strongest player in the Oxford University Chess Club.

The *Dubuque* for March we were unable to notice last month. The *pièce de résistance* is a Chess story, interspersed with games and positions, and the moral is that wives ought to learn Chess with the object of keeping their husbands at home. With little ones about, the effect would probably be "Baby to Bishop's fourth," and some confusion as to the exact meaning of the words "my King," an appellation which has hitherto been the sole property of small household autocrats, while, with the cat looming in the distance, a man might qualify himself for that nine-tailed animal by the statement, "I beat my wife last night." However, we are quite at one with those who would like to see Chess-playing become more general among the ladies.

The April number of the *Dubuque* contains an account of a youthful prodigy, in the shape of a boy eight years old, who plays Chess in Iowa. A game is given in which the child receiving a Queen gives a Knight. The editor thinks that the way the youngster opens the game—viz., 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, &c., is more to be approved of than that contained in our hints to Queen players. The circumstances however, are different, seeing that the odds are not the same, and that the boy had the first move. The editor seems to apprehend injury to Master Frank's mind from being allowed to play at such a tender age, though he is limited to one game per day. However, we played Chess ourselves at nine years of age, without any circumscription in point of number, and should consider it to be harmless enough, which is more than can be

said of the effect of the forcing system of education upon the growing intellect. The number also contains an excellent little article upon "The Value of Honest Criticism," taken from the *Popular Science* monthly. We wish we could extract this excerpt, for it thoroughly expresses our own views upon criticism, views which we hope we endeavour to act up to.

The *Maryland Review* for April contains a very interesting account of the career of Mr. John G. Belden, the able editor of the *Hartford Times*. It says of him, and justly, "In the Chess world he deservedly ranks high, not only as a scholarly and witty editor and writer, but as a problemist and player of no inferior rank." Specimens of Mr. Belden's powers as both are given in the number. English Chessers, to use the American word, for which we seem to have no good substitute, and above all those who are forming libraries, ought certainly to subscribe to this capital monthly, which, besides being most ably edited, is printed in a style which makes reading it, or solving its problems (on the diagrams), a perfect luxury. The subscription is three dollars per annum, and orders can be addressed J. K. Hanshew, P.O. Box 532, Frederick, Maryland. By-the-bye, as our Maryland contemporary reprints our obituary notice of the late Mr. De Vere, we take the opportunity of saying that upon consideration we think we were a little too severe upon poor De Vere in one respect. He may have had a consumptive tendency from the very first, which would have conducted to the "dissipated" (too strong a word, for we only meant intemperate) habits to which we alluded; persons with affected lungs often have recourse to ardent spirits. With this modification we stand upon our article as written.

La Stratégie for April is not very interesting to those who expect to find some account of French Chess doings. We suppose this is because there is nothing going on in France worth recording. Chess, in fact, seems struck with paralysis in the country of Philidor.

From the *Oesterreichische Schachzeitung* we learn that a tournament has been set on foot between six strong players of the Vienna Club—viz., Herren Berger, Feyerfeil, Gelbfuhs, A. Schwarz, Dr. Fleissig, and Dr. Meitner. The prizes, 100 florins and 50 florins respectively, are given by the President, Baron Rothschild. Our Austrian contemporary also publishes the result of the winter tournament at the Vienna Club, whereby we gather that the first prize was won by A. Schwarz, the second by Dr. Fleissig, the third by J. Berger, the fourth by Dr. Meitner, and the fifth by H. Schlemm. These prizes, which amounted in the aggregate to 260 florins, were also presented by Baron Rothschild.

Gladly would we quote from our American exchanges, but we cannot, and must content ourselves with praising them, though we wish that there were no such intolerable tyrants in the world as printers. The *Chess Record*, *Hartford Times*, and *Watertown*

Reunion maintain their usual high standard of excellence. We wanted to say a word to the *H. T.* about the "pegging away" business, but in this island we have a P. D.; we hope there is no such institution in the "land of liberty." It was his fault and not ours last time.

The *Town and Country Journal* of Sydney supplies us with the result of the match between Mr. Goldsmith, of Melbourne, and Mr. Fisher, of Sydney, for £20 a side. The New South Wales champion won by five games to four, and there were three drawn. At first a contrary issue seemed likely, for at one time the Victorian player had gained four to two. It would seem probable that the victory of the New South Wales player was owing to his possessing more scientific knowledge than his opponent, for the latter showed himself very partial to irregular openings, and the inferiority of position which they give is rarely submitted to, except as a compliment to the superior knowledge of the adversary. The *Australasian Leader*, *Economist*, and *Adelaide Observer* are also principally occupied with the same match, which we believe is the first played in the Australian colonies for any large pecuniary stake. The friends of the loser find some natural consolation in the fact that their champion was beaten by one bred amongst themselves, for it seems that Mr. Fisher is a native of Port Philip, in Victoria.

The *Glasgow Herald* informs us that a match has been commenced between Sheriff Spens and Mr. A. Hunter for the West of Scotland Challenge Cup, and that the meeting of the British Counties Chess Congress will take place in Glasgow in August next. A match between England and Scotland is contemplated as a special feature of the meeting.

A FEW HINTS TO RECEIVERS OF ODDS.

By W. N. POTTER.

In our February number we offered some suggestions to players receiving the odds of a Queen. There are various degrees between that concession and the odds of a Rook but nothing much need be said thereupon. A player who has proved himself too strong to be conceded a Queen will soon find himself able to make the best of the lower but still large odds of Rook and Bishop or Rook and Knight. Care and self-distrust are the principal requisites. Eagerness must be repressed and all impetuosity checked. The man who does not hesitate at Chess is lost. There should be a quiet storing of facts useful to remember. Here a mistake he has made and will inevitably make again if there be no mental memento of the slip; there an opportunity lost which he will certainly lose again if there be no marginal note in the mind's record. These are lessons which must be learned by all players; they may be acquired by experience, but why pay that price? To resume, there come the odds of Bishop and Knight or two Knights. Here again not much can be said in the way of scientific advice. The receiver may adopt the combination of King and Queen's Fianchetto recommended by us as a defence when receiving the Queen—viz., 1 P to K Kt 3, 2 P to Q Kt 3, 3 B to K Kt 2, 4 B to Q Kt 2, 5 P to K 3, 6 P to Q 3, 7 Kt to K 2, 8 Kt to Q 2, 9 Castles, 10 R to Q Kt sq. He may adopt this defence the more successfully if, as is often the case in these odds, his opponent makes use of the King and Queen's Fian-

chettos in opening the game. The odds-receiver may have to modify these moves in the way indicated in our former article, and he may also have to alter them in reference to the operations of his opponent's Queen. He should always recollect to keep his own feminine royal personage in the background. It will rarely be necessary for him to bring her out until about the fifteenth or sixteenth move, unless, indeed, a mate is threatened, and there be no other piece available to prevent that catastrophe. Come we now to the

ODDS OF A ROOK,

with reference to which all our remarks will assume the vacancy of the corner upon the Queen's side, as the King's Rook is never given. In the class of Rook-receivers the young player, unless he possess a special aptitude for the game, must expect to linger for a long time—a circumstance, however, which need not discourage him, for the great mass of society players are below that grade, and to numbers of them the receiver himself, if of a fair strength in his class, will be able to make the like concession. It is a curious fact that even at the odds of a Rook the King and Queen's Fianchettoes will be found a not unsuccessful mode of defence. The reason of this is that thereby the dangers of all the Gambits are avoided, and the untaught player finds himself arrive to almost the middle of the game without having sustained any serious loss. We recollect coaching up a friend of ours who had to play in a handicap at these odds, for which he was, indeed, far too weak. We made him acquire the opening moves of the two Fianchettoes, and he so astonished his adversary by the correctness of his play that the latter lost the game. However, the odds-receiver when arrived at this stage has something else to think of than the mere winning of particular games. Corks are all very well in their way, but he must learn to swim without them. Assuming, therefore, that he is willing to be beaten in order afterwards to beat, it might perhaps be as well for him to accept any Gambit his opponent offers, defend himself as best he can, and take the consequences. Still, as his courage may not at once serve him to that extent, we will indicate two semi-open defences that he may adopt, leaving the regular openings and Gambits to be dealt with upon a future occasion. First, then, there is the French Defence (1 P to K 3), which may go on as follows:—

Remove White's Q R.

White.	Black.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P to K 5.	

This move will almost invariably be adopted by the odds-giver. as otherwise he cannot hope to get up any attack.

3 P to K B 4.

The correct line of play here upon even terms is 3 P to Q B 4, followed by Kt to Q B 3, and afterwards by Q to Kt 3, but at these odds it would be scarcely advisable to play in that way, as the receiver has not the accuracy and scientific grasp necessary for conducting the game so opened to a successful issue.

4 P to K B 4.

P takes P *en passant* would not recommend itself to the superior player. Should he do so, the reply is of course Kt takes P.

4 Kt to K R 3

5 Kt to K B 3.

Should he check with the Queen, the reply is Kt to K B 2.

5 B to K 2

6 B to Q 3

6 P to Q B 3.

This move can also be made in answer to P to Q B 4 or B to K 2.

7 Castles.

7 Castles.

You may now Castle, but it would not have been advisable to do so if your opponent had not set you the example, as otherwise the latter could have got up some kind of attack upon the Castled King. No doubt in many openings the weaker player should Castle early upon the King's side, but this kind of game is an exception.

8 P to K R 3.

If he play instead 8 Kt to Kt 5, reply B takes Kt, 9 P takes B, Kt to B 2, 10 Q to R 5, P to K Kt 3, 11 Q to R 4, P to K R 3, &c.

8 K to R sq.

You could here have played P to Q Kt 3, forcing the exchange of Bishops, unless he sacrificed a Pawn to prevent it, but it would have left you with various weak spots to defend.

9 Kt to R 2

9 Kt to B 2

10 P to K Kt 4

10 P to K Kt 4.

You have two other ways of playing which we shall indicate presently under the heads of A and B.

11 P takes B P

11 K P takes B P

12 Q to R 5

12 Q to K sq

13 P takes P.

Should he here play K to R sq, or Kt to Kt 4, reply Kt to Q 3, followed (for he cannot afford to exchange Queens) by Kt to K 5,

13 Kt takes Kt P

14 Q to R 6.

If he do not play here he loses the R P, for by Q to R 4 Her Majesty would get slain.

14 Q to Kt 3

15 B takes Kt,

his last hope. He wants you to take with B; you will not do it, but respond with

15 Q takes B ch, and you should evidently win easily.

Now for our variations A and B.

(A)

10 P to K Kt 3.

This leads to a kind of position in which the odds-receiver usually loses; however, it need not be so.

11 P to Kt 5

11 R to Kt sq

12 P to K R 4

12 Q to B sq

13 P to R 5

13 P takes P

14 Q takes P

14 Q to Kt 2

15 K to B 2.

The odds-giver would prefer moving his K here rather than to R sq.

15 Q to Kt 3.

Considering your superior force, you might also play 15 Kt takes P, 16 P takes Kt (if R to Kt sq, you reply Kt to K 5 ch), B takes P, 17 B takes B (if now R to Kt sq, you answer B to R 5 ch), Q takes B, 18 Q to R 3, R to Kt 3, (threatening R to R 3), 19 R to R sq R to R 3, 20 Q to B 3, Q to R 4, 21 Q to K 3 or Kt 2. You should now follow up with Kt to Q R 3, B to Q 2, R to K Kt sq, and you should win. To resume, however.

16 Q to R 3

16 K to Kt 2

17 Kt to K B 3.

Should he play Kt to Kt 4 you may reply with K to B sq, the same as you will on his present move; you cannot take off the Kt on account of his reply, Q to R sq.

17 K to B sq

18 Kt to R 4

18 Q to Kt 2.

Q to R 4 would not do on account of B to K 2.

19 R to Kt sq

19 Kt to R sq.

You may follow this move up with B to Q 2, B to K sq, Kt to Q 2, &c., and you ought to be all right.

(B)

You are not exposed to any immediate danger upon the King's side, and perhaps will be in less peril leaving things as they are than in attempting any defensive move, so you may attempt a diversion upon the Queen's flank, though it must be conducted very carefully.

10 P to Q B 4

11 P to Q B 3.

If he play P takes K B P, you reply P takes K B P; you need not be afraid of Q to R 5, because you drive her back with P to K Kt 3.

11 P takes Q P

12 P takes Q P

12 Q to Kt 3

13 Kt to K B 3.

If he play B to K 3 you may take the Q Kt P, but bring the Queen back again immediately to Kt 3, and do not take the Q R P.

13 Kt to Q B 3

14 B to B 2.

Should he play K to R sq or K to Kt 2 you may safely take off the Q P—*e.g.*, 14 K to R sq, Kt takes Q P, 15 B to K 3, B to B 4, 16 Kt to Q B 3, B to Q 2 (best), and it's all right. If he play 16 P to Q Kt 4, you take it with the Queen, and if he play Q to B sq you may reply Kt to Q Kt 6, which will annoy him a little.

14 P to K Kt 4

15 P takes Kt P.

If he play 15 P takes B P you retake with K P, and if 15 Kt to Q B 3 you take the K B P, and even upon the Kt attacking the Q you retire her to B 2, where she will be very well placed.

15 K Kt takes K P,

and you have a fine game. He cannot take Kt with P, and if he capture with Kt you retake with the other Kt.

Retracing our steps you will find that it was White's 4th move, P to K B 4, which allowed you to get your Kt out so comfortably at K R 3. He might therefore prefer to keep the diagonal of his Q B open, in which case, however, it might not be easy for him to get up an expeditious attack on the King's side. The play in that case might be 4 Kt to K B 3, P to Q B 4, 5 P to Q B 3, Q to Kt 3 (though we advise generally against an early sally out with the Q, yet here the move has an object, and the road back in case of danger is easy), 6 B to K 2, Kt to Q B 3, 7 Castles, B to Q 2. Do not be in a hurry to take the Q P; as long as you refrain his Q Kt cannot come into play, but if he bring it out to R 3 you then take the Q P, threatening B takes Kt. To resume—

8 B to K 3

8 P to K Kt 3

It is advisable for you not to take the Q Kt P.

9 Q to Q 2

9 B to Kt 2

10 Kt to R 3.

If he take the Q B P you retire the Q to B 2.

10 P to Q R 3.

You have an exceedingly good and safe position.

In giving odds the following line of play is often adopted:—

1 P to K 4

1 P to K 3

2 P to K B 4

2 P to Q 4

3 P to K 5.

You may reply P to K B 4, following it up with Kt to K R 3, bringing a position similar to that firstly elucidated, but we do not know whether you might not just as well, or better, reply with P to Q 5—*e.g.*,

3 P to Q 5

4 Kt to K B 3.

If he play 4 P to Q B 3 we would scarcely advise P to Q 6, though it might embarrass him a little at the odds; we should prefer P to Q B 4.

4 P to Q B 4

5 B to K 2

5 Kt to Q B 3

6 Castles

6 Kt to R 3

7 P to K R 3

7 B to K 2.

He is making an attack upon the King's flank, so there is no harm in your deluding him with the idea that you are going to Castle upon that side.

8 P to K Kt 4

8 Q to B 2

9 Kt to Q R 3

9 P to Q R 3

10 P to Q 3

10 B to Q 2.

You now Castle upon the Queen's side, and get up an attack upon his King.

We feel the greatest pleasure in your company, but Space, dread tyrant of the editorial world, bids us stay; we will therefore simply say that in the French defence at the odds of a Rook you will rarely escape being subject to an attack on the King's side, but nevertheless you avoid many early dangers by the adoption of this *début*, and you may give it a trial.

A DARK CONSPIRACY.

WE have received a letter from Mr. R. Moffat, of Glasgow, which, after alluding to various matters replied to by us in the Answers to Correspondents, has the following somewhat amusing conclusion:—"Third. I am sorry you have taken no notice as yet of my variation of the Evans sent you two months ago for review. The Chess Magazines of London (which seem at present to be all under one oligarchy of the City Club) appear to be deficient in one quality of the late (much-abused) Mr. Staunton, liberality in giving publicity to suggestions. Doubtless the Chess infallibility of your committee ranks high, but it would be not the less respected for a little more catholicity." Mr. Moffat is evidently under the impression that the members of the City of London Club, whose services have been engaged on behalf of the Chess periodicals and columns of the metropolis, are a body of conspirators ever occupied in preventing any exhibition of amateur merit. These base-minded beings may be supposed to constitute a dark conclave who meet at some untimely hour—probably at midnight—when every one else is either asleep or studying Mr. Moffat's analysis. They take a fearful oath of an oligarchical character, and then proceed to business. Says B., who ever sits blindfolded on these occasions—"How about this analysis made by one not of ourselves, shall it appear in the metropolitan columns which we control?" "Never!" shout those fiendish conspirators with one accord, "until a King shall give a checkmate—never!" upon which each takes, *à la* Quilp, a deep gulp of boiling rum. Let us not inquire whence the source of the caloric. They sit in silence for a few moments, their gloomy eyes gleaming darkly with a lurid light, when B., always methodically villainous, says—"Let us to details—who will answer for the *Field*?" Replies S., with a quiet and meditative malignity, "I do not think it will appear in the *Field*!" Upon which speaks Z., in a vein of subtle and Mephistophelean humour, "In the office of the *Westminster Papers* is a basket; it is not yet full." Then W., with lowering sternness, "It will meet with the affirmative of the sinister elbow in the *Sportsman*, and eke in *Land and Water*;" and says L.—he is usually affable, but these enslavers are themselves enslaved—"The readers of *Figaro* will look for it in vain;" after which A., who, under an appearance of bluff good-humour, conceals much interior malice, "As for the *English Mechanic*, we are grateful for these analyses—they are acceptable in winter-time—ha! ha! ha!" They then turn to P. "Well, what say you?" He is not so far gone as the others, and has some compunction about the matter; but yet, bound by the dreadful compact which he has signed, in ruby-coloured ink, he answers with a sigh, "What must be must be; it will not be noticed in the *City of London*." Their weird and wicked work having been completed, these fell oligarchs depart for their homes. The helmeted watchman of the night eyes them with suspicion, and wonders whether they have been up to any good. Could he but know—but no, he can have no idea of it, for there are depths of moral turpitude which surpass imagination. We hope our readers will pardon us, but really we cannot be always sitting like Patience on a monument, smiling at—foolishness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"To the Editor of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

"SIR,—May I ask you to be kind enough to insert, in your next number, the following remarks upon the proposed match between your Club and twenty Old Members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. By 'Old' Members I understand 'Graduates' as distinguished from 'Undergraduates.' It was recently stated in the Chess column of the *Field* that Mr. Skipworth, the originator of the scheme, had requested the Committee of the C.L.C.C. to allow a modification of the terms, so as to permit the admission of members of other Universities—notably Dublin and London; and further that the Committee had declined to

grant the concession. I sincerely hope they may be induced to reconsider their determination. A contest in which Messrs. Steinitz, Zukertort, Bird, Blackburne, Wisker, Macdonnell, Boden, Potter, &c., &c. (supposing them to play), were on the one side, and the twenty strongest Oxford and Cambridge men, whoever they may be, on the other, would be devoid of all public interest. I venture to hope, therefore, that by mutual consent the title of the match may be changed to that of 'Twenty of the Universities v. C.L.C.C.,' and that Dublin be included in the former. Without intending the slightest disrespect to the University of London, or any other place, I should confine 'Universities' to what is commonly understood by that term—viz., Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin. The adhesion of Mr. Macdonnell, who is a Graduate of the last-named, would, to some extent at least, modify the present disparity of force. Mr. M. is the strongest exponent of Irish Chess at the present moment, and, though a member of the Club, would, if I do not mistake him, stand up for the honour of his *Alma Mater* and the 'ould country.'

"There are other strong players, as Mr. Fisher, of Cheltenham, who would thus be enabled to enter the lists.

"Failing this concession, I would suggest that the title of 'Universities' be dropped, and the following substituted:—'Twenty Provincial Players v. C.L.C.C.' The former, perhaps, would have little chance of success, still the encounter would have almost a national interest. Mr. Burn, who, with the exception of Mr. Steinitz, and perhaps Mr. Zukertort, is second to no player in England, Mr. Minchin, who holds a foremost place in that second rank, between which and the first there is but a slight shade of difference, and many others would be thus qualified to engage in the contest.

"Feeling a very strong interest in the carrying out of the scheme in some form or other, I have ventured to address to you the above remarks, and commending them to the kindly consideration of your Committee on the one hand, and of Mr. Skipworth on the other,

"I am, Sir,

"Yours, &c., &c.,

"J. GREENE, M.A.

"President Bristol and Clifton Chess Association."

"15, Great Stanhope-street, Bath, April 5th, 1875.

"DEAR MR. POTTER,—There is an error in the report furnished you of the blindfold play of Blackburne, at Clifton, which I must ask you to rectify next month. My game was given up as a *drawn* game, owing to the lateness of the hour, not as a *lost* one. This materially affects the general result. I am surprised that there should have been this mistake, as all the local papers gave a correct report of the proceedings. The game in question, as you are doubtless aware, appeared in the *I. L. N.* a week ago, and the remarks there were strictly true.

"Blackburne had so strong a team opposed to him at Clifton, that I do not think the result was much to be wondered at.

"Faithfully yours,

"EDMUND THOROLD."

"April 22nd, 1875.

"To the Editor of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

"DEAR SIR,—The score of my match at Clifton, as given in the *City of London Chess Magazine*, is quite correct. I may also add that the 'remarks' in the *Illustrated London News* (probably copied from some local paper) are not 'strictly true.'

"I remain,

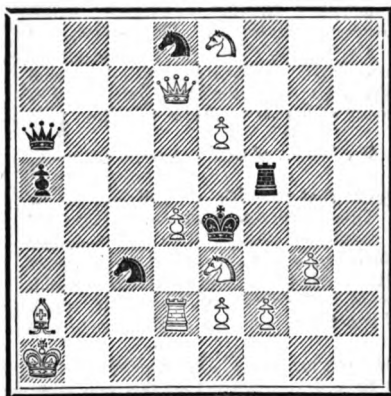
"Yours truly,

"J. H. BLACKBURNE."

PROBLEMS.

No. 133.—By R. J. CRUIKSHANK.

BLACK.

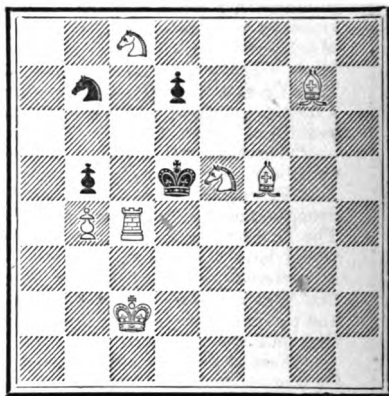


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 134.—By J. N. KEYNES.

BLACK.

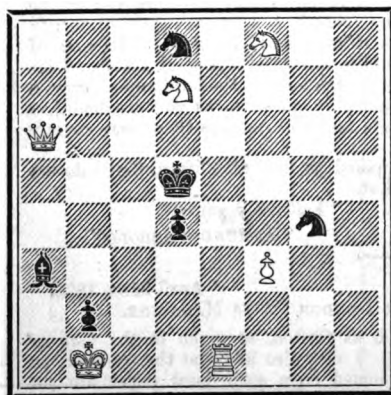


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 135.—By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

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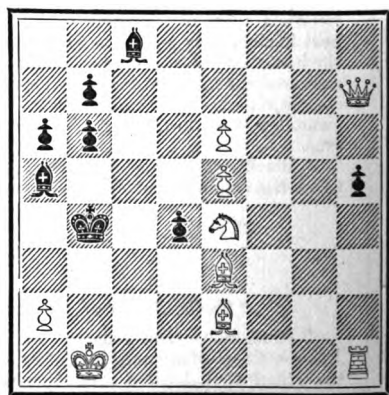


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 136.—By E. E. HUMPHREYS.

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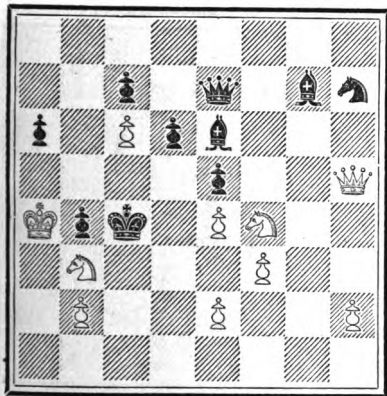
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 137.—By A. J. MAAS.

BLACK.

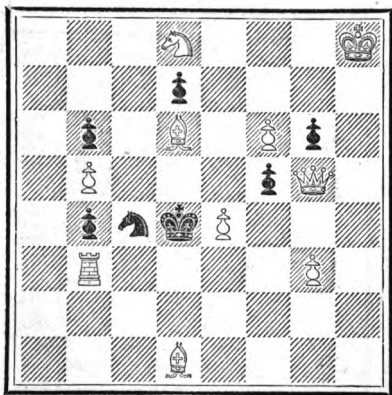


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 138.—By ROSSTREYOR.

BLACK.

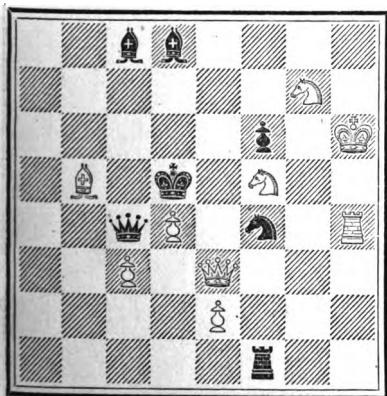


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 139.—By G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.

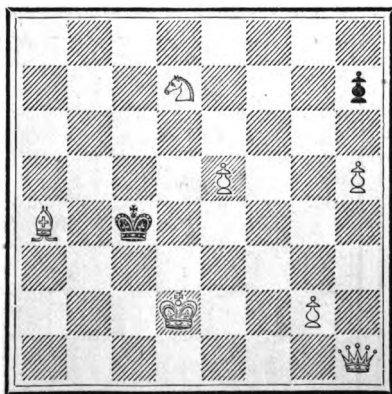


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 140.—By A. TOWNSEND.

BLACK.



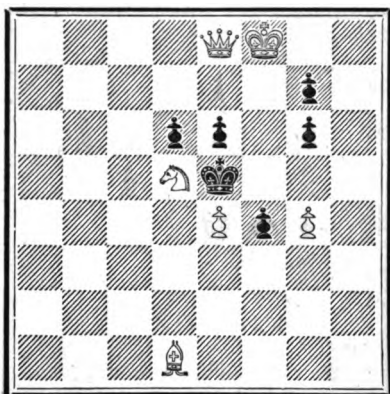
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 141.—By C. W. (of Sunbury.)

BLACK.

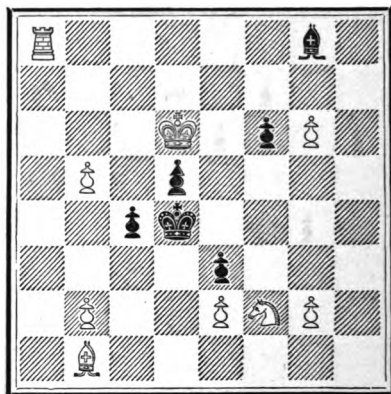


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 142.—By G. PARR.

BLACK.

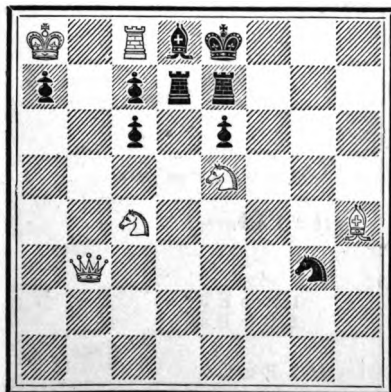


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 143.—By J. STONEHOUSE.

BLACK.

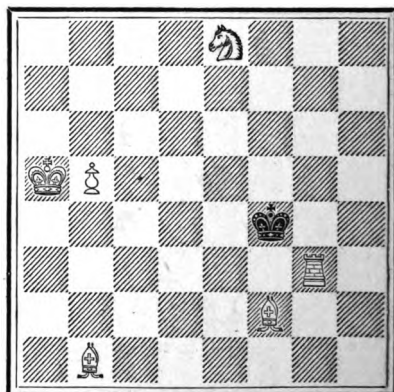


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 144.—By S. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

	No. 121.	
White.		Black.
1 R to Q 3		
	No. 122.	
1 Q to K Kt sq		
	No. 123.	
1 Q to K 7		
	No. 124.	
1 R to Q B 5		1 K takes Kt, or P to Kt 6
2 R to K B 5		2 Anything
3 R or B mates		
	No. 125.	
1 R takes Kt (ch)		1 K takes R
2 R takes P (ch), and Q mates		
	No. 126.	
1 B to R 2		1 K to K 4 or K 2
2 Q to K 2 (ch), and next move mate		
	If	1 P takes Kt, or B to K 2
2 Q to B sq (ch)		
	No. 127.	
1 Kt to K 6		1 P takes Kt
2 B to K Kt 7, and mates next move		
	No. 128.	
1 Kt to Q 5		1 B to Q 5
2 Q to B 3, mating next move		
	No. 129.	
1 Kt takes P		1 Kt to Q 3
2 Kt to Kt 6, and mates accordingly		
	No. 130.	
1 R to Q B 2 (dis ch)		1 R to B 6
2 R to B 4		2 Kt moves
3 R to Q 4 or 6 accordingly (ch)		3 Kt takes R, mate
	No. 131.	
1 Kt to Q 5		1 P to B 5
2 P to K 4		2 P takes P <i>en pass.</i>
3 P checks and Kt mates		
	If	2 Kt moves
3 Kt to Kt 6, mating next move		
	No. 132.	
1 Kt to B 7		1 R to K 3
2 B to Q 6		2 R to K sq
3 B to K 7, and Kt mates		
	If	2 P to Q 5
3 B takes P (ch), and Q mates		
	And if	2 P to K 5
3 Q to Kt 7, and next move mate		

One of eight simultaneous blindfold games played by Mr. Blackburne at the Gresham Chess Club on the 16th of February last.

GAME 122.

Allgaier Kieseritzky Gambit.

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

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) This move has sustained vicissitudes. It was advocated by Philidor, but did not receive much attention until a few years ago, when it became the favourite defence. Latterly it retired into the shade before what seemed the superior claims of the Paulsen defence 5 B to K Kt 2, but now it has again come to the front, followed, however, on the 7th move, not by B to Q 3 as heretofore, but by 7 B to K Kt 2, in which form it constitutes an advantageous variation of Mr. Paulsen's defence; and, indeed, we believe is now preferred by that eminent expert himself.

(b) Castling or B takes P may also be played.

(c) P to Q B 4 would seem a promising move here.

(d) We would suggest the following variation :—

12 P takes P	11 P to B 6
13 P takes B	12 B takes Kt
14 Q to Q 4	13 Q takes R P
15 Kt takes Kt	14 Kt to Kt 5
16 K to R sq	15 Q takes Kt ch
17 K moves	16 Q to R 6 ch

Black has now no disadvantage, for he can draw, and perhaps, if White play well, nothing more ought to come out of 11 P to B 6, though the continuations of that move can be variously worked, and should seem to lead to interesting positions. As the game stands, Black perhaps will gain nothing from either 17 P to Kt 6 or 17 P takes P—*e. g.*,

18 Q to Q 2	17 P to Kt 6
19 Q to R 6	18 K to R sq
20 B takes Q	19 Q takes Q
21 K to Kt 2, and White has the best of it.	20 R to Kt sq
18 K to B 2	17 P takes P
	18 B to Kt 5

(Apparently best.)

19 B to B 4

White has the advantage.

(e) We should prefer 13 Kt to Q 2.

(f) B to Q 2 would seem safer.

(g) Whether or not Rook could have taken Pawn is a question that could only be ascertained by a severe analysis of the multitudinous variations involved in that move. Theoretically, we should say the capture ought to lead to nothing worse than a draw. However, the move actually made by Mr. Rodgeron is the keynote of a bold and highly ingenious combination, such as does him very great credit, even though his opponent's resources proved adequate to the occasion.

(h) Apparently the only means of escape that he has, for 20 R takes Kt is of no use, as Black would reply B takes R, after which White must sustain loss, while if some other move, say Q to R 4, the following variation will give an idea of the perils which surround him. (Of course, if 20 Q to Q 2, Black would simply take off the Bishop.)

20 Q to R 4	20 Kt to B 6 ch
21 P takes Kt	

(If K to B 2, Black mates in two moves.)

22 K to Kt 2 (K to B 2 again leads to a mate in two moves.)	21 R takes R ch
	22 Kt to B 4, and the mate cannot be prolonged beyond four more moves.

(i) Black here had a draw as follows :—

22 P takes Kt (best)	21 Kt to B 6 ch
23 K moves	22 Q to R 8 ch
	23 Q takes P ch, and draws by perpetual ditto.

(j) A splendid *coup*, and equally unexpected as brilliant. After this stroke Black's game quivers in the throes of immediate dissolution.

(k) This of course is useless, but there is nothing to be done.

GAME 123.

At the odds of Pawn and move.

Remove Black's K B P.

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

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) A very inferior continuation, which favours much the development of the adverse forces. Mr. Hoffer giving the odds of Pawn and move, or Pawn and two moves, generally emerges after the opening moves with a very bad game, when he has to use all the power of superior play in order ultimately to turn the tables. The proper course was 2 P to K 3, followed up by 3 P to Q 4.

(b) White has a very fine game, and by a few preparatory moves his advantage would become decisive; the course chosen in the text is too impetuous.

(c) White has now the Queen and four Pawns for three minor pieces, but this numerical gain is overmatched by the loss in position. White's King's flank is extremely exposed, whilst Black has all his forces concentrated and ready for an immediate attack.

(d) Still more weakening the position. 21 P to K B 3 was preferable.

(e) Black could here win the exchange by

30 K to B 2	29 Kt from Q 5 to K 7 ch
31 K to K 3	30 R to R 7 ch
32 R takes Kt or (A)	31 Kt to Q 4 ch
(A)	32 B takes R

32 K to K 4

If 32 K to Q 3, mate follows in three moves.

32 Kt from K 7 to B 6 ch

33 K to Q 3

If 33 P takes Kt, mate follows in two moves.

34 K to K 3

33 Kt to B 5 ch

34 Kt from B 6 to Q 4 ch, &c.

(f) The sacrifice of the exchange does not improve matters, but White had no satisfactory continuation.

(g) Better was K to Kt 2; Black could now announce a mate in five moves.

(h) Mr. Hoffer points out here in the MSS. the proper continuation:—

35 K to K 3

34 R to Q 7 ch
35 Kt mates.

GAME 124.

Played between Mr. John Lord, of the City of London Club, and Mr. G. W. Wright, of the Union Chess Club, Manchester.

Evans's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. G. W. WRIGHT.	Mr. LORD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 P takes P
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 Kt takes P	10 K Kt to K 2
11 Kt to K 2	11 P to Q Kt 4
12 B to Q 3	12 Q to K 3
13 Q to Kt 2	13 Kt to Kt 3
14 Kt to K B 4	14 Kt takes Kt
15 B takes Kt	15 Q to Kt 5 (a)
16 B to Kt 3	16 P to Q R 3
17 Q R to Q sq	17 Castles

White.	Black.
18 Kt to R 4	18 Kt to K 2
19 P to B 4	19 B to Kt 2
20 P to B 5 (b)	20 B to Kt 3 ch
21 K to R sq	21 Kt to Q 4
22 B to K 2	22 Q to Q Kt 5
23 Q takes Q	23 Kt takes Q (c)
24 P to K B 6	24 Kt takes R P (d)
25 P takes P	25 K R to Q sq (e)
26 Kt to B 5	26 Kt to B 6 (f)
27 Kt to R 6 ch	27 K takes P
28 R takes B P ch (g)	28 K takes Kt
29 Q R to K B sq	29 Kt to K 5 (h)
30 B to Q 3	30 R to K Kt sq (i)
31 B to K B 4 ch	31 K to Kt 3
32 B to Q 2	32 K to R 4
33 Q R to B 5 ch	33 R to Kt 4
34 R takes R ch	34 Kt takes R
35 R to Kt 7	35 P to R 3 (j)
36 B to K 2 ch	36 Kt to B 6
37 B to K sq (k)	

And White mates in two more moves.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) So far the mode of play on both sides presents the normal features of the "Compromised Defence." Here, however, Herr Zukertort in his article last year in the *Westminster Papers* gave 15 P to K R 3 for Black, resulting two or three moves further on in the conclusion that White had not a sufficient attack to compensate him for the two Pawns which he was minus.

(b) This move, as leading to the exchange of Queens, scarcely seems advisable. 20 B to K 2 followed by P to B 5 ought to be better.

(c) Though White's pieces are well disposed, and he has an attack the defence to which requires proper handling, yet with the Queens off the board Black with two Pawns ahead is certainly on the better horse of the two.

(d) P to Kt 3 must be better. This capture involves Black in a world of trouble.

(e) *Quære* whether so good as R to K sq, to be followed up, after Kt to B 5, by R to K 3?

(f) The position is difficult, but B to K 5 gave him a better chance, we think—e.g.,

27 Kt to R 6 ch	26 B to K 5
28 R takes P ch	27 K takes P
29 Q R to K B sq	28 K takes Kt
30 Q R to B 6 ch	29 B to K 6
31 P to R 4	30 B covers
32 P to R 5	31 P to Kt 5

(If B to B 3, or B to Q sq, Q R to Kt sq, and if B to Q 3 Kt to B 6)

33 P takes B

32 B to Kt 4

34 R takes B

33 B takes R

(If P takes B, K takes P)

34 P takes P, or Kt to B 6, and Black should win.

As White could not successfully adopt the above line of play, 26 B to K 5 should have been the move selected by his opponent.

(g) Finely played. In fact the whole of the game from this point to the end is conducted by Mr. Wright in a most masterly manner, such as demonstrates him to be an amateur of marked ability.

(h) He appears to have no better reply. Kt takes B allows of a mate in five moves, while R to K Kt sq leads to an obvious mate in two.

(i) Kt takes B ch gives rise to many variations, in all of which Black loses ; we cannot spare the space necessary for their elucidation, but the key move after 31 P takes Kt is 32 Q R to B 4.

(j) Kt to B 6 at once seems a little better as saving a move, though White would have replied with B to K 2, and must equally have won—e.g., 35 Kt to B 6, 36 B to K 2, R to K B sq, 37 R to Kt 5 ch, K to R 3 (best), 38 P takes Kt, R takes P, 39 R to Kt 3 dis ch, R to K 6, or B 5 dis ch, 40 B to B 3, and wins.

(k) An extremely interesting game, and splendidly played by Mr. Wright.

GAME 125.

Lately played by correspondence between the Iowa College Chess Club and Mr. W. H. Hotchkinn.

White.	Black.
IOWA COLLEGE CHESS CLUB.	MR. W. H. HOTCHKIN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 Castles	4 Kt to B 3
5 P to Q Kt 4 (a)	5 B takes P
6 P to B 3	6 B to K 2 (b)
7 Q to Kt 3	7 Castles
8 P to Q 3	8 Kt to Q R 4 (c)
9 Q to Kt 5	9 Kt takes B
10 Q takes Kt	10 P to Q 3
11 Q to Kt 3 (d)	11 Kt to K R 4
12 B to K 3	12 K to R sq
13 P to Q 4	13 P to K B 4
14 Q to B 2	14 P takes P
15 Q takes P	15 Kt to B 3
16 Q to B 2	16 P to K 5
17 K Kt to Q 2	17 P to Q 4
18 P to Q B 4 (e)	18 P to Q B 3
19 P to Q R 4 (f)	19 B to Q 3
20 P to K R 3	20 Q to K sq
21 P to B 5	21 B to B 2
22 Q to Q sq (g)	22 Q to K Kt 3
23 K to R sq	23 B to K Kt 5 (h)
24 P to K B 3	24 P takes P
25 Kt takes P	25 B takes K R P (i)
26 P takes B	26 Q to Kt 6
27 R to Q R 2	27 Q takes P ch
28 K to Kt sq	28 Kt to K 5

White.	Black.
29 Q R to K Kt 2	29 Kt to Kt 6
30 Q Kt to Q 2 (j)	30 Q R to K sq
31 B to K Kt 5 (k)	31 Kt takes R
32 Q takes Kt	32 P to K R 3
33 B to R 4	33 P to K Kt 4
34 B takes P (l)	34 P takes B
35 Q to Q sq	35 B to B 5
36 Kt to K B sq	36 B to K 6 ch
37 Kt takes B	37 Q takes Kt
38 Q takes Q	38 R takes Q
39 Kt to B 2	39 R to K Kt sq
40 Kt to K sq	40 R to Q R 6

White resigns.

NOTES BY J. WISKEE.

- (a) The Evans Gambit cannot be offered with advantage after Castling.
 (b) This retreat can be safely made, as Black can answer the move of Q to Kt 3 by Castling. In the ordinary Evans the Bishop cannot retire to K 2, because, as Black's K Kt is not in the field he is unable to Castle in answer to Q to Kt 3.
 (c) Generally a good move in these situations, but Black might with advantage have first played P to Q 3.
 (d) The issue of White's fifth move is a Pawn minus and an inferior position.
 (e) Better, perhaps, to have moved R to K sq and Kt to K B sq.
 (f) The Queen's Knight ought to have been brought out.
 (g) To prevent Q to R 4.
 (h) Well played and decisive.
 (i) Having already a Pawn in hand, Black can with safety give up a piece for two more Pawns and a fine attack.
 (j) Fifteen moves ago this Knight might have been of some use; he can be none now. It is cruel to bring up fresh troops when the battle is lost. Spare the gallant fellows the pain of witnessing their comrades' defeat.
 (k) This Bishop has no other square, and is, in fact, lost.
 (l) If White save the Bishop, P to Kt 5 wins the Knight.

GAME 126.

Played in the match between Messrs. Potter and Fenton.
 At the odds of Pawn and two moves.

Remove Black's K B P.

White. Mr. FENTON.	Black. Mr. POTTER.
1 P to K 4	2 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	3 Q to K 2 (a)
3 B to Q 3	4 P to Q 3
4 Kt to K 2	5 Kt to Q B 3
5 Q Kt to B 3	6 P to K Kt 3
6 P to Q R 3	7 B to Kt 2
7 Castles	8 Kt to B 3
8 B to K 3	9 P to Q R 3 (b)
9 P to R 3	

White.

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

Black.

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

Given up as drawn (k).

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) A favourite continuation with some strong players. Its soundness may be doubted, but what can stand analysis against the large odds of Pawn and two moves?

(b) I fail to see the object of this move. Black being two moves behind loses still more time. 9 B to Q 2 was certainly better.

(c) Giving the opportunity to the opponent to block both the Bishops by the advance of the K P. 10 Castles was preferable.

(d) This line of play gives White an immediate attack without any material loss, as Black cannot maintain his numerical superiority. Nevertheless I would prefer a simple continuation, as 12 Kt to Kt 3, which would much increase White's superiority of position.

(e) Best; if 15 Castles, White obtains by 16 Kt to K 6, &c., a Rook and three centre Pawns for two minor pieces; if 15 Kt to B sq, White wins by 16 Q to R 5 ch, Kt to Kt 3, 17 Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt, 18 Q takes P ch, K to B sq, 19 P to K 6.

(f) 17 P to K 6 was the strongest continuation.

(g) Notwithstanding that the Bishop protects the weak Q B P, I would prefer 17 Kt takes P, and if 18 Q R to Q sq, B to Q 2.

(h) White with good judgment prevents, by the exchange of Queen and Knight, the threatened attack, and obtains a position for the end game which is clearly in his favour.

(i) Why not at once 30 R to Q 4, if the Rook should be moved at all?

(j) Injudicious. 38 P to Kt 4 gave Black a good chance to draw the game. The move in the text leads to an exchange, which breaks up Black's Pawns altogether.

(k) Mr. Fenton gave up the game as a draw at the moment when victory was within his grasp.

57 K to B 5
Black has no better move.

58 K to B 4

59 K to B 3

60 K to Kt 2, and wins.

57 R to R 4 ch

58 R to R 5 ch

59 R to R 6 ch

GAME 127.

The following game, which we take from the *Adelaide Observer*, was fought in the match between the married and single members of the Adelaide Chess Club on the 12th December last:—

Irregular opening.

White.	Black.
Married.	Single.
Mr. H. CHARLICK.	Mr. S. TYRRELL.
1 P to Q R 3 (a)	1 P to K Kt 3 (b)
2 P to Q 4	2 B to Kt 2
3 P to K 4	3 P to K 3 (c)
4 B to K 3	4 P to Q 4
5 P to K 5	5 P to Kt 3 (d)
6 P to K B 4	6 B to Q R 3 (e)
7 B takes B	7 Kt takes B
8 P to B 4	8 P to Q B 3
9 Q to R 4	9 Q to B sq

White.	Black.
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 Kt to K 2
11 R to B sq	11 Kt to B 2
12 Kt to B 3	12 Q to R 3
13 Q takes Q	13 Kt takes Q
14 Castles	14 Kt to K B 4 (f)
15 B to Q 2	15 P to B 4 (g)
16 P takes Q P	16 Q B P takes P
17 Kt to Q Kt 5	17 P takes P
18 P to K Kt 4	18 Kt to K 6
19 Kt to Q 6 (ch)	19 K to K 2
20 B takes Kt	20 P takes B
21 R to B 3	21 Kt to B 4
22 R takes P	22 Kt to K 3 (h)
23 P to B 5	23 P takes P
24 P takes P	24 B to R 3 (i)
25 R to B 3	25 K R to K Kt sq (ch)
26 K to R sq	26 Kt to B sq
27 R to B 7 (ch)	27 Kt to Q 2
28 Kt takes P	28 K takes Kt
29 R takes Kt (ch)	29 K to K sq
30 P to K 6	30 R to Q sq
31 R takes R (ch)	31 K takes R
32 P to B 6	32 R to Kt 3
33 Kt to K 5, and wins (j)	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Played by Anderssen against Morphy in their match, and also by Steinitz against Blackburne at the Vienna Congress. There can be very little doubt that if subjected to a thorough analysis it could be demonstrated to be an inferior *début* for the first player to adopt.

(b) By no means a bad defence, for it prevents the adversary advantageously following up with P to Q B 4.

(c) P to K 3 is rarely good after P to K Kt 3, and we do not know that the present opening forms any exception. We should be inclined to recommend here for Black 3 P to Q B 4, followed if P to Q 5 by P to Q 3 (answering the check at Kt 5 with B to Q 2), and perhaps continuing soon with P to K B 4.

(d) Not good. P to Q B 4 was the obvious and best move here.

(e) Certainly injudicious, though no doubt the intended continuation of the last move.

(f) Castling K R was better.

(g) Very unwise. As the *Adelaide Observer* points out, he should have played P to K R 4 to prevent P to K Kt 4.

(h) He had an inferior game, but these last two moves of the Knight tend but to make the Philistines (we speak as a bachelor) rejoice still more.

(i) Moving the Kt would lose a piece by 25 P to B 6 (ch), 26 Kt to B 5 (ch), 27 K Kt to Q 4 (ch)

(j) The game has been played by Mr. Charlick with very great skill from beginning to end.

GAME 128.

Played by correspondence between the South London Working Men's Institute and the Dudley Chess Club.

French Opening.

White.	Black.
SOUTH LONDON.	DUDLEY.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 P to Q B 4 (a)	4 B to Kt 5 ch
5 B to Q 2	5 Q to K 2 ch (b)
6 B to K 2	6 P takes P
7 Q to R 4 ch (c)	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 P to Q R 3 (d)	8 B takes B ch
9 Kt takes B	9 Kt to B 3
10 K Kt to K B 3 (e)	10 Castles
11 Kt takes P	11 R to K sq (f)
12 Q to Q sq (g)	12 Kt to Q 4
13 K to B sq	13 Kt to B 5
14 B to Q 3	14 B to Kt 5
15 Q to Q 2	15 B takes Kt
16 P takes B (h)	16 Q to K R 5
17 P to R 3	17 Q R to Q sq (i)
18 R to K sq (j)	18 R takes R ch
19 Q takes R	19 Kt takes B
20 Q to K 3	20 Q takes Q P
21 P to Kt 3	21 Kt to K B 5
22 K to Kt sq	22 Q to K B 3
23 K to R 2	23 Q to K R 5

And White resigns.

NOTES BY J. WISKER.

(a) The adoption of this move would seem to indicate that the South London players have studied no Chess literature of later date than Staunton's *Handbook*. 4 P to Q B 4 has long been abandoned; it was given up by Mr. Staunton himself in the *Praxis*. The effect of this premature advance is to throw the initiative into Black's hands, and to leave the first player with an isolated Pawn, which may be attacked by almost every one of Black's pieces.

(b) These are the correct moves, and secure a rapid development.

(c) Their check is worse than useless. White's best play is to bring out a Knight.

(d) White probably thought that they could advance P to Q 5 if the Knight interposed. But suppose

8 P to Q 5	8 B takes B ch
9 Kt takes B	9 Q to Q Kt 5
10 Q takes Q	10 Kt takes Q
11 R to Q B sq	11 B to K B 4

And Black secure at least a Pawn with a better position. Even this result, however, would have been better than that actually attained.

(e) White have an inferior position which their move renders almost hopeless. It is generally good play to bring out a piece, but in this case the development of the K Kt withdraws protection from the K B and prevents White from Castling. To make the best of a bad position White ought now to Castle on the Queen's side.

(f) Black have now a winning position.

(g) If 12 Kt to K 3, the answer is still Kt to Q 4.

(h) If they take the Knight instead the answer is B to K 7 ch, winning a piece.

(i) Black play well throughout. This is much better than taking Pawn with Knight.

(j) Losing immediately, but the situation admits of no hope.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from J. H. Keynes, A. Cyril Pearson, J. Stonehouse, A. J. Maas, S. H. Thomas, Rostrevor, T. Tarrant, A. Rosenbaum, J. P. Taylor, T. G. Hart, J. E. Vernon, F. C. Collins, W. Coates, G. W. Niven, F. Pott, J. Cruick, G. W. Farrow, and R. P. Fox.

R. MOFFAT, Glasgow.—The alteration you suggest in reference to the Centennial matter would no doubt make the stipulation referred to less objectionable, though it should read "starting from the same position *on both sides*." As to your remarks upon the Two Knights' Defence, Herr Zukertort says that the variations alluded to by you will, according to the plan of his article, come further on, and that they have nothing to do with the lines of play now under analysis. The concluding part of your communication has somewhat diverted us, and we have referred thereto elsewhere. We, however, take this opportunity of apologising for our having, through inadvertence, failed to acknowledge the receipt of your article.

M. B. PAINE, Charleston, S. C.—We are obliged for the games, but wanting the names of the players and the date when played, they would not be available for publication.

R. CHAUVENET, St. Louis, Missouri.—The most likely person to procure you the books in question would be Mr. W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, London, E.C.

R. S. C., Isle of Man.—1 Kt to B 7 will not solve Problem 113, the answer being as you give K to K 5, but upon White then playing 2 R to B 6, Black replies B to K B 8 or B to K 7, and no mate next move.

T. BROWN, Hon. Sec. Sheffield Athenæum Chess Club.—Many thanks for programme of the West Yorkshire Chess Association.

REV. C. E. RANKEN.—We acknowledge the arrival of games, and are greatly obliged.

E. THOROLD.—The particulars originally published by us having been supplied by Mr. Blackburne himself, we have thought it right to submit your letter to him, and we print both communications in this number.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The meeting of this body took place at Sheffield on the 24th of April. It was very successful. The Athenæum Club contributed most liberally in order to form substantial prizes; they gave £4 4s. to the First-Class Tournament, and £2 2s. each to the Second and Third-Class Tournaments, besides arranging to double the amount of entrance fees in the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Tournaments. The following were the winners:—First-Class Tourney, Messrs. Thorold and Finlinson, who divided the two prizes. Second Class, Messrs. Marks and White, of Leeds, who also divided. Third Class unfinished. Fourth Class, Ash, of Wakefield, First Prize, and Dyson, of Huddersfield, Second Prize. Fifth Class, Burrows, of Sheffield, First Prize, and Abbot, of same town, Second Prize. Sixth-Class, Godwin, of Sheffield, and another player, whose name we have not received, divided. The President of the Association for the ensuing year is Dr. J. C. Hall, and the Vice-President is William Cockayne, Esq. Both these gentlemen belong to the Sheffield Club.

THE CITY OF LONDON

CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

THE Junior Handicap Tournament at the City of London Chess Club has finished with the following result:—First prize, Mr. Maas; second prize, Mr. Cutler; third prize, Mr. Rabbeth; fourth prize, Mr. Rodgeron; fifth prize, Mr. Atkinson; sixth prize, Dr. Batt. The Match between Messrs. Rabbeth and Maas in the Pool of Section A was not played, the former gentleman considering his opponent to be too great a “whale” to play among the “minnows” of the Junior Handicap, and consequently resigning the round. Mr. Rabbeth had previously protested against Mr. Maas being allowed to take part in the Tourney, and, no doubt, had a right to carry out his previously-announced intention of resigning when they ultimately met. Still it should be considered that Mr. Maas’s great strength could not be known when the Junior Handicap was started. Mr. Maas had not at that time met Herr Zukertort, and he was, in fact, in the second division of his class, an adjustment of the weights which, no doubt, arose from the consideration that, being in the Knight Class of the previous year’s Handicap, he was thrown out of Section A, while in the previous Junior Handicap he made no show at all, and won no prize. The mere suspicion that he had since made progress would seem an insufficient reason for depriving him of the chance of avenging his defeat in the former Junior Handicap, and though it is true many of his competitors expressed their fears that he was too strong for them to contend against, yet that is an invariable feature of these Tournaments. The point that Mr. Rabbeth lays most stress upon is the fact that ultimately the Committee did come to the conclusion to exclude Mr. Maas, but by that time he had played and won his first round, so that they were no longer in a position to interfere. That there was no certainty of Mr. Maas’s ultimate success is

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shown by the fact that he lost a game to three of his subsequent opponents. However, as a matter of fact, he has scored the remarkable double event of winning the first prize in both the City Handicaps, and he must henceforth be considered a player of second-class rank, with a good prospect if he continues in practice of going still further, for at his age—he is only eighteen—everything is possible.

The ancient town of Burton-upon-Trent sets a good example to other provincial towns, for it has no less than three Chess Clubs—viz., the Trinity Church Institute Club, the Ind, Coope, and Co. Chess Club, and the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club. There is also a general Club formed amongst the *employés* of Messrs. Bass and Co. whereat also Chess finds favour. We believe that Burton cannot boast of more than 20,000 inhabitants, if so many, and therefore the fact of the game finding so much support amongst them is very noticeable, and would seem to argue a superior degree of civilisation and enlightenment in that ale-producing district, for Chess never makes way among the brutal and the ignorant, and if any one is acquainted with a wife-kicking Chess-player, perhaps he will kindly bring the fact to our cognizance. Still it will always be found that wherever the game flourishes much will be due to individual energy, and it happens that two of the above-named Associations—viz., the Trinity Church Institute Chess Club and Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Club—possess that most invaluable of human pivots, an energetic Secretary, in the person of Mr. J. E. Mayger. Mr. Blackburne lately paid a visit to Burton, and on Thursday, the 29th of April, he played a simultaneous match at the Hawkins-lane Schoolroom, his opponents being Messrs. Bailey, Brodribb, Browne, Chilton, Cliff, Douglas, Forster, Gill, Hanson, Mayger, McGregor, James Perkins, John Perkins, Pryce, Rodgers, Ross, Tomlinson, Tunncliffe, Viney, and Wright. It is no impeachment of their skill that their opponent managed to win all the games, for much practice in matches of this kind has made him very proficient in circumrotatory Chess. On the following day Mr. Blackburne played blindfold against eight of the strongest players which the resources of the locality could muster against him—to wit, Messrs. Browne, Cliff, Day, Douglas, Forster, Gill, Tomlinson, and Tunncliffe. Mr. Blackburne lost to Mr. Gill, but defeated the other seven players, the last to succumb being Mr. Browne. Mr. Mayger undertook the difficult part of teller, the duties of which office were efficiently performed by him. The two entertainments proved very successful, and were attended by a large number of visitors.

Human beings have various ways of consoling themselves for the annoyances of existence. Some for that purpose indulge in strong drink, others in strong language. Mr. R. Moffat prefers the latter, which serves him both as stimulant and anodyne. He is at present very much exercised with the analysis of the Two

Knights' Defence which has been commenced in this Magazine. Herr Zukertort in our April number gave the following 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, Kt to K B 3, 4 Kt to Kt 5, Kt takes K P, 5 B takes P ch, K to K 2, 6 P to Q 3. Upon this sixth move of White our *confrère* concentrated his attention in the April number, while at the same time he stated that 6 P to Q 4 would be dealt with in the next instalment of his article. This being his plan, it would seem evident that he must finish with P to Q 3 before going on to P to Q 4, or any other *sixth* move of White's. This did not suit our impetuous Scotch friend. He wrote to us to propose 6 Kt takes Kt as a move that would give White the superiority, and with variations to prove it. We replied to him in our correspondents' column last month that the variations alluded to by him would, according to the plan of Herr Zukertort's article, come further on, and had nothing to do with the lines of play then under analysis. This observation of ours would seem specious enough; for Herr Zukertort had not finished with 6 P to Q 3, so how 6 Kt takes Kt could come anywhere else than "further on," and what it had to do with the variations springing from P to Q 3 (not finished), one fails to see. However, Mr. Moffat, shocked at the hardihood of our statement, holds up his hand in horror, and is evidently of opinion that the guides of our youth cannot have related to us the story of Ananias and Sapphira. Mr. Moffat also, writing to the *Glasgow Herald*, wants to know why Herr Zukertort should laboriously go to work to prove that Black has the advantage over certain moves of White, when his (Mr. Moffat's) move of 6 Kt takes Kt knocks the defence entirely on the head. Herr Zukertort's object is first to show that the *German Handbuch* and other authorities are mistaken when they allege that 6 P to Q 3 gives White the superiority, and he also proposes to prove that 6 P to Q 4 alone gives White any advantage, and he is likewise prepared to demonstrate that 6 Kt takes Kt does not overthrow the defence. If Mr. Moffat could have managed to curb his natural impatience until the analyst took up the last-mentioned move, the proper time would then have arrived for him to demolish Herr Zukertort's conclusions. However, we notice that our *confrère's* rival gives 6 Kt takes Kt, K takes B, 7 Q to K B 3 ch, K to K sq, 8 P to Q 4. Here Mr. Moffat waves his hand as if further demonstration were unnecessary. But suppose Black replies P to Q 4, 9 Kt to Kt 5 (we see nothing better for White), Q to B 3, 10 Q takes P, (Q takes Q is evidently useless, and if P takes P, Q takes P ch, followed if K to Q sq by Q to B 4), Kt takes P, and we fail to see where White's superiority lies. This is merely our cursory idea. Herr Zukertort may have had something better, but this seems to give Black at least an even game, so far as 6 Kt takes Kt is concerned.

On the 1st of May an agreeable Chess party took place at the

residence of Dr. Ballard, 26, Manchester-square. The primary object with which the guests had been invited was to witness Herr Zukertort play blindfold against a team of eight especially strong players. Dr. Ballard's idea was to see whether against opponents each of them formidable a mental player could really hold his own. During the first half of the evening it seemed as if Herr Zukertort would win a large majority, for he certainly had the best in most of the games, but afterwards his usual excellent form somewhat failed him, and the ultimate result was that he won 3, lost 3, and drew 2 games. Messrs. Lawrence, Maas, and Vyse were winners, Messrs. Marett, Lindsay, and Major Martin were losers, while Messrs. Coburn and Salter effected draws. We should like to see the experiment tried again, for however strong might be the adversaries, we should expect a blindfold player possessing the powers of Herr Zukertort or Mr. Blackburne to win a majority of the games. A most pleasant evening was passed by all who were present, whether as combatants or as lookers-on, the latter naturally diversifying the proceedings by contests among themselves, for which abundant accommodation had been provided by their considerate host, who, not less by his continual attention to the comfort of his guests than by the liberal hospitality displayed towards them, made every one feel, as well as say, when the final adieus were being interchanged, that a most entertaining, interesting, and in every respect agreeable evening had been passed by them all. Among those present besides the combatants were Herr Horwitz, Colonel Bathurst, Messrs. Rabbeth, Gastineau, Down, Potter, Rosenbaum (who acted as teller), F. W. Lord, Eccles, Wargha, Beveridge, and others.

The following unrecorded contests took place in April:—viz., on the 13th of that month, a Match between the City Bank Chess Club and the Prudential Assurance Company's Club, which was won by the former; a Match on the 22nd between the Alexandra (Poplar) and the Bedford Clubs, with 6 players on each side, won by the former, the score being 7 to 1 and 1 draw, besides 1 game left unfinished; and on the 26th a match between the Endeavour and Athenæum (Holloway) Clubs, in which the former won every game but one.

On the 1st of May a contest took place between the Bermondsey and International Chess Clubs. The score as it stands at present is International 9, Bermondsey 8, and 4 draws, but there is one game still to be played—viz., between Messrs. Healey and Keates—and if the latter should win the Match would be drawn. However, the score so far made is extremely creditable to the South-Eastern players, and leads to the supposition that they propose throwing off the green blanket of stagnancy.

On the 5th of May Mr. Wisker played simultaneously against 21 members of the City of London Chess Club; he lost to Messrs. Stevens and Venables, and beat all the others, but his first game

with Mr. Stevens being forfeited by an early slip he commenced another with that gentleman and won it, so that in the ultimate result the single player scored 20 games and lost 2, there being no draws.

On the 7th of May a combat took place between the North London Chess Club and the 5th Class (Rook strength) of the City of London Club. There were 13 representatives on each side, and each pair played two games. A tough contest was waged, and during the greater part of the evening the result was doubtful, but in the end the City players won by 13 games to 9, and there were 3 draws. The representatives of the winning side were Messrs. Block, Garraway, Grace, Scott, T. R.; Israel, S.; Ifould, Smith, G.; Leon, Desvignes, Cutler, Gastineau, Gummoe, and Tasker; and against them were respectively ranged on the North London side Messrs. Sothers, Farrar, Taylor, Oliver, Resch, Stauffer, Hunter, C.; Porter, Styles, Molyneux, J.; Haskew, Hepworth, and Molyneux, E. H. On the City side Messrs. Scott, Ifould, and Tasker scored both their games, and Mr. J. Molyneux effected the same service for North London. Messrs. Leon, Sothers, and Taylor each won and drew a game, while the other pairs left off even. The excellent stand made by Mr. Block against such a strong opponent as Mr. Sothers deserves especial notice.

On the 7th of May the long-expected match between the International and Endeavour Clubs took place, the scene of the combat being the rooms of the former Club, Nos. 314 and 316, Euston-road. The growing reputation of both these Associations, and the rank they have taken among the Chess-playing bodies of the metropolis, caused great interest to attach to the contest. The result, however, did not show such a close fight as was to be expected, for the International won by 10 games to 6. The defeated side, of course, do not look upon this result as conclusive of the question of superiority which has been pending between the two Clubs, and the return Match will perhaps throw greater light upon that subject. The following is the pairing and score:—

International		Won.	Endeavour.		Won.
Tarrant	.	0	Königs	.	1
Pfahl	.	2	Wilson	.	0
Maitland	.	1	Peyer, V. C.	.	0
Andrade	.	1	Peyer, E. C.	.	1
Bozzini	.	1	Kindell	.	0
Macfadyen.	.	1	McLeod	.	0
Moon	.	1	Long	.	1
Hill	.	0	Manning	.	2
Grady	.	1	Rev. H. J. Alcock	.	1
Hoare	.	2	Peyer, E. E.	.	0
		10			6

On the 14th of May the return Match between the Endeavour Club and the Knight Class of the City of London Club took place. In the first contest, which we reported last month, the Brixton players won 9 to 6, with 2 draws. This time the tables were com-

pletely turned, for the City players gained the victory with a score of 12 to 4, and 2 draws. It is difficult to account for this untoward result, but the team brought against the Endeavour was exceptionally strong, and included one or two players, who, we should say, would scarcely expect in a Handicap to be placed in the 4th Class. Still the one-sided nature of the contest must be considered curious, and perhaps is of the character colloquially called a "fluke." There will, of course, be a conquering Match, and we shall expect the Endeavour to make a much better fight upon that occasion.

In our February number we drew attention to Dr. Baehr's invention of a self-registering Chessboard, and we suggested that the Hague Club would do a service to the Chess world by appointing a Committee to examine the novelty and report upon its merits. This proposal of ours was acted upon, and Herr Dupré and Baron van Hogendorp, than whom there could be none better qualified, were selected to carry out the desired object. Their report is addressed to us, and we publish the same this month. The only difficulty which they seem to raise is the time taken in transcribing the moves after the game had been played. This, however, might easily arise from a want of facility in interpreting the signs which stand for the moves, a difficulty which a little practice would evidently easily overcome. We think the various Clubs of this country ought each to order one of these boards, and, at any rate, we shall expect to see the City of London Club do so forthwith, and have the same tested. The inventor, Dr. F. W. Baehr, of the Polytechnic School, Delft, Holland, will, no doubt, be open to communications from any one desirous of patronising so interesting and apparently promising a novelty.

We have received a communication from the Rev. J. Greene, President of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, in reference to the question raised respecting the blindfold game played between Messrs. Blackburne and Thorold. Mr. Greene states that Mr. Blackburne did accept the proffered draw, and he mentions persons who he states were present, and are witnesses of such acceptance; on the other hand, Mr. Blackburne informs us that he most decidedly refused to accept the draw, and that some of those present must have heard his refusal, though, as a stranger, he could not know their names. About this unfortunate misunderstanding it is unnecessary for us to say anything further, as a similar letter from Mr. Greene has already appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, and thereto Mr. Blackburne has written a reply, so that the Chess public have already the materials for forming their own conclusions as to where the mistake lies. The following facts seem clear enough—viz., that about 11 o'clock Mr. Blackburne proffered a draw, which Mr. Thorold refused, and that at 12 o'clock the latter gentleman, in his turn, offered a *remise*. In his letter to us last month Mr. Thorold says that the game was given up as drawn,

"owing to the lateness of the hour," which was not a particularly happy way of putting it, for it would raise the impression that Mr. Thorold's game was the last one remaining unfinished, whereas, as a matter of fact, there were three or four games going on at the time he offered the draw, and the play, if we are correctly informed, continued for an hour after he (Mr. Thorold) had left, so that the expression, "lateness of the hour," can be considered only as having reference to the fact now stated, that Mr. Thorold was obliged to leave for Bath, a circumstance which Mr. Blackburne could hardly be expected to take into account after his previous offer had been refused, and if, as he states, a weak move of his antagonist had modified the position so as to give him a fair chance of winning. Of course, against this point, which is clearly in favour of Mr. Blackburne's version, we must weigh the positive assertion of Mr. Greene that the draw was accepted. Still in matters of testimony most remarkable mistakes often occur, and no one's infallibility can be accepted in what he thinks he hears or sees.

Seven games have been played in the match between Messrs. Potter and Fenton at the odds of Pawn and two moves and Pawn and move alternately. The score now stands—Potter 4, Fenton 0, and 3 drawn.

The Fourth Tournament of the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment Curragh Camp Chess Club has lately finished with the following result:—First prize, Vol. I. of the *City of London Chess Magazine*, presented by Mr. Potter, won by Sergeant-major McArthur; second prize, Vol. II. of the *Huddersfield College Magazine*, presented by Mr. Watkinson, won by Colour-sergeant Woods; third prize, Book of Diagrams for recording Problems, presented by the Chess Editor of the *Glasgow News of the Week*, won by Colour-sergeant Pattison. We are glad to hear that a knowledge of Chess is gaining ground greatly among the sergeants of the Royal Sussex, and we see no reason why the good example thus set should not by-and-by be copied in other regiments.

A collection of "Chess Masterpieces," consisting of about 150 games played since 1849, has been made and edited by Mr. Bird, and will shortly issue from the press. It will contain the finest efforts of Anderssen, Barnes, Bird, Blackburne, Boden, Buckle, Cochrane, Der Lasa, De Vere, Harwitz, Horwitz, Kieseritzky, Kolisch, Lowenthal, MacDonnell, Morphy, Paulsen, Rosenthal, Staunton, Steinitz, Wisker, Zukertort, and others. The value of such a volume, concentrating as it will the achievements of modern Chess genius, need not be pointed out. Undoubtedly every lover of the game will be anxious to possess a copy. The price, we believe, will be only 2s. 6d.

We announced, a short time ago, that an English translation of the latest edition of the German *Handbuch* was being prepared in connection with the *Maryland Review*. We have now been favoured with the first part, containing the Allgaier Gambit, as also

the Centre and Northern Gambits. It is well printed, and when the entire ten parts in which it will appear have been completed, it will form a work which to the student must be invaluable. It is unnecessary to state that the English notation is used, a transposition which of itself must have involved much labour to the translator, Mr. E. A. Kunkel. The price of the entire translation will be $3\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, and we presume by payment of the additional postage required orders from this country, addressed to Mr. J. K. Hanshew, Editor of the *Maryland Chess Review*, P.O. Box 582, Frederick, Maryland, U.S.A., would be duly attended to.

The annual Trophy contest at the Bermondsey Chess Club was brought to a close on the 15th of May by Mr. Huttly winning his conquering game, so that he is the holder of the prize for this year. We remember that this gentleman gave Herr Steinitz an uncommon amount of trouble in the match last year between the City of London and Bermondsey Clubs at the odds of a Knight, though at that time he was not thought much of in his own country, and was only put in at the last moment as a substitute for Mr. Keats, who did not appear. The skill he displayed on that occasion makes it little surprising that receiving the odds of a Knight from the first class in the trophy contest, he should have proved too much for his opponents. Mr. Huttly won eight games, lost two, drew two, and forfeited one. The trophy must be won three times (not necessarily consecutively) before it can be permanently possessed.

Mr. J. B. Munoz, of New York, has composed a series of Problems, numbering twenty-six, and made to represent all the letters of the alphabet, all of which have met with the approval of the best Problemists and analysts of the United States. These compositions, as we understand, have been beautifully executed with pen and Indian ink, and the whole collection forms a picture (22 by 28 inches), which has been lithographed, and when framed will make a real ornament for a club-room, parlour, or a Chess-player's own sanctum. The price (including postage to this country) will be 10s. We suppose there are some over here with sufficient spirit to go in for an appropriate Chess ornament of this kind, especially as hung upon a wall it would be something to occupy the attention of a visitor, and would do away with that unmeaning stare which most Englishmen, for not knowing what to do with their eyes, indulge in when finding themselves in a strange room. Orders may be addressed J. B. Munoz, P O. Box 5281, New York.

The *Melbourne Economist* mentions a report that Mr. C. M. Fisher, by request of the United Chess Association of Australia, will proceed to the United States to represent the Antipodean Colonies at the approaching American Chess Congress.

The *Chess Record* gives us the latest scores in the Philadelphia Club Tourney, by which we find that Mr. Neill heads the list with a majority of 33 games, Messrs. Elson and Kaiser 24 each, Mr. J

Roberts 23, and Mr. Davidson 22. The Tournament was to have closed on the 10th of May.

The *Dubuque* contains a letter from Der Lasa on Chess notation, and an article on blindfold play extracted from the *Globe*, a monthly magazine published at Buffalo, New York.

The *Maryland Review* is as excellent as ever. It contains a good "bit of fun" in the shape of a game played between two gentlemen who we should say would be certain to win the first and second prizes at the Centennial Congress. The loser stated his intention of going into training for the next game, for he was determined "to win the prize or fail in the attempt."

Our various American exchanges speak well of the new monthly, the *American Chess Magazine*. We have not yet been favoured with a copy.

The Return Match between the International and Endeavour Clubs took place on the 24th of May at Brixton, and was won by the International with a score of 11 to 6, and 2 or 3 draws.

The *Field* announces the death of the father of English Chess-players, Mr. Samuel Newham, who expired a short time ago at his residence in Nottingham, at the ripe age of 83. The deceased gentleman was at one time the strongest provincial player, and in 1851 he took part in the great International Tournament, where he had the ill-luck of meeting in the first round one of the strongest opponents, the great Hungarian Szen, by whom he was thrown out from further competition. Though Mr. Newham had retired from practical play for the last few years, he showed an active interest in the passing events of the Chess world, and was on all occasions a liberal supporter of the game. Chess-players of note were always sure of a hospitable reception at his house, where he often arranged gatherings of Chess amateurs of Nottingham and the neighbouring places. Considering how difficult a game of Chess is to play really well, and how busy a people the English are, it is astonishing how marked has been its revival of late years. It has even reached Royalty, for we see that Prince Leopold is personally engaged in a handicap Chess tournament at Oxford.

We hear also of another death in the Chess world—viz., of Mr. Marasch, the well-known American composer of former days, who has for some time past lived very much retired from the Chess world, though still devoted to the game.



THE BRITISH CHESS ASSOCIATION PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE *Westminster Papers* for last month contains a translation of a long article by Herr Berger upon the British Chess Association Tourney. It is ably written, but is marred by a current of underhand hints and insinuations such as we should have thought no one with a reputation to lose would have ventured on. It was open to Herr Berger to accuse the judges of incapacity, but not to attack their integrity. True, he does not directly adopt the latter course, but innuendoes apparently intended to arouse suspicion in the public mind are plentifully scattered about the article. We feel that this kind of style cannot be considered otherwise than very degrading to Chess literature, while at the same time it is calculated to have most injurious effects. Men of character will in future think twice before they expose themselves to the chance of such treatment. They will know that in consenting to act as judges in a Problem Tourney they take the risk not only that many will call them fools and blunderers, but that one more bitter and less scrupulous than his fellows will accuse them of being knaves also. With respect to the attack made by Herr Berger upon ourselves, we should hope he would feel inclined to apologise for making an imputation which he must now see had not the shadow of a foundation. However, that is his affair principally, for as far as we are concerned our character must take care of itself: we shall never run to its support. But as the *Westminster Papers* has been good enough to bear testimony in our regard, we beg to acknowledge its courteous and friendly feeling towards ourselves with cordial thanks.

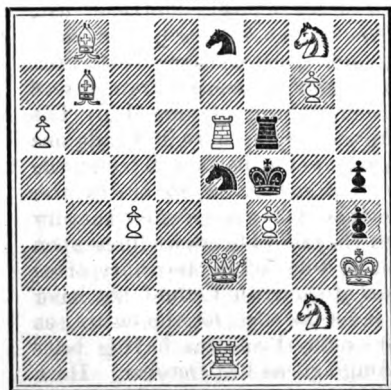
The Chess public may like a few words of explanation as to who were the parties responsible for the awards that were made. The original Committee consisted of Messrs. Abbott, Boden, Duffy, Lowenthal, Ormond, Slous, Waite, Wormald, and Young, together with Mr. Wisker as ex-officio member by virtue of his being Secretary of the Association. At a comparatively late period four others were added—viz., Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, Potter, and Dick. Now of these, Messrs. Boden, Duffy, Slous, Waite, Wormald, and Bird may be considered as altogether free and clear of any responsibility whatever in respect of any of the awards. They had, in fact, nothing to do with them. Again, Messrs. Ormond, Young, and Wisker, though they attended some of the meetings which were held upon the sets, and voted upon the merits of the various Problems, cannot fairly be held liable for the final make-up of the award. The same remark holds good with respect to Mr. Blackburne, whose assistance was but intermittent, and, to the best of our recollection, ceased before the final decision was come to. The persons, therefore,

answerable for the award upon the sets are Messrs. Abbott, Potter, Lowenthal, and Dick. It should, however, be mentioned that what we are now alluding to is the question of the relative merits of the various Problems, and not of their correctness, for that point was assumed and taken for granted as the result, first of a previous examination, and secondly, upon the solutions sent in to those Problems that were published. The assumption of the incorrectness of the Problems in such sets as were disqualified upon that ground was, of course, made upon the same basis. That serious blunders took place in this part of the business is now sufficiently notorious, and in any future Tourney it will be necessary to take especial care to prevent the recurrence of errors that have undoubtedly been the cause of great injustice, seeing that some of the competitors obtained prizes to which they were not entitled, while it seems, unfortunately, too clear that others who would probably have obtained high places have had the vexation of seeing themselves deprived of the reward of their labours. This could not have happened but for the existence of the unwise clause which, as we have before pointed out, prohibited the Committee from publishing a conditional award. It seemed to them that they could not disregard this regulation, and that any arrogation by them of the power to make fresh rules would clearly be illegal. Therefore Herr Berger's remark that "the judges have shown a determination to adhere to the ninth rule of the programme," and his other observation that "the judges appear incapable of such a noble action as resigning their offices in favour of others," &c., are devoid of any meaning. The judges having given their judgment the matter is finished, and their decision, disfigured though it be by blunders and unintended injustice, remains of record. It cannot be altered by themselves or any one else. The milk is spilt, and what good any further crying over it will do one fails to see. One would think that it would be as well to let the dead past bury its dead, and keep a better look-out for the future. This is a matter, however, in which those who have suffered injury cannot be dictated to, however much they may choose to dilate upon their wrongs. He who causes and he who suffers an injury often take different views as to the virtues of the river Lethe. Another matter alluded to by Herr Berger must be touched upon—viz., as to the dual move resolution adopted by the Committee. It is quite true that a motion was introduced and carried to the effect that a Problem with a dual variation should be considered unsound, and the set in consequence be disqualified. The original conditions had not specified in what unsoundness consisted, and it was therefore within the competence of the Committee to deal with this question. However, the resolution was found to be far too severe, and, as the *Westminster Papers* lately stated, it was speedily rescinded. Nevertheless, Herr Berger professes doubts as to the fact of such rescission, and he grounds his scepticism upon the fact that

"only a few months ago the *Illustrated London News* explained to a correspondent that it was probably owing to some such defects as dual moves that Mr. Grimshaw's superior Problem failed to obtain the two-move prize." Here the German writer evidently falls into some confusion of ideas. After the above-mentioned rescission a dual move would no longer be a ground of disqualification—that is to say, it would not exclude the set from the competition, but as a defect such as would detract from the merit of the composition a dual move would of course be taken into consideration in determining the precedence of one Problem over another. It would, in fact, surprise us to hear that a similar course is not pursued in the German Problem Tourneys. So much for the sets. Now as to the special prizes, Messrs. Abbott, Lowenthal, and Potter are solely responsible for the awards thereupon, and, differing from Herr Berger, we consider that the decision of those gentlemen in respect of those prizes was fair, just, and not unsatisfactory. We cannot follow Herr Berger through much of his criticism, but as the severity of his remarks is chiefly concentrated upon the award of the special prize to the two-mover in "Imagine," and as he, in common with various American critics, considers that Problem vastly inferior to the two-mover of "The best-laid schemes," we place those two compositions side by side in order that our readers may form their own judgment upon the matter.

By TH. M. BROWN.—"Best-laid schemes."

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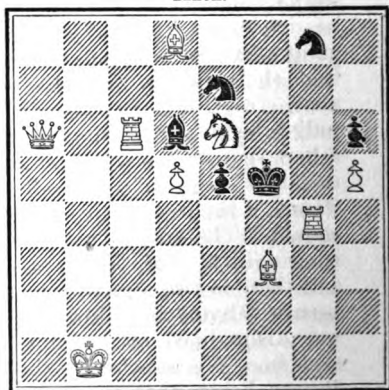


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

By J. KLING.—"Imagine."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Now, as far as conception goes, we doubt not that our readers will agree with Herr Berger in preferring Mr. Brown's Problem. The idea is exceedingly beautiful and fairly well hidden, while the first move is of that unexpected character which in a two-move composition it is so difficult to introduce. So far, therefore, the

author of this production might seem to possess undoubted claims to the special prize, an *à priori* appearance which illustrates how well one story reads until another is told, for what will the Problem analysts of this country say when we inform them that Mr. Brown's two-mover yields no less than six dual mates? But this is actually the case—viz., in reply to Black's moves of Kt to K B 2, Kt to Q 2, Kt to Q 6, Kt takes B P, Kt to Kt 5, and R to Kt 3. What gives additional point to the objection arising from this duality is that White's first move is of the kind denominated a "waiting move"—viz., it threatens no mate, so that Black is not called upon to make any defence; he is practically left free to move as he pleases. Now how could the special prize for the best two-mover be awarded in respect of a Problem so speckled with flaws? We put the query with confidence to all qualified judges. Coming to "Imagine," we find that it is a really elegant composition, and that the first move, with the effect it has upon the solution, awakens an instinctive feeling of admiration. This being said, it must be admitted that, so far as conception goes, the idea aimed at has no pretensions to claim any very special homage. The main variation has to bear the brunt of what is expected from the composer's imagination, for in the others, as will be seen, the Knight always gives the check-mate, and to do so alights each time upon the same square, creating an impression of displeasure at such monotony; but if we come to construction the composition is absolutely faultless, and is, in fact, a perfect model. Besides being artistically neat and simple, there is the important fact that not a single dual mate can be detected. This, undoubtedly, would be calculated to have a great effect upon the minds of the judges. Altogether, we consider that there can be no question as to which is the superior of the above two Problems, though whether the one favoured by the judges be strong enough for the position assigned to it as against others sent in is a question which, while it must not be begged, is fairly open to discussion. Herr Berger also advocates the claims of the two-mover in "*Quid si Prisca*." We wonder that he should. The construction is laboured, the appearance presented is ugly, little that is ingenious can be detected in the conception, and there is also a dual, though, perhaps, one that could not have been well avoided. However, this is by the way, for the entire set was disqualified on account of too many Problems having been sent in. We announced this as long ago as last October. Herr Berger hopes that the judges will present a report. They have little encouragement to undertake such a labour, and after the turn events have taken, we fail to see the utility of such action upon their part. At one time they proposed doing so, but now it would be useless for them to attempt any vindication of their decisions. They must let judgment go by default in respect of those cases where their award has been proved wrong, and as to the rest, after the severe inquisition which has been held,

they may fairly claim an honourable acquittal. If there be any more competitors who have been erroneously disqualified, there are plenty of courts in Chessdom only too ready to investigate their complaints, while it is, as it has always been, in the power of any such competitor to inquire of the manager of the British Association upon what ground his set has been disqualified. As to the three survivors of the Committee of Judges, their position is not very enviable. It was open to any of them to have retired long ago from a position in which it was certain enough that they could gain no credit. They did not adopt that course; it did not seem to them a manful thing to do. They preferred to stick to the sinking ship to the last, and however high the tempest has raged, they have disdained to practise the usual meanness of looking about for some Jonah to cast to the waves. This being so, they must be and are content to bear whatever odium attaches to the judgments rendered in this ill-fated tourney, though we dare say that if ever invited to act in a similar capacity they would take counsel with Edgar Poe's Raven—a course which, perhaps Herr Berger would quite approve of.

ANALYTICAL EXCURSIONS.

By J. H. ZUKERTORT.

II.

THE TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

D

(See diagram, p. 76, April number.)

14 B to R 4 ch

14 P to B 3

15 P to Kt 4

15 B takes P.

Black could here also play 15 B to Kt 3, and would obtain after 16 Q takes P, B to K 7 ch, 17 K to K sq, Kt to B 6 ch, 18 P takes Kt, B takes B P dia ch, 19 K to B sq, B takes R, &c., the superior position with a Pawn ahead.

16 B to Kt 2

16 P to B 6

17 R to K sq.

This move is certainly not satisfactory, but I doubt whether White has a better one.

17 Q to R 4

18 P to K R 3.

Inferior, also, is 18 P to K R 4, P takes P ch, 19 Q takes P, R to K B sq, and Black wins.

18 R to K B sq

19 R to R 2.

If 19 R to K Kt sq, Black proceeds with P takes P ch.

19 K B to B 4,

and White cannot escape inevitable loss.

E

14 Kt to B 7

14 Q takes Kt

15 Q takes P

15 Q to K 3.

This is, I think, the strongest course, but the position is so much in favour of Black that other moves may equally decide the game for him. In a game in which I played Black about five years ago the continuation was R to K B sq, 16 Kt to R 4, Kt takes B, 17 R P takes Kt, B to Q 3, 18 Q to B 2, P to Q Kt 4,

19 Kt to B 3, Q to K 2, 20 Q to K 3, Kt to R 4 dis ch, 21 K to K sq (if 21 K to Kt sq, K B to B 4, 22 P to Q 4, B takes P, &c.), Q to R 5 ch, 22 P to Kt 3, B takes P ch, 23 P takes B, Q takes R ch, 24 K to Q 2, Q to Kt 7 ch, 25 Kt to K 2, R to B 7, and White resigned.

16 Q to K 3.

This sacrifice of a piece is forced; if 16 Q to Q 2, Black wins at once by R to K B sq; if 16 Kt to K 4, by Kt takes Kt.

17 B takes Q

16 Q takes Q

18 R P takes Kt

17 Kt takes B

18 B takes B,

and Black ought to win easily with two Bishops against Rook.

The preceding variations have demonstrated, I think, that the orthodox course, 6 P to Q 3, Kt to B 3, 7 B to Kt 3, P to Q 4, &c., fails to give the superiority to the first player. The immediate capture of the Knight shares the same fate,* as the following examination may show. Being no adequate answer to the defence it may as well precede 6 P to Q 4, which gives a different result.

6 Kt takes Kt

6 K takes B

7 Q to B 3 ch (or α).

This attack cannot lead to anything, as White has no forces in the field to proceed with.

8 P to Q 4

7 K to K sq

9 Kt to Kt 5

8 P to Q 4

9 Q to B 3

10 Q takes P.

If 10 Kt to B 3, Kt takes P, 11 Q takes P, leading to the main variation, or Q takes Q, 11 P takes Q, Kt takes P, 12 Kt takes P, B to Q 3, 13 Kt to K 3, P to K R 3, &c.

10 Kt takes P

11 Kt to Q B 3,

the only continuation which may promise any attack; if 11 Kt to K 4, Q to K 3, &c.

11 P to B 3

12 Q to B 4.

If 12 Q to R 5, K B to Kt 5; if 12 Q to K 4, Q B to B 4.

13 Q to Q 3

12 P to Kt 4

14 Q Kt to K 4

13 Q B to B 4

15 P to K B 3.

14 Q to Kt 3

(If 15 P to Q B 3, Kt to K 3.)

15 P to K R 3,

and Black has the superior game.

7 Q Kt to B 3

α

7 P to K Kt 3

(a far stronger move than the check with the Queen.)

(Black cannot play 7 P to Q 4 on account of 8 Q to B 3 ch.)

8 Castles

8 P to Q 4

9 Kt to Kt 3

9 B to K 3

10 P to Q 3

10 K B to B 4,

* The chief editor of the Magazine stated in the May number that other engagements prevented me from proceeding with my analysis, but Mr. Moffat suspects, in a correspondence to the *Glasgow Herald*, that such delay is attributable to this variation, which he mentioned in a letter to the Editor of the Magazine. Mr. Moffat's sublime mind cannot conceive that there could be other engagements besides writing analytical Chess articles. I may offer this gentleman, as a small remuneration for his scolding, the humble advice to create without any further delay an International Chess organ for his ebullitions; the Chess world can hardly consent to see his genius confined in the narrow limits of a provincial column.

and Black is well developed and has two Bishops. White could have played, however, perhaps some stronger move, but without acquiring, I think, any decisive advantage; is, therefore, the two Knights' defence, and specially the course

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 Kt to B 3 |
| 4 Kt to Kt 5 | 4 Kt takes P |
| 5 B takes P ch | 5 K to K 2 |

correct, and does it provide Black with an even or better game? This question must be answered in the negative* on account of the proper continuation

- 6 P to Q 4

This move was first proposed by Mr. Staunton, but he neither analysed its consequences exhaustively nor did he prove the insufficiency of 6 P to Q 3.

- 6 P to Q 4 (or X and Y).

Any other continuation is still worse; 6 Q Kt takes P will be dealt with under X, and 6 P to K R 3 under Y; 6 P takes P is out of the question on account of 7 Q to K 2; if 6 P to Q 3, White replies with 7 B to Kt 3.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 7 P takes P | 7 Q Kt takes P |
| 8 Q takes P | |

Better than 8 B takes P, Kt to K B 3

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 9 B takes Q | 8 Q takes Q |
| 10 Kt to Q B 3 | 9 Kt to K B 3 |
| 11 B to Kt 3 | 10 P to B 3 |
| 12 B to K 3 | 11 B to B 4 |

and White has a good position and is a Pawn ahead.

X

This is the only continuation given in the *Handbuch*.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 7 P to Q B 3 | 6 Q Kt takes P |
| 8 B to Q 5 | 7 Kt to Q B 3 |

The *Handbuch* does not proceed farther.

If 8 Kt to Q 3 White wins by 9 Kt to K 6, Q to K sq, 10 B to Kt 5 ch.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 9 Kt to B 7 | 8 Kt to B 3 |
| 10 Kt takes R | 9 Q to K sq |
| 11 Q takes Kt | 10 Kt takes B |
| 12 Q to K 4 | 11 P to K R 3 |

and White maintains his decisive superiority.

Y

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 7 Kt takes Kt | 6 P to K R 3 |
| 8 P to Q 5 | 7 K takes B |
| 9 Q to R 5 ch | 8 Kt to K 2 |
| 10 Q takes K P | 9 P to Kt 3 |
| 11 Q to B 4 ch | 10 B to Kt 2 |
| 12 Q Kt to B 3 | 11 K to Kt sq |

and again the game is in White's favour.

The main line of the defence, 4 P to Q 4, shall be now examined as the second journey of my excursion.

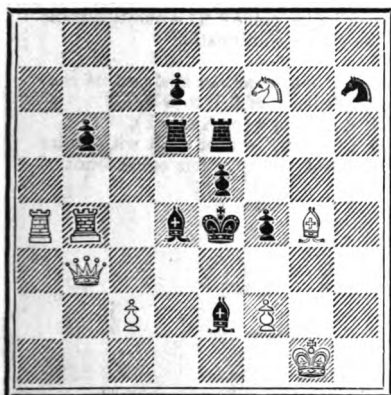
* The beginning of my article seems to have created in some quarters a perfect misunderstanding as to its tendency. It was not intended to show that 4 Kt takes P, &c., is a good defence, but to prove that the established answer was unsatisfactory, and then to deal with the right line of play.

(To be continued.)

PROBLEMS.

No. 145.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

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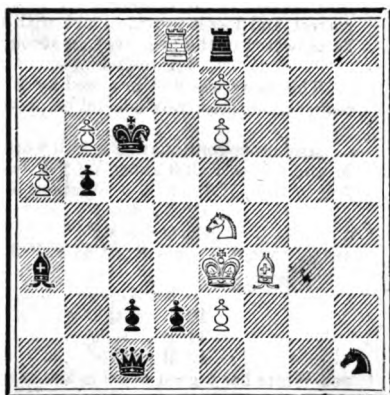


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 146.—By J. P. TAYLOR (Dalston).

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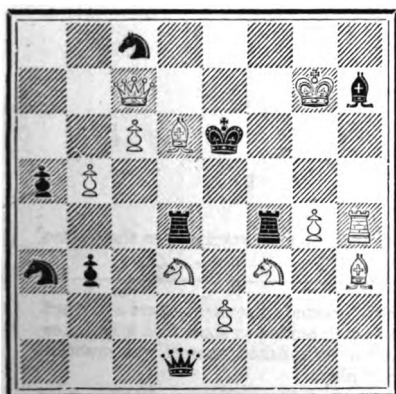


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 147.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

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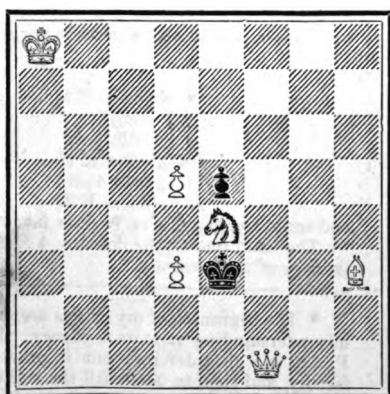


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 148.—By G. E. BARBIER.

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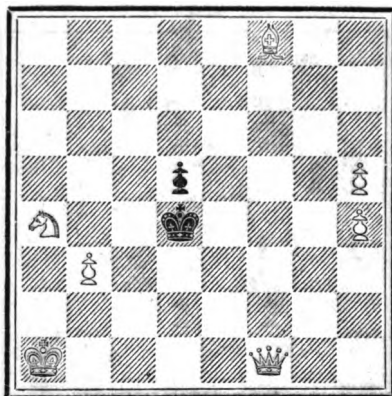
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 149.—By W. COATES.

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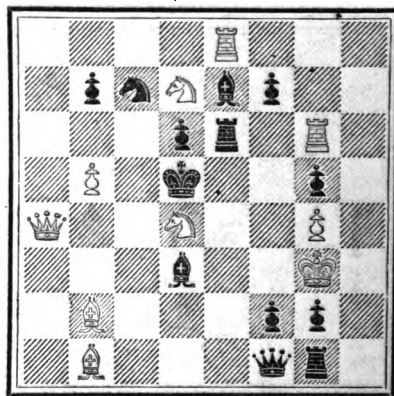


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 150.—By F. W. LORD.

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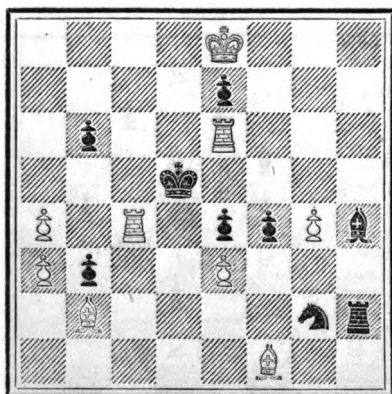


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 151.—By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

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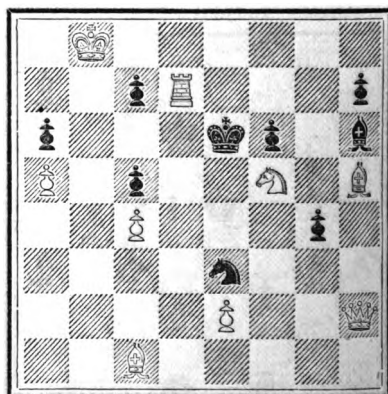


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 152.—By A. E. STUDD.

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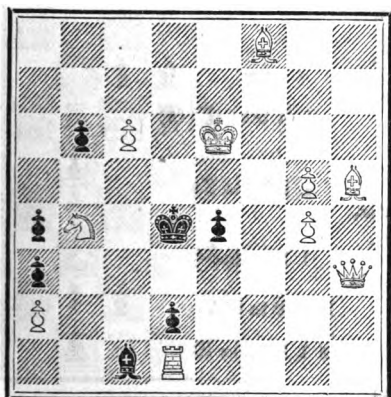
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 153.—By S. H. THOMAS.

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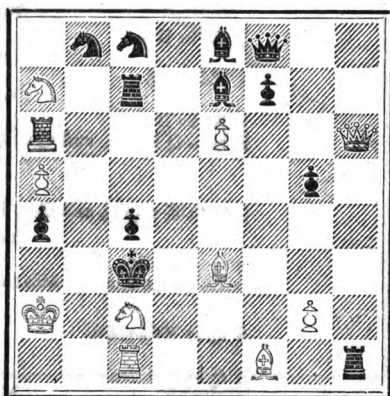


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 154.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

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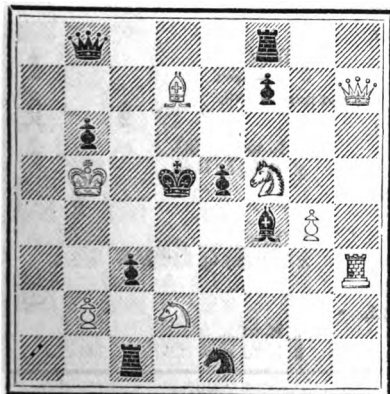


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 155.—By A. ROSENBAUM.

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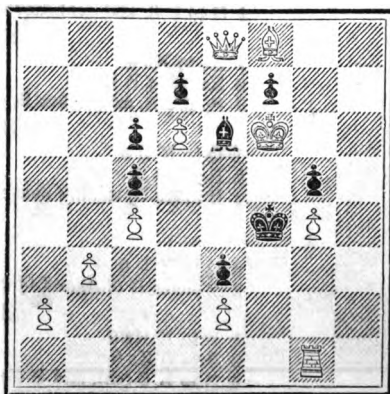


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 156.—By ROSSTREVROR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- White. No. 133. Black.
- 1 Q to Q Kt 5 No. 134.
- 1 Kt to B 6 No. 135.
- 1 R to K 6 No. 136.
- 1 Kt to B 3 1 K takes Kt (a)
- 2 B to Q 2 (ch), and Q mates. 1 P takes Kt
- (a)
- 2 Q to K 4 (ch), and Q or B mates. No. 137.
- 1 Q to Kt 5 1 Kt takes Q
- 2 Kt to Kt 2, and mates next move. If 1 P to Q 4
- 2 Q to Kt sq, &c. If 1 P takes Kt
- 2 Q to R 5, &c. No. 138.
- 1 B to B 3 1 P takes P
- 2 Q to Q 5 (ch), and 3 R to Q 3 mate. No. 139.
- 1 Q to Q 3 1 Q takes Q
- 2 P to K 4 (ch), and B or P mates accordingly. No. 140.
- 1 Q to Q Kt sq, followed by Q takes P. No. 141.
- 1 Q to B 6 1 K takes P
- 2 Q to B 3, and next move mates. No. 142.
- 1 Kt to Kt 4 1 B to K 3
- 2 Kt takes B P 2 B moves
- 3 R, Kt, B, or P takes B, giving mate next move. No. 143.
- 1 Q to K B 3 1 R to Q 5 (a)
- 2 B takes R 2 R to K B 5
- 3 B takes B, mating next move. (a)
- 2 Q to K B 6 1 R to R 2
- 3 R takes B (ch), and Q mates. 2 R from Q 2 to K 2
- No. 144.
- 1 B to K Kt 6 1 K to K 4
- 2 B to Q Kt 6 2 K to K 3
- 3 R to K 3 (ch), and B mates.
- MR. ROSENBAUM'S PROBLEM.
- 1 R to K 3 1 K to R 3
- 2 R to Q 7 2 K to R 5
- 3 R to Q R 3, mating both Kings.

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE MAY NUMBER.

133. By R. J. Cruikshank. 1 Q to Q Kt 5. The duals in this problem, though perhaps inevitable, form a decided drawback to its otherwise undeniable merits. In the case of two-movers, indeed, it is a moot question whether the possibility of inevitable dual mates (*by 2 or more pieces*) should not consign such stratagems to the ordeal by fire or the waste-paper basket. Great beauty or originality can alone balance such defects in such bagatelles.

134. By J. N. Keynes. 1 Kt to Q B 6. As elegant and pleasing in idea as it is accurate in construction.

135. By A. Cyril Pearson. 1 R to K 6. Pretty but rather obvious. Dual mates with Queen and Rook are possible in reply to 5 moves of the Black King's Knight.

136. By E. E. Humphreys. 1 Kt to Q B 3. Brilliant and ingenious. If, however, Black play 1 P takes Kt, White may proceed either by 2 Q to K 4 ch, or 2 R to R 4 ch, &c.

137. By A. J. Maas. 1 Q to Kt 5. Clever and far from easy. There are some duals in minor variations. For example, if Black commence with 1 Q to K B 2, White can reply either with 2 Kt takes B, 2 Q to K Kt square, or 2 Kt to Q R 5 ch. Such duals (in reply to play by Black that is neither defensive nor counter-attacking) are only worth noting by way of comparison with other problems, not troubled with blemishes of this description, but equal in other respects to 136 and 137.

138. By Rosstrevor. 1 B to B 3. Neat and pretty, though its beauty is not more than skin deep.

139. By G. J. Slater. 1 Q to Q 3. Like its predecessor, sparkling, but rather superficial.

140. By A. Townsend. 1 Q to Q Kt sq. Here again Black has but one effective move to start with. In problems of this open class variety is indispensable to success.

141. By C. W. (of Sunbury.) 1 Q to Q B 6. Very fair, but White's first move is somewhat too palpable.

142. By G. Parr. 1 Kt to Kt 4. If not quite original, this is at any rate so quaint and unconventional as to render its solution not a little puzzling. The discovery of White's 1st move goes but a little way indeed towards the discernment of his next step, so deceptive is the apparent liberty of the Black Bishop. Altogether, this must be pronounced the best Problem in the number.

143. By J. Stonehouse. 1 Q to K B 3. Of more than average merit.

144. By S. H. Thomas. 1 B to K Kt 6. In all respects an excellent Problem, second only to 142.

SUMMARY.

The best 2 mover, 134.

„ 3 mover, 136 and 137 equal.

„ 4 mover, 142.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

Erratum in Review of No 122, by F. W. Martindale (see page 116 of May number). After these words "For instance, the White Rook and Bishop at R 6 and 7, as also the Black Kt Pawn, might be removed and a White Kt substituted for the trio at Q B 7," the following words were omitted by the writer:—"With the addition of a White Pawn at K 2."

H. J. C. A.

GAME 129.

One of eight simultaneous blindfold games played by Mr. Blackburne at the Athenæum Chess Club, Camden-road, on the 27th of March.

Evans's Gambit.

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

White mates in 4 moves (j).

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

- (a) 6 Kt to B 3 is here considered the strongest continuation.
 (b) 7 P takes P is the usual and best move in this position. The move in the text allows White to win a Pawn.
 (c) A good continuation as, after the reply P to Q B 4 the sortie of the White Queen to Kt 3 cannot be embarrassed by Kt to R 4.
 (d) 9 P takes P was not satisfactory, but anyhow was the best reply.
 (e) Losing a move; why not at once Q to Q 2?
 (f) If 12 B takes Kt, White would proceed with 13 P to K 6.
 (g) A happy rejoinder. The blindfold player has hitherto conducted the attack in a vigorous and precise style; he now finishes the game by a few master-strokes.
 (h) Stronger than 21 Q takes Q ch, Kt takes Q, 22 P to Q 7 ch, which would win but the exchange.
 (i) 22 Q takes Q would be followed of course by 23 R to K 7 ch, K to B sq, 24 Kt to Q 7 ch, and 25 R to K 8 mate.
 (j) Beginning with 25 R takes Kt ch.

The two following games were played in Mr. Blackburne's Annual Blindfold Match at the City of London Club on the 21st of April last:—

GAME 130.

Evans's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Mr. V. C. PEYER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B takes P
5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
6 Castles	6 Kt to K B 3
7 P to Q 4	7 P takes P (a)
8 B to R 3	8 P to Q 3
9 P to K 5	9 Kt to K 5
10 R to K sq	10 P to Q 4
11 B to Kt 5	11 Kt takes Q B P (b)
12 Kt takes Kt	12 B takes Kt
13 Kt takes P	13 B takes Kt
14 Q takes B	14 B to K 3
15 Q R to B sq	15 Q to Q 2
16 Q to Q R 4	16 K to Q sq
17 R takes Kt	17 K to Q B sq (c)
18 K R to Q B sq	18 K to Kt sq
19 B to R 6 (d)	19 Q to B sq
20 Q to Kt 5	20 B to Q 2

White announced mate in four moves (e).

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) The move in the text leads to a position which generally is known to result from

6 P to Q 4	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 Kt to B 3

as played in the first game of the match Andersen against Morphy. This line is now-a-days given up entirely, as Black has no satisfactory answer against 8 B to R 3. He ought to have played 7 Castles.

(b) If 11 B to Q 2, White would proceed with 12 Q to Kt 3.

(c) If 17 P takes R, White forces the game by 18 B takes P, Q to B sq, 19 Q to Kt 4. We may, in fairness to Mr. Peyer, point out that he proceeded with the game only in order not to strike his colours as first among the ten.

(d) White conducts the game all through in a vigorous and fine style.

(e) Mr. Blackburne gave the continuation

21 R takes P	21 B takes Q (or A and B)
22 R takes P ch	22 Q takes R
23 B to Q 6 ch	23 Q to B 7
24 B takes Q mate	

A

22 Q takes P ch
23 B to Q 6 ch, &c.

21 Q takes R
22 Q takes Q

B

22 R takes P ch
23 B to Q 6 ch
24 Q takes B mate.

21 B to B 3
22 B takes R
23 Q to B 2

If 22 Q takes R,

then 23 Q takes Q ch, &c.

GAME 131.

French Defence.

White.

Mr. BLACKBURN.

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

Black.

Mr. HUCKVALE.

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

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) 7 Kt to B 3 was certainly better.

(b) An injudicious continuation, which improves the chances of the adversary's attack and exposes the Bishop to danger.

(c) A beautiful *coup*. The blindfold player seizes the opportunity to show his thorough knowledge and profound examination of the position.

(d) If 15 K takes Kt, White emerges from the encounter with a piece ahead after:—

16 B to R 6 ch
17 Q to Kt 5 ch
18 Q takes K Kt
19 P takes B

16 K to Kt sq (best)
17 Kt to Kt 3
18 B to K 4
19 Q takes P, &c.

(e) This well-timed blunder enables Black to resign a game which was lost before.

GAME 132.

Being the eleventh in the match between Messrs. Fisher and Goldsmith.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. FISHER.	Mr. GOLDSMITH.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 Kt to Q B 3	3 P to K 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 B to Q B 4 (a)
6 B to K 3	6 Q to Kt 3
7 K Kt to Kt 5 (b)	7 B takes B
8 Kt to Q 6 (ch)	8 K to K 2
9 P takes B	9 P to Q R 3 (c)
10 Q to Q 2	10 Kt to B 3
11 Castles (d)	11 Q to B 2
12 B to K 2	12 P to Q Kt 4
13 B to B 3	13 Q R to Kt sq (e)
14 Q to B 2	14 P to Kt 5
15 Q to Kt 3 (f)	15 Q to R 2 (g)
16 Q takes Kt P	16 R to B sq
17 Kt to K 2	17 Q takes P (ch)
18 K to Kt sq	18 Kt to K 4
19 Kt to Kt 3	19 Q to B 5
20 Kt at Kt 3 to B 5 (ch) (h)	20 P takes Kt
21 Kt takes P (ch)	21 K to K sq
22 Q takes Kt	Resigns.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) He should rather have played here P to Q R 3.
 (b) Boldly played. We can scarcely consider, however, that the proffered sacrifice of the P is altogether sound.
 (c) Certainly weak. His previous play was very ill calculated, unless he intended to take the offered P and stand the consequences. Suppose Q takes P ch, 10 B to K 2, Q to Q 5 or B 4, and we do not see that White's position is worth the price paid.
 (d) White has now a splendid position.
 (e) Aiming at nothing in particular, but the position affords no other target.
 (f) Finely and soundly played.
 (g) If he takes the Kt, then as follows, *e.g.* :—
- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 16 Kt to B 5 ch | 15 P takes Kt |
| 17 Q takes Kt P | 16 K to Q sq |
| 18 Q takes Kt ch | 17 Q to Kt 3 |
| 19 Q takes P, | 18 K to B 2 |
- and White has far the best of the game.
 (h) Correct and decisive.

GAME 133.

Played in the recent match between Liverpool and Manchester.

Danish Gambit declined.

White.	Black.
Mr. McCLELLAND, Manchester.	Mr. WELLINGTON, Liverpool.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 P to Q B 3	3 P to Q 4 (a)
4 P to K 5	4 P takes P
5 Kt to K B 3	5 P to Q B 4
6 Kt takes P	6 B to K 3
7 B to Kt 5 ch	7 Kt to Q B 3
8 Castles	8 P to K R 3
9 Q to R 4 (b)	9 Kt to K 2
10 B to K B 4	10 P to R 3
11 B to K 2	11 Kt to Kt 3
12 B to Kt 3	12 B to K 2
13 Q R to Q sq	13 P to Kt 4 (c)
14 Q to B 2	14 Castles
15 Q to Q 2	15 P to Q 5
16 Q to Q B sq (d)	16 P to B 4
17 P takes P en pass.	17 B takes P
18 Kt to K 4	18 P to B 5
19 P to Kt 3	19 Q to Q 4
20 Kt to Q 6 (e)	20 P to Q 6
21 K R to K sq	21 Q Kt to K 4
22 P takes P	22 P takes P (f)
23 Q to R 3	23 Q R to Q sq
24 Kt to K 4	24 Q takes Kt
25 B takes P	25 Kt takes Kt ch
26 P takes Kt	26 Q takes P
Resigns (g)	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) The best method, we believe, of meeting the Danish Gambit.

(b) Not well advised, but there is little that he can aim at, which shows the weakness of the Scandinavian opening when properly met, or perhaps it would be more correct to say when judiciously avoided. We should say 9 Kt to K 2 (threatening Kt to B 4) was the best move at White's disposal, to be continued if P to Kt 4 by Kt to K sq and P to K B 4.

(c) Well played.

(d) The various movements made by the Queen have tended greatly to the development of Black's forces, and the position he now assumes is most threatening.

(e) Very dangerous; he should have retired this Kt to B 3.

(f) No doubt he acted judiciously in not taking the Kt.

(g) Mr. Wellington has conducted this game throughout in a spirited and highly skilful manner.

GAME 134.

Played in the match between Messrs. Fenton and Potter.
Remove Black's K B P.

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

White resigns (j).

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

(a) A very weak move. It is obviously Black's intention to Castle on the Queen's side, therefore the proper plan would have been to play B to K 3, followed by Kt to Q 2, so as to enable him to push forward his Pawns on that side at the right moment; but White makes matters still worse by playing P to R 3 next move, we suppose to prevent Kt to Kt 5, but it was better to have let the Bishop go for the Knight than lose such valuable time.

(b) Black has a much better position than he ought to obtain at these odds.

(c) Again a bad move. The Kt is now driven to a square from which he can attack the most vital point—viz., White's K 3, but we do not see that he can

do much, owing to the position of his Q Kt; perhaps 11 Kt to R 2, followed by B to Q 2 and P to Q R 4, would still have given some chance of an attack.

(d) What on earth is he going to do with this Kt? We don't know, but, as the sequel shows, he plays it back again.

(e) He cannot safely take the R P. For instance—

22 B takes R P	22 Kt takes B
23 R takes Kt	23 B to Kt 5
24 Q R moves	24 B to K 8, &c.

(f) We have a preference for R to R 3, and afterwards to Kt 3.

(g) White must have forgotten the old maxim about the open file, or he would have played K R to B sq instead.

(h) Worse than useless. 29 B to R 5, and if Black replied with R to Kt 6, Q to Q B 4, and there was still some fight in the game. However, Black would, no doubt, have played 29 Q to Kt 2 in that case.

(i) This of course is immediately fatal. Kt to Q B 3, boldly giving up the piece, would have prolonged the game for many more moves.

(j) Many of our readers may perhaps wonder why we have refrained from giving any opinion upon the merits or demerits of the defence adopted in the above game—viz., 3 Q to K 2 followed by the Queen's Fianchetto. Our answer is that we are not competent to do so, never having made a study of this *special* branch of Chess, it not being suited to our style: in fact, we have always avoided this species of odds with a certain amount of horror, and the few games we have been forced to play in Handicaps have turned out miserable exhibitions. We have always advocated that if a player wishes to have a "style" of play at all, he should never receive the *detestable* odds of Pawn and two or Pawn and one, but go at once to the "Exchange" or evens when he has overcome the odds of a piece. We could say more, but are afraid that Mr. Potter will think we are taking too much upon ourselves in giving "hints to receivers of odds".

[Mr. Blackburne can hardly expect that weaker vessels contending against a first-class player are particularly eager to give the latter an opportunity of exhibiting his "style" to the best advantage. Naturally they want to have a chance of winning.—ED. C. L. C. M.]

GAME 135.

Played in the match between Messrs. Burn and De Soyres. We take the moves from the *Liverpool Albion* :—

Remove White's Q Kt.

Fianchetto di Donna.

White.	Black.
Mr. BURN.	Mr. DE SOYRES.
1 P to Q Kt 3 (a)	1 P to K 4 (b)
2 B to Kt 2	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to K 3	3 P to K Kt 3
4 B to Q Kt 5 (c)	4 B to K Kt 2
5 P to K B 4	5 P to Q 3
6 Kt to K B 3	6 B to Kt 5
7 P takes P	7 B takes P (d)
8 P to Q 4	8 B to Kt 2
9 P to K R 3	9 B takes Kt
10 Q takes B	10 P to Q R 3 (e)
11 Castles K R (f)	11 Q to Q 2 (g)
12 P to Q 5	12 B takes B
13 P takes Kt	Resigns.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Mr. De Soyres has an exhaustive knowledge of all the book openings, and therefore Mr. Burn concluded he could not safely commence with P to K 4.

(b) We should prefer 1 P to K Kt 3, followed by Kt to K B 3. True, White would have his B at Q Kt 2, but he would make little by doubling a Pawn with a piece behind.

(c) Usually not good at Kt odds, but well judged in this instance, as the advanced K P is an element of weakness to the opponent.

(d) P takes P was the correct move.

(e) A disastrous mistake. Mr. De Soyres is not likely to have overlooked that he at least would lose a Pawn, and probably he did not imagine that any worse consequences would ensue, but even under this view it was against good judgment altogether. Kt to K 2 was the correct move, and would have given him a fair game.

(f) Far superior to B takes Kt ch.

(g) Of course P to K B 4 was his only chance.

COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THE next meeting will take place at Glasgow in the week commencing Monday August 2nd, 1875. Prizes will be offered for competition as follows:—

CLASS I.—Open to Provincial Amateurs on becoming Members of the Association by a subscription of at least One Guinea. The First Prize will be of the value of Fifteen Pounds; the Second, Five Pounds; the Third, Three Pounds; the Fourth, Two Pounds.

A Challenge Prize will be given to the player who first wins three times the Association's First Prize in Class I., value Forty Pounds. The winner to give the value of the Annual Class Prize towards the fund for a new Challenge Prize.

CLASS II.—Open to Members not strong enough for Class I. If twelve entries, there will be Four Prizes: Seven Pounds, Four Pounds, Two Pounds, One Pound.

If the entries in this class should be numerous, arrangements would be made for its division into sections of equal strength, with separate Prizes for each section.

CLASS III.—First Prize, Four Pounds; others, Two Pounds, Thirty Shillings, and one Pound, if sufficient number of entries.

If necessary, arrangements would be made for another class with extra Prizes.

There will be a general Handicap arranged during the early part of the meeting of eight, sixteen, or thirty-two players. Two, four, or six Prizes, according to number of entries. Prizes (if thirty-two players), Ten Pounds, Four Pounds, Four Pounds, Two Pounds, Two Pounds, and One Pound.

The Committee do not *guarantee* Prizes for more than eight players in the Handicap, unless the names have been entered by Monday, August 2nd, before 5 p.m.

No player can commence play in any of the classes after Tuesday morning. All Provincial Amateurs can become Members of the Association by an annual subscription of Ten Shillings and Sixpence. Tickets of admission for the week to visitors, Five Shillings each.

No Prizes will be given in any class in which there are not, at least, six entries.

No entries in any of the three classes will be received after Saturday, July 31st.

Communications and subscriptions may be sent either to the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, B. W. Fisher, Berkeley Hall, Cheltenham; or to the Local Hon. Secretary, A. K. Murray, Esq., 243, Parliamentary-road, Glasgow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,—We were requested by Dr. F. W. Baehr, Professor at the Polytechnic School, Delft, to examine his registering Chessboard, and communicate to you the result of our investigations.

We were of opinion that a registering Chessboard must, above all, answer four principal requirements:—

1st. That it should be constructed in such a manner as not to be liable to get out of order, which might happen if the mechanism were at all complicated.

The result of our examination was, that we found the mechanism and construction very simple and strong, consequently, with proper treatment, the board can be made use of without any anxiety being felt that it will be damaged.

2nd. We consider that the easy and correct working of the mechanism was a necessary requirement.

The result was:—

That we found it merely necessary to place the board on an ordinary table and to insert a sheet of paper of the same size as the board (the 64 squares) underneath the upper surface. During play it would be necessary to press lightly on the pieces in placing them in the holes made in the centre of each square of the board, and again in taking them out. After each player has moved it is necessary that he should press on a nob fixed at the side of the board. All these movements worked easily and correctly on the occasion of our examination, and although they appeared strange at first we soon got accustomed to them. The correctness of the working is, to a certain extent, assured, inasmuch as each movement controls itself or the following movement.

By a simple and ingenious method the placing of the pieces in the holes in the centre of the squares, or the taking of them out, is rendered impossible without the player first presses on the small nob at the top of each piece, and should either player omit to press on the nob at the *side of the board* then the following player cannot make the mechanism move, and attention is at once called to the omission. It might happen that both players should forget to register their move, but this eventuality is foreseen, and in a manner prevented, for on the surface of the board, in the margin, a point indicates after each move whether White or Black has to play, as well as the number of moves that have been played—for instance, when White has played and has pressed on the nob at the side of the board, the point springs to Black, and *vice versa*, remaining stationary in case of forgetfulness on the part of the players to register the move.

3rd. We considered that the signs made by the pieces must be clearly defined and easily decipherable. The result was that on the model board of the inventor, which is not a finished piece of work, 36 moves for White and 36 moves for Black were registered correctly and clearly, and were transcribed by Dr. Baehr in less than half an hour. It may be assumed with a little practice this time could be much shortened, and matters would undoubtedly be facilitated by one person deciphering and announcing the moves played and by another writing them down. The game could be continued on the model board after the 36 moves if another piece of paper were inserted and the original sheet withdrawn, but the board, without being any larger than at present, could be so constructed that it would be possible to register 100 moves for White and 100 moves for Black.

4th. We deemed cheapness an all-important requirement, and in regard to price we must rely entirely on Dr. Baehr, who has assured us that a board constructed to register 100 moves, with pieces—in a word, complete, like Chessboards ordinarily used in Clubs—would not cost more than 25*fl.* (£2 *ls.* 8*d.*), and that this amount might be sensibly diminished in case there should be a fair demand for such boards. We now feel bound to mention some of the objections which we think may reasonably be adduced against Dr. Baehr's invention.

1st. We are afraid that in match games, where use is made of the sand-glass, the various movements to be made, and the amount of attention required of the player in using the sand-glass, would seriously disturb his equanimity. It might be possible to obviate this objection by associating the turning of the sand-glass with the pressing of the knob at the side of the board.

2nd. We must also object to the time that appears necessary for transcribing the moves. It is true that by the means adopted an authentic record of the game is obtained, and that at the same time errors which may have occurred hitherto in taking down games played, either on the part of one or of both players, are avoided. Moreover, the game can be transcribed at any time, no matter how long after it has been played.

3rd. We find the present board rather clumsy, but Dr. Bachr states that it can be made of a convenient and compact form, and that his model board is but a rough piece of work.

4th. We deem it advisable that some particular sign should be made to indicate the piece chosen by the one or the other player in reaching the 8th square with a Pawn. This is at present wanting in Dr. Bachr's board, although in playing the game over it is evident what piece has been selected. In conclusion we may add that after a thorough examination of Dr. Bachr's board, we consider it well adapted to general use, and we think that great credit is due to him for having in a measure solved this difficult problem; even if his invention should not be considered quite practical, yet he will be entitled to the thanks of the Chess-playing community in the event of his perseverance having led to a thoroughly satisfactory solution.

We have the honour to remain, yours respectfully,

C. E. A. DUPRÉ, Rotterdam.

F. v. HOGENDORP, The Hague.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from J. W. Abbott, H. J. C. Andrews, A. Cyril Pearson, G. E. Barbier, Rosstrevor, F. W. Lord, G. H. Thornton (of Buffalo, N.Y.), Sergeant-Major McArthur, F. Pott, Deesa, E. E. Humphreys, J. Menzies, G. W. Farrow, and J. Crum.

J. P. H., Gothenburg.—Problems published previously not only cannot take part in our prize competition, but are ineligible for insertion in this Magazine, except, of course, where such republication is for a special object.

J. G. W., Cleveland, Ohio.—We concede that there is a necessity for some regulation as to repetition of moves, and no doubt the rule of the American Association to which we alluded can be easily amended. The Cleveland rule does not appear to us quite perfect, but is no doubt much better worded than that to which we objected.

J. STONEHOUSE.—We really cannot allow you to think of "toddling down the bank" for many a year yet. No Chess-player should perform that descent under fourscore years of age. The average length of existence, as numerous examples prove, is high in those who love the game which, having itself survived a chain of empires, is yet as young as ever. We wish you, therefore, many returns of St. Patrick's Day.

EDITORS of *Hartford Times*, *Chess Record*, *Toronto Globe*, *Danbury News, Town and Country Journal* (Sydney), *Adelaide Observer*, &c.—We should feel greatly obliged if you would kindly address us at No. 31, Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C., as the *City of London Chess Magazine* is not now published at No. 67, Barbican.

P. K., Wurtemberg.—We note your request that the compositions you contribute should not take part in the competition. The other contributors will not be very sorry, we should say.

W. J. L. V.—We regret very much to hear of your illness and domestic affliction. One so faithful to Chess as you have been deserves our fullest sympathy, which we unite with sincere wishes that you may soon recover your usual health and strength.

G. H. D. G.—We are obliged for admissions favourable to our reviewer, but the subject is now out of date. We cannot interfere in the other matter to which you refer.

J. TARRANT, Hon. Sec. International Chess Club.—We are obliged for particulars of the match. It must be a great gratification to you that an association formed so recently as your Club should have been able to defeat so successful a match-playing body as the Endeavour.

J. B. MUNOZ, New York.—We will certainly do our best.

J. W., Leeds.—Thanks for letter and game.

B. W. F.—The Committee of the City Club have proposed a joint committee to decide upon how the teams are to be constituted. There seem, however, hosts of unnecessary difficulties in the way of the match, and each side is at present understood to be engaged in that interesting performance known as "standing on its dignity." Our own idea is that the stronger ought to make the most concessions, but this sentiment we are afraid is considered mawkish, if not abject. Programme of Glasgow meeting to hand, with thanks.

Rev. J. H. ARCHDALL.—We certainly see no reason why the Dublin University should not be allowed to contribute players to the proposed match, whereby you, who won the second prize in the Birmingham Tournament, Mr. Fisher, of Cheltenham, and others, could take part therein. We are obliged for the games, for which, however, there is no available space this month, but we hope to give the Ruy Lopez insertion in next number.

J. H. H., Melbourne.—Your letter, with games in the Fisher and Goldsmith match, reached us too late for acknowledgment last month. Accept, therefore, our thanks for same now. News of Australian Chess doings would always be welcome.

G. REICHELME.—We beg to acknowledge copy of resolutions passed by the Committee of the Philadelphia Club. We have, however, not seen the letter to which they refer, and otherwise would be unwilling to interfere in such a question. We hope the Chess-players of America will not imitate the example which we unhappily set over here, but that all will set aside personal feelings, and, magnanimously ignoring all differences, will henceforth pull heartily together for the common good. The national credit ought to be the great consideration, and all private grievances should be sunk in that behalf, for it would be a really irreparable misfortune if the scheme of a grand Chess Congress on the occasion of the Centennial should be shipwrecked upon the rock of internal disunion. We feel ourselves over-bold in saying so much, but hope that our observations, even if resented, will induce reflection, and cause an attempt at reconciliation, in reference to which we should consider whoever gives way most to be the most noble-minded.

LATEST NEWS.

WE receive intelligence through the *Turf, Field, and Farm* of the termination of the Philadelphian Club Tournament with the following result:—First prize, B. M. Neill; second prize, James Roberts; third prize, Jacob Elson.

The negotiations for the proposed University Match have broken down, and the project is for the present at an end. With Oxenstiern we might say, "See with what little wisdom the (Chess) world is governed."

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

THE unfinished match between the International and Bermondsey Chess Clubs, to which we referred last month, has since been decided, Mr. Keates having defeated Mr. Healey in the game which remained to be fought between them. The result, therefore, is a drawn battle, the final score being, International 9, Bermondsey 9, and 4 draws.

A match has taken place between the Church Institute Chess Club of Hull and the Young People's Institute of the same town. There were 8 players on each side, and the drawn games counted as half. The representatives of the Church Institute were Messrs. Bailey, Holmes, and C. Gresham, sen., who won 2 games each, Mr. Palmer, who scored $1\frac{1}{2}$ games, and Messrs. J. Dixon, H. Dixon, Crake, and Manson, who won 1 game each. On the side of the Young People's Institute were Messrs. Sergeant, Stonehouse, Gregson, and Darling, who each won a game, Mr. Thorpe, who effected a draw, which counted as half a game, and Messrs. Philip, Brown, and Martin, who were not able to prove themselves more than valiant Hector's in the fight. The net result, therefore, was that the Church Institute won by $11\frac{1}{2}$ games to $4\frac{1}{2}$.

On the 2nd of June Herr Steinitz undertook the Chess pedestrianism which takes place at the City of London Club on the first Wednesday of each of the summer months. He had against him the following strong team—viz., Messrs. Mocatta, Beardell, Stevens, Morian, V. C. Peyer, Rodgerson, Gordon Smith, Beveridge, Venables, T. R. Scott, George Smith, Read, Aronson, H. B. Hill, Grace, Leon, and Brunetti. Herr Steinitz vanquished all his opponents except Mr. Brunetti, the game with the latter was lost by a slip, but was re-played, and won by the single player, who thus scored 17 games as against 1 lost.

On the 9th of June Herr Zukertort played blindfold against 10 members of the City of London Club. The following are the names of his opponents:—Dr. Ballard, Major Martin, and Messrs. Vyse, [July, 1875.]

Morian, Stevens, Ehrlich, Watson, Down, Rodgerson, and Day. This was unusually heavy metal for the blindfold player to contend against, but that he was fully equal to the task is shown by the fact that he won 6 games, lost only 1, and drew 3. The losers were Dr. Ballard, Major Martin, and Messrs. Vyse, Stevens, Ehrlich, and Day. Messrs. Down, Watson, and Rodgerson effected draws, while Mr. Morian, a French gentleman and strong player, who has lately joined the City Club, was the solitary winner.

The match between Messrs. Potter and Fenton at the alternate odds of Pawn and two moves and Pawn and move has terminated, the odds-giver having won 5 games and there being 4 drawn. That a player of the strength and experience of Mr. Fenton should not have scored a game is only to be accounted for as a capricious dispensation of chance. Of the 9 games played 3 were so completely in his hands that upon the merits of the case they must be considered as going to his credit, whilst in one or two others he achieved an undoubted superiority of position. His want of success on the whole must be attributed to a too great cautiousness, not to say timidity, of disposition, whereby a lingering, backward style of play is engendered, through which cause he fails in that promptness of vision which discerns when the flower of advantage has produced the fruit of victory. There is also the fact that Mr. Fenton, though he plays much, gets very little strong practice, whence his style wants that depth and power of handling a position which, when the odds are not those of a great numerical superiority, is as necessary to the receiver as to the giver. With respect to the late match we may add that of the games won 3 were at Pawn and move and 2 at Pawn and two moves, while of those drawn 3 were at Pawn and two moves and the other was at the lesser odds.*

On the 17th of June a consultation game was played at the residence of Mr. Eccles, No. 15, Durham Villas, Kensington, for a prize offered by that gentleman. The combatants were Messrs. Zukertort and Blackburne on the one side, against Messrs. Steinitz and Potter on the other. The first-named pair won the toss for the first move and chose a Scotch gambit. The game, after lasting about seven hours, was won by Messrs. Zukertort and Blackburne. The losers say that at a longer time limit than was allowed—say about a move per month—they could have given their opponents some trouble, but we have not heard of any match likely to be arranged upon those terms. Whether this arises from fear upon the part of the victors, or because they do not expect to be the ancestors of Noah, we are unable to say. We must not omit to mention the liberal hospitality displayed by Mr. Eccles, but we think he was very rash in allowing the hostile forces to sit down to supper at the same table, seeing that the game, though not finished, was near its end, and there were knives about.

* Mr. Fenton desires us to state that he is quite open to play a similar match with any other first-class English player.

A Handicap Tournament, played by 12 members of the Halifax Chess Club, which commenced in November last, has just been concluded. The games were mostly well contested, and the result was as follows:—First prize, Mr. E. J. Walker (3rd class); Second prize, Mr. Francis (1st class); third prize, Mr. Field (3rd class).

On the 10th of June Mr. Maczusi played four simultaneous blindfold games at the Circolo Filologico, Rome. He won 2 and lost 2. We are informed that play commenced at 9 p.m. and terminated at 3.45 a.m. This would have suited Cassius if Cæsar estimated him rightly, but would hardly do in London, where men would any day rather lose their game than their last tram.

A friendly match has just been concluded, at Clifton, between Messrs. Minchin and Thorold, the final score being—Thorold, 15; Minchin, 11, with 4 drawn games. Another match of 11 games up has just been commenced between the same combatants.

A match has taken place at the St. George's Chess Club between Messrs. Salter and Lindsay, two strong members of that body. It was won by Mr. Salter, who scored 7 games to 5, and 2 were drawn. A previous match for the first 5 games between the same players was won by Mr. Lindsay.

It appears that the *Belgian Times*, a newspaper circulating in Brussels and London, has for some time past had a Chess column. This part of the journal has now been given into the charge of Dr. Zukertort, and it is not in any way necessary for us to say that it could not be in better hands.

The centralisation of the Chess resources of this country is a subject that must sooner or later recommend itself to all energetic English Chessists as one that deserves to be taken in hand with a view to its realisation. There are various means of carrying out this object; one of them is that which is put forward in a letter which we this month publish from Mr. Tasker, Hon Secretary of the Old Change Chess Club. His idea is that the City of London Club, being the acknowledged most important Chess body in the kingdom, should be made a rallying point of union, and that other associations might be brought into connection with it by means of a give and take principle of affiliation—viz., that a certain fund should be created from contributions, sufficiently moderate, to be made by the various English Clubs, in return for which they and their members would be entitled to the advantages pointed out in his letter. By means of this fund a central hall worthy of English Chess could be rented and kept up in the metropolis, to which the members of all affiliated societies, whether provincial or metropolitan, would have a right of free entrance. The idea is good, and well worthy of being taken into consideration. Many important and obvious benefits would flow from such a combination of the Chess resources of this country, and the game itself might be raised above that precarious condition which unfortunately has so often solved the continuity of individual energy. That some mode of confederation,

whether by means of affiliation or otherwise, should be attempted, cannot but be evident enough. Chess can never take its proper place and assume that pre-eminence which is its right while its army is formed of multitudinous guerilla bands, each of which has its own war cry, and fights under its own local banner alone. If we do not anticipate that Mr. Tasker's or any scheme of centralisation will be taken into serious consideration, either by the Committee of the City of London Club or in Chess circles generally, it is only because energy, and power, and broadness of view are qualities which ordinary mortals in general, and Chess-players in particular, not only do not possess or sympathise with, but even heartily dislike. Very much would it surprise us to see the Committee of the City Club emerge from the slough of Talkee-Talkee, and set seriously to work with the view of forming a grand confederation of English Chess. Equally should we wonder if the large provincial towns should respond cordially and fraternally to any invitation in that behalf, while if Puddleton-in-the-Mud, with its Club of, say, five members, should so far be able to overcome its local sense of self-importance as to join in the movement, we should consider that all negotiations for leases ought to be immediately abandoned. These considerations will not prevent us from giving currency to any reasonable scheme that aims at Chess unity—an object which is well worth striving for upon merely the off-chance of its realisation.

The Annual Handicap Tournament at the Manchester Chess Club has been brought to a close by Mr. James Fish (Class 3) carrying off the first prize, he having won 12 games and lost only 1. There were 14 combatants, but the second prize, as we understand, remains adjudicated, the games, therefore, not having been played out. This certainly does not look well, and we are afraid there must be a prevalence of "blight" in that locality.

On the 13th of June died, at Dover, Mr. Thomas Inglis Hampton (*ætat.* 69) of a long-standing heart disease. He had been more particularly ailing for the last 6 months, and the end was not unexpected. The deceased gentleman was one of those energetic and business-like supporters of the game for which the last generation was conspicuous, but in which the present is so woefully deficient. In 1856 he succeeded Mr. Lowenthal as honorary secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, an office which he has ever since held, and he was also treasurer of the British Chess Association from 1861 down to the time of his decease. He will be a serious loss to the St. George's Club, in whose affairs he continued to the last to show unabated interest, and who will undoubtedly find it difficult to replace him.

We learn that Chess is pursued as a recreation at the Young Men's Christian Association, Aldersgate-street, and that a Handicap Tournament has lately been concluded there. We are glad to find that such is the case, for, if our memory do not play us false, an

attempt was made some time ago to prohibit the practice of the game at that institution. Considering that in all ages, and in every kind of religion, Chess has never wanted its adherents, its prohibition would have shown a narrow-minded hostility to recreation, *per se*, such as would be calculated to prevent any one possessing intellect and taste from joining a body capable of such an exhibition of fanaticism. We must congratulate the Aldersgate Institution upon having shown itself superior to such a gloomy perversion of religion.

MAGAZINES AND COLUMNS.

WE have been favoured with the first and second numbers (April and May) of the new Transatlantic monthly, the *American Chess Magazine*. The first number is somewhat wanting in original matter, and the problem department shows but poorly, considering what we have been accustomed to in the *Dubuque* and *Maryland*. However, shortcomings such as these are very excusable at starting. We find as many as nineteen games in the number, with notes by Neill, Mackenzie, Mason, Reichelm, and Kunkel, all analysts of the very first water, still we must note that those by Mackenzie are but reprints from the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, which he edits. Among the games are five from a match between Messrs. Reichelm and J. Roberts, at Pawn and two moves, played, as we learn, about two years ago, and won by the former, who scored 5 to 3. Games at these odds are especially interesting to ourselves, and we hope to learn something therefrom.

The May number of the above magazine is a great improvement upon its predecessor both in games and problems, though the latter department still seems to need a little more strength. As to the games, they leave nothing to be desired so far as the very cursory look over which (through the numbers having only just come to hand) we are able to give. Mr. Mason's style of notation especially recommends itself to notice, for he brings not only ability but conscientious hard work to the task. The literary portion of the number, which bears the title of "The Chess News," is also well handled, but we should say the editors would find it to their advantage to make some distinction between the intelligence-supplying and the reviewing items which constitute this part of the number. As at present arranged it has rather a hotch-pot appearance, such as is calculated to detract from that neatness and solidarity which is a point to be taken into consideration. Readers of a monthly Chess periodical naturally desire first to ascertain what has been going on in the checkmating community, and then at their leisure peruse notices of other prints; besides, skippers—there are such beings—have to be considered, and they will be apt to resent the mingling of what they do want with what they don't. But what are we doing? We hope our brothers in *Caissa* will not

attribute to us any spirit of dictation; such is far from our intention. Altogether we find every reason for supposing that the new magazine will be a valuable addition to the literature of the game, and that it is deserving of the warmest support both on the part of the Chess public and its contemporaries. We must especially approve the spirit in which it announces that its articles and criticisms will be honestly and conscientiously written, while everything maliciously intended will be excluded. We beg to welcome our new contemporary with a hearty hand-shake, wishing it, at the same time, a long and prosperous existence. We should add that the subscription will be $2\frac{1}{2}$ dollars per annum, and single copies 25 cents each. Address E. A. Kunkel, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A.

The *Dubuque Journal* for June is in every respect first-class. It contains, among other interesting matter, memoirs of two departed Chessists—namely, Denis Julien and Napoleon Marache; also a fierce defence of the S as a symbol for Knight, *à propos* of certain errors which occur in the first number of the *American Chess Magazine*. We also learn from its pages that there is a weekly newspaper published at New York called the *Young American*, which contains an extensive Chess and Draughts column edited by I. D. J. Sweet, the principal object of which is to reach beginners, and teach them the elements of those games.

The *Maryland Review* continues bright and well got up as ever. In the June number the editor continues his conundrums. The last five ought to interest us over here—viz., “What foreign Chesser—is the best pedestrian? is a useful article of wearing apparel? is the best jeweller? would be of use in a barber’s shop? ought to be caged?” The answer to the last is no doubt obvious enough. There are those of us over here who would be glad to know something about the very attractive-looking young lady whose portrait adorns the cover of the *Maryland*. We suppose the editor will not condescend to gratify impertinent curiosity of this kind.

The *Oesterreichische Schachzeitung* for June has an article (No. 2) upon the construction of Problems, three games contested in the Vienna Spring Tourney of the present year, which is still in progress, and three games played in Breslau last year between Anderssen and Schallopp, which with 12 Problems, one of them by Conrad Bayer, must be considered to constitute a really good number; but it seems a pity that the various continental journals should give us so little information as to what is going on in their respective countries. There must be Chess events of interest happening each month in the Empire of Austria such as one would suppose both home and foreign readers would like to hear about, but they go unrecorded. This is certainly not a special defect of the *O. Schachzeitung*. All continental Chess organs are the same. It seems to occur to none of them that the daily life of Chess requires the stimulus and encouragement of a public recog-

nition. Really, Chess abroad seems altogether in a comatose state; monotony and dulness apparently prevail everywhere. Activity, energy, and vigour are conspicuous by their absence, while heavy-eyed inertia reigns supreme. The journalist must admit this or his fault is still the greater, for his denial would be a plea of guilty to the charge that there are things taking place which are worth hearing about, but which he does not record, while his admission of the truth of the contrary hypothesis shall not absolve him, for it is his mission to blow the trumpet vigorously in the ears of those that sleep, telling them that life is passing away, and it is time for them to be up and doing. Do we, then, arrogate to ourselves the right to teach our foreign compeers how they should perform their own work? Not at all; but we think criticism is healthy, and the silent glossing over of defects is as much spitting in the face of Truth as would be hypocritical praise where censure only is due. It is quite time that the kid gloves of flattery should be taken off; let every one say what he thinks.

The *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for June contains particulars of a match, Oxford and Cambridge v. London, which has been set on foot as a substitute for the contest which was proposed with the City Club. The latest accounts, however, are that through the death of Mr. T. I. Hampton a postponement has taken place.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* informs us that the Winter Handicap of the Huddersfield Club has terminated with the following result:—First prize, Mr. A. Finlinson (2nd class); second prize, Mr. D. Brearley (3rd class). Our contemporary also contains a pretty little Chess sonnet, by Sheriff Spens, but we must take exception to Morphy being designated a Chess Byron. The invincible American could be better likened to Charles V. in his monastery. The comparison will appear still more appropriate when we consider that while the great Hapsburg was tired of power and glory, Morphy is sick of Chess.

The *Westminster Papers* contains the award made by Messrs. F. H. Lewis and P. T. Duffy upon the sets sent in to its Problem Tourney. "Glückliche Reise" takes first prize, and the second is adjudged to "Finis Coronat Opus." "Perhaps a Name" receives special commendation. This will secure it a third prize, in the shape of a complete set of the *Westminster Papers* down to and including the seventh volume. Among the correct sets, "Good is Good," "Adelaide," "Heads or Tails," and "Look upon this Picture," are honourably mentioned, as also are "Non quo sed quomodo" and "Bicolor Campus" among those found to be incorrect.

We do not seem to have received any copies of the *Hartford Times* later than 29th of May. The continuing numbers, we suppose (as also other exchanges), have gone to our old address. The number for 22nd May contains an appreciative memoir of Napoleon Marache, from which we learn that the deceased Chessist

expired at New York suddenly of heart disease on the 11th of May last, he being then close upon 60 years of age.

The *Centennial Gazette* of Philadelphia has opened a well-conducted Chess column.

The *Watertown Reunion* is well edited, as usual. We learn from its pages that Max Judd has started a Chess column in the *St. Louis Globe*—a better man could not have been chosen; and that the "Mr. Smith" who has been playing at the late International Tourney was the late Napoleon Marache.

The *Brooklyn Review* contains the final game in the great match between Messrs. Muggins and Nasby. We hope it is not too late for this fine *partie* to find insertion in Mr. Bird's *Chess Masterpieces*. The evenness of play displayed was something remarkable. Ultimately, when there were only the two Kings left on the board, it was thought better to call the game a draw. We hope this decision was not come to hastily. Much would depend upon the position. However, as it is, both the combatants are champions.

The *Australasian* observes that the then forthcoming contest for the Melbourne Chess Club Challenge Cup appeared to excite little interest, and it had not even been decided when it would commence. Mr. Louis Goldsmith has held the trophy for two years, and if successful a third time he would become permanent possessor of the prize.

The *Leader* has an article upon Chess-playing amongst ladies. It discusses the various reasons given for their not acquiring excellence at that game, and arrives at the conclusion that their more important social duties deprive them of the time and opportunity for practising a game which requires so much study to become proficient. The same reason, it points out, has a like effect upon men engrossed in literature and science. Sir Walter Scott commenced the study of Chess, but abandoned it on discovering that he might acquire a new language in the time it would be necessary to devote to it.

The *Town and Country Journal* of Sydney publishes an interesting and ably-written letter from Mr. Robert Smith, one of the strongest players of New South Wales. The writer, for many reasons, none of which we can deem adequate, desires the discontinuance of the telegraphic matches which annually take place between his colony and Victoria. He looks at the expense and the certainty of defeat—surely a poor reason the last—and he finishes up with a fearful picture of constitutions destroyed, the precocious tramp of the "great black ox," the drawing away of the family man from his hearthstone, and other misfortunes, all of which he seems to attribute to the annual telegraphic matches and the training necessary for them. We hope, however, that these interesting contests will not be discontinued, the "great black ox" and any other unpleasant animal to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESS CENTRALISATION.

To the Editor of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

Old Change Chess Club, 18th June, 1875.

SIR,—Knowing the interest you take in the furtherance of anything pertaining to the progress of Chess, I beg to offer you the following suggestions, which, although emanating not from myself, but from a member of the above Club, I heartily concur in:—

In the first place, it is generally conceded that the Chess world numbers among its votaries, not only some of the foremost intellects of the age, but also a vast amount of wealth and influence.

You, Sir, yourself have more than once pathetically alluded to the apathy manifested in Chess circles, and to my mind this is mainly due to a want of union and a lack of opportunity to test the latent *esprit de corps* which must exist in all players of the game.

Centralisation has never yet failed to create (Chess) strength, and, with a firm belief in the truth of that maxim, I beg to submit the following ideas in the shape of propositions to the notice of your readers, hoping that they may find them worthy of serious discussion.

1st. That the City of London Club (being the acknowledged strongest Chess society in the kingdom) should communicate with every known Chess Club in Great Britain and Ireland, asking each to affiliate itself to the parent Club, and pointing out the advantages derivable from such action.

2nd. That the cost per annum of affiliation be sufficiently moderate to induce all clubs to join the affiliated list.

3rd. That some of the principal privileges of affiliation be as follows:—All members of clubs so affiliated to be allowed free access to "the Central Hall" to witness any entertainment or handicap play which may be in progress, and to be permitted to enter for any open handicaps upon payment of the usual entrance fee.

4th. That the annual subscriptions of such affiliated clubs be in part applied to the rental and maintenance of a spacious Central Hall (within the City bounds if possible) worthy of the Chess community of the kingdom.

5th. That members of affiliated clubs may, upon application to their secretary, obtain tickets giving them permission to visit any other affiliated clubs they may desire to, either in London or the provinces.

6th. That all gentlemen of position and influence known patrons of the game be invited to co-operate in favour of the above objects, and that should the scheme prove successful it may be extended to the Continent, the States, and the Colonies.

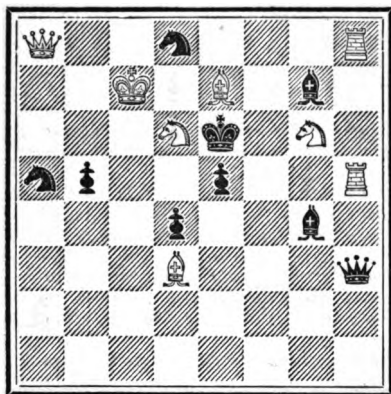
I fancy I hear many of your readers, after perusing the foregoing, uttering comments—such as "wild, visionary scheme," "gigantic madcap project," &c.; but it must be patent to every thoughtful man who judges impartially that it only requires, to carry such a programme through, energy, and what project is ever successful without a wholesome sprinkling of that ingredient?

The manifold advantages which would be reaped by young players are obvious, while the cosmopolitan nature of the whole idea is in itself calculated to render it popular. Of course it must not be supposed that the propositions as here laid down are anything more than a crude compendium of the scheme. I do not attempt to bolster its shortcomings, but I ask for fair and candid ventilation of a subject which is broad enough and general enough to be fairly entitled to attention. Probe all its practical bearings, which may in some slight particulars be found wanting, but of its theoretical feasibility there can be no question whatever.

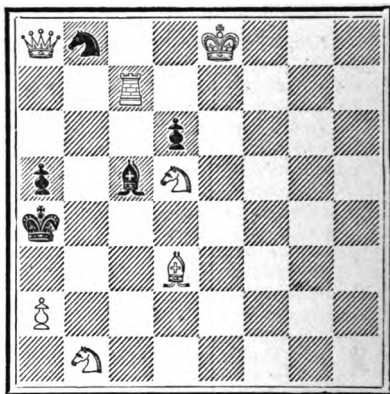
Yours obediently,

W. TASKER,

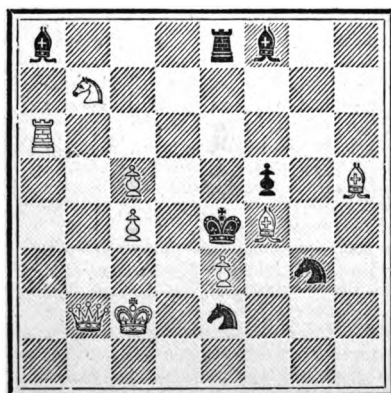
Hon. Sec. to the Old Change Chess Club.

PROBLEMS.**No. 157.—By C. CALLANDER.****BLACK.****WHITE.**

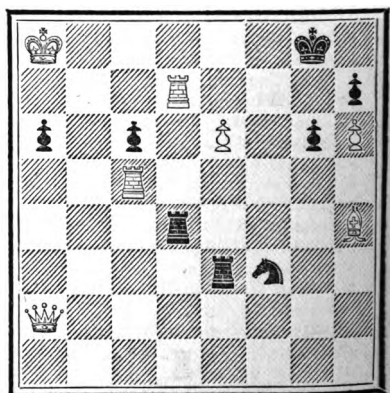
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 158.—By T. G. HART.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 159.—By A. ROSENBAUM.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in two moves.

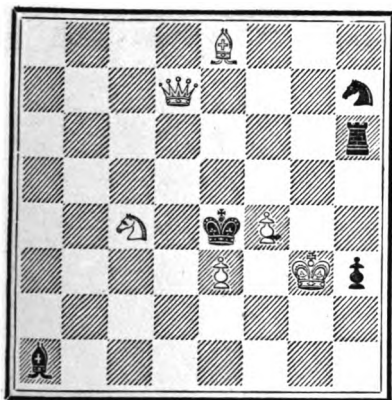
No. 160.—By J. W. ABBOTT.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 161.—By A. W. COOPER.

BLACK.

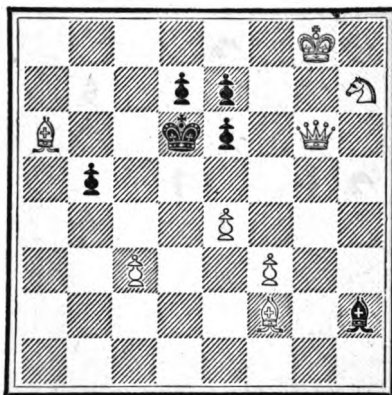


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 162.—By DENSA (a lady).

BLACK.

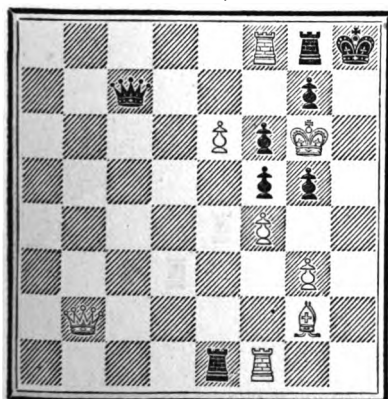


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 163.—By C. MORIAU.

BLACK.

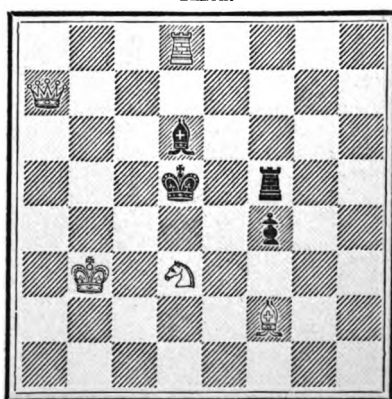


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

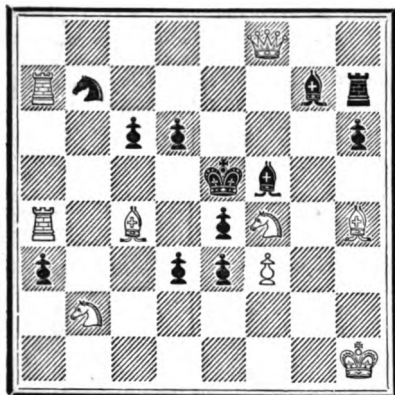
No. 164.—By J. STONEHOUSE.

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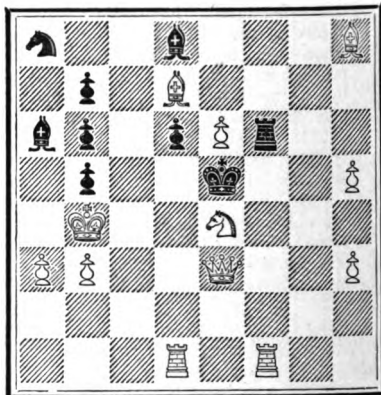


WHITE.

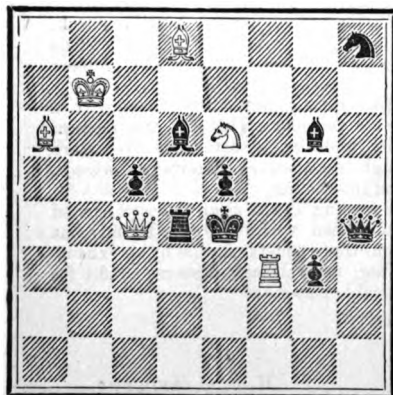
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.**No. 165.—By S. H. THOMAS.****BLACK.****WHITE.**

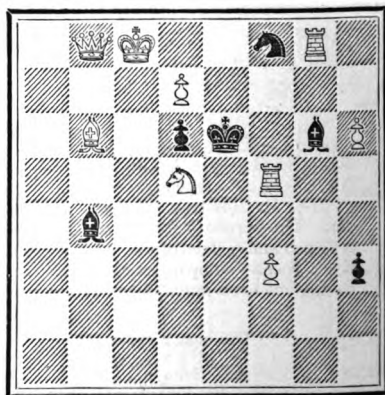
White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 166.—By F. C. COLLINS.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and compel self-mate in three moves.

No. 167.—By JOHN CRUM.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 168.—By J. MENZIES.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in four moves.

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE JUNE NUMBER.

145. By J. W. Abbott. 1 R to Kt 5. A good problem. The construction is almost immaculate, there being but one slight dual if Black commence with B to K B 6, in reply to which move White Queen can mate either at Q 3rd or K B 3rd.

146. By J. P. Taylor. 1 K to Q 4. An ingeniously-constructed and beautiful little stratagem. The duals, although numerous, are of the most venial kind, as White mates with Bishop by discovery (*and with no other piece*) in every case where a choice of moves arises. It is noticeable, moreover, that this is not a position on the "block" pattern. White definitively threatens to mate on move 2 by playing his Kt to any accessible square, and duals can only occur by Black's presenting, as it were, his throat to the knife of the executioner.

148. By G. E. Barbier. 1 B to B 8th. Very neat and not too easy.

149. By W. Coates. 1 Kt to B 5. Elegant and pleasing, though the first move is somewhat obvious.

150. By F. W. Lord. 1 Kt to Q B 2. The main variation is brilliant and ingenious, but the position is somewhat laboured and ungainly in appearance, probably owing to the difficulty in avoiding second solutions and dual defects. The situation of the Black Rook at K 3, threatening as it does a dangerous check, rather suggests White's first move. To capture this aggressive Castle would be the first idea in a game, but not in a problem. The move in the text, being both sword and shield, is, perhaps, rather evident, but the after-sacrifice of the Queen is ably planned.

151. By A. Cyril Pearson. 1 B to Q 3. This problem is one of the best in the number. At the first view the position looks as if more than one solution awaits the explorer. In partial accordance with this expectation there appears to be, as near as possible, a mate in 3 by different modes of procedure. This fact, of course, enhances the value of the stratagem, the author's solution to which is excellent, although the presence of the Black Rook is not easy to account for. [This Rook prevents a dual that would otherwise occur on various moves of the Black B.—Ed. C. L. C. M.]

152. By A. E. Studd. 1 Q to Kt 2nd. Pretty but simple.

153. By S. H. Thomas. Unfortunately cannot be solved in every variation as it stands. It has been suggested, however, that the position may be rendered sound by removing the doubled White Pawn at K Kt 5th, and placing the White K B at K 8th in lieu of K R 5th.

154. By J. Pierce. 1 Kt to Kt 5th ch. Although this commences with a check, the 2nd and 3rd moves are subtle and difficult enough to involve the solver in no slight perplexity. It may be added, however, that the beauty of the problem ultimately makes his task a labour of love.

155. By A. Rosenbaum. 1 R to Q 3 ch. Here again White starts with a check, and follows this up with an effective *coup de repos*. This plan of campaign seems to be coming more generally into fashion, and if not so artistic is often more deceptive than the opposite system. Although less abstruse than its predecessor, No. 155 is, nevertheless, well constructed and interesting.

156. By Rosstrevor. 1 Q to Q R 8. The leading idea is clear and well carried out. The necessity for restraining the White Queen within certain bounds has cramped and restricted the position to an extent that renders solution by an exhaustive process comparatively easy. The author, nevertheless, deserves credit for having made so much out of rather unmanageable materials.

SUMMARY.

The best 2 mover, 146.

„ 3 mover, 151.

„ 4 mover, 154.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

[Mr. Andrews naturally does not allude to his own problem, No. 147. Competent judges have pronounced it the best of the three movers, an opinion in which we unofficially quite concur. We may add that one of the best problem-analysts of the day was unable to solve it at all.—Ed. C. L. C. M.]

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- No. 145.
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">White.</p> <p>1 R to Kt 5.</p> <p>1 K to Q 4.</p> <p>1 B to B 8</p> <p>2 P to K 4, and mates next move.</p> <p>2 Q takes Kt ch, &c.</p> <p>2 Kt to Kt 5 ch, &c.</p> <p>1 B to B 8</p> <p>2 Q to R 3, and Q mates.</p> <p>1 Kt to Q B 5</p> <p>2 Q to Q B sq., and mates accordingly.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a)</p> <p>2 K to Kt 2, &c.</p> <p>1 Kt to B 2</p> <p>2 Q to Q B 4 (ch)</p> <p>3 Kt or B mates.</p> <p>1 B to Q 3</p> <p>2 P to K 4 (ch)</p> <p>3 R mates.</p> <p>1 Q to Kt 2</p> <p>2 R to K 7 (ch), and P mates.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a)</p> <p>2 Q to B 6 (ch), &c.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Black.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 146.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 147.</p> <p>1 Kt to B 5</p> <p>Or 1 Kt to Q 3</p> <p>Or 1 R takes P ch</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 148.</p> <p>1 K to Q 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 149.</p> <p>1 K to K 4 (a)</p> <p>1 K to K 6</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 150.</p> <p>1 Kt takes P</p> <p>2 Anything</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 151.</p> <p>1 P takes B</p> <p>2 K takes either R</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 152.</p> <p>1 Kt takes Q (a)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(a)</p> <p>1 K takes R</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 153.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 154.</p> <p>1 B takes Kt</p> <p>2 Kt takes R</p> <p>If 2 B takes R</p> <p style="text-align: center;">No. 155.</p> <p>1 Kt takes R</p> <p>2 R takes Q</p> |
|--|---|
- This Problem is not solvable.
- 3 Q to B 6 (ch), &c.
- 1 R to Q 3 (ch)
- 2 Q to R sq (ch)
3. Kt to K 4, and Kt or B mates.

No. 156.

1 Q to R 8
2 Q to K 8
3 B to R 6
4 R or Q mates.

1 B takes K Kt P
2 B to K 3
3 Anything

If 1 K moves

2 Q to R 3, &c.

MR. W. T. PIERCE'S two positions in the May number.

No. 1.

1 K to B 6, K to R sq. 2 Kt to K 7, R to Q sq. 3 K to B 7, P to B 3.
4 Kt takes P, R to Q B sq. 5 Kt to K 5, R to B 2 (ch). 6 K to B 6, K to Kt sq.
7 Kt to B 7, R to B 3 (ch). 8 K to Kt 5, R to B sq. 9 P to R 7 (ch), K to
Kt 2. 10 Kt to Q 6, R to B 3. 11 Kt to B 5 (ch), K to R sq. 12 K to R 6,
P to B 5. 13 Kt to Q 4, R to K B 3. 14 Kt to K 2, P to R 4. 15 Kt to B 3,
P to R 5. 16 Kt to K 4, and wins.

No. 2.

1 K to B 6, K to R sq. 2 K to K 6, R to Q 7. 3 Kt to Q 6, K to Kt sq.
4 Kt to K 4, R to K 7. 5 K to B 5, R to K Kt 7. 6 Kt to B 6 (ch), K to B sq
or R sq. 7 Kt to Kt 4, P to B 5, and draws.

A FEW HINTS TO RECEIVERS OF ODDS.

By W. N. POTTER.

ODDS OF QUEEN'S ROOK (*continued*).

The other evasive defence that you may adopt is the Sicilian—*e.g.* :

1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 P to Q B 3	

(or as follows:—3 P to K B 4, Kt to Q B 3, 4 Kt to K B 3, P to K 3, 5 P to Q B 3, P to Q 4, 6 P to K 5, P takes P, 7 Kt takes P, K Kt to K 2, and you afterwards play it to Kt 3. It would hardly be well to play P to K Kt 3 and B to Kt 2 here, as you must guard the weak Q 3rd square against the adverse Q Kt, while it would not be well to shut out that officer by P to Q R 3, as the hostile Q B would by being posted at K 3 have the diagonal leading to your Q Kt 3 under his control. Something is to be said for your playing 7 P to Q 5, followed by B to Q Kt 5 ch)

3 P to Q 4

4 P to K 5

(Of course if K P takes Q P, you retake with Q.)

5 Kt takes P

4 P takes P
5 P to K 3 (or if boldly inclined P to Q 5, 6 Kt to Kt 5, Kt to Q B 3, 7 Kt to K B 3, B to Kt 5, with certainly a good game.)

6 Kt to K B 3

(P to K B 4 would lead to a position elucidated above.)

7 P takes P

6 P to K B 3
7 Kt takes P

You now play B to K 2 and Castle, and then get the K in comfort at R square, after which you may push on the K P. Of course you must look sharp all the while to the operations of your opponent's K B, but there ought to be no real danger.

If White go on with the book moves for even play, he does not get much—e.g.:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 Kt to K B 3 | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Kt takes P | 4 P to K 3 |
| 5 Kt to Q Kt 5 | 5 P to Q R 3 |
| 6 Kt to Q 6 ch | 6 B takes Kt |
| 7 Q takes B | 7 Q to K 2 |
| 8 Q to Kt 3 | 8 P to K B 4 |
| 9 P to K 5 | 9 Q to B 4 |
| 10 B or P to K B 4 | 10 P to K Kt 3, and you are all |

right. He could not have played 10 Q takes Kt P on account of your reply Q takes K P ch, only after the exchange of Queens do not leave your Kt at Kt 4, but move it immediately to K B 2.

White may reply to your first move in other ways; for instance—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to Q B 4 |
| 2 P to Q Kt 4 | 2 P takes P |
| 3 P to Q R 3 | 3 P to Q R 4 |
| 4 B to Kt 2 | 4 P to K B 3 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 Kt to K R 3 |
| 6 P to K B 4 | 6 Kt to B 2 |
| 7 Kt to K B 3 | 7 P to K 3 |
| 8 B to Q 3 | 8 B to K 2 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Castles. |

White may have a certain amount of attack, but with care you ought to be able to defend yourself.

We must now take you into the regular openings, and indicate the ways in which the various Gambits may, according to your preference, be either defended or avoided. We shall have to be brief in this, and must leave something to your intelligence.

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

He must have intended to continue with the Evans or Scotch Gambit, or with the Giuoco Piano. The first-named attack is probably what you are most afraid of. You may avoid all these by adopting either the Philidor or Petroff Defence. To begin with the former.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 3 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 3 |
| | 3 P takes P. |

Here in the usual course he would follow with 4 Q takes P or 4 Kt takes P, &c.; but in the first place this is not likely in giving odds, little or no attack being obtainable thereby; and in the second place, if he do, you may safely adopt the cut-and-dried replies which you will find in any modern text-book. For this, and for general improvement purposes, you would do well to obtain Mr. Cook's *Synopsis of the Chess Openings*, the price of which is only 2s. 6d. However, the first player must adopt some forcible line of play, and would probably choose one of the subjoined alternatives—i.e.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 4 B to Q 3 (A) | 4 P to Q B 4 |
|----------------|--------------|

There are some dangers in this, but you had better stick to the Pawn for awhile, and so prevent his getting a centre.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 5 Castles | 5 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 6 P to K R 3 | |

(if he play P to Q B 3, or Kt to Kt 5, or Kt to K sq, reply in each case with B to K 2)

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 7 Kt to R 2 | 6 B to K 2 |
| 8 P to K B 4 | 7 Kt to K B 3 |
| 9 P to K Kt 4 | 8 Castles |
| 10 B takes P | 9 P to Q B 5 |
| 11 B to Q 5. | 10 Kt takes K P |

To any other move you reply with P to Q 4, and he has nothing.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 12 B to B 3 | 11 Kt to B 3 |
| 13 Kt to Q 2 | 12 P to Q 4 |

(if 13 P to Kt 5, Kt to K 5, 14 Kt to Q 2, Kt to Kt 6 [B takes R P could also be played, but not without some danger], 15 R moves, Kt to B 4)

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 14 Kt takes Kt | 13 Kt to K 5, |
| 15 B takes P | sacrificing a Pawn, but no matter. |
| | 14 P takes Kt |
| | 15 P to K B 4. |

He has not much to boast of.

A.

1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, P to Q 3, 3 P to Q 4, P takes P.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 4 P to Q B 3 | 4 P to Q 6. |
| | Safest for you here. |
| 5 B takes P | 5 Kt to K B 3 |
| 6 Castles | 6 B to K 2, |
| | following up with 7 Castles, 8 Kt |
| | to Q B 3, and then as intelligently |
| | as you can. |

We should advise the Philidor as a defence for you to adopt against the King's Knight opening, but you may like a choice, and we will go on with the Petroff in our next interview with you.

But we may be asked do we expect the ordinary run of players to derive any benefit from our attempts to enlighten them? Will they take the trouble to work out the variations we have elucidated, and which, though only requiring the exercise of ordinary intelligence upon their part, imply a certain amount of mental labour, such as lie-abed intellects are averse from? There is something in this. We have often heard the expression, "I play for pleasure only." We know well what to expect when the utterer is seated over the Chessboard. His nose is the limit of his vision. Helpless and aimless, like a fly with its head cut off, he gropes about here and there the easily-mastered victim of his opponent if the latter have any skill, and otherwise the ignoble slave of chance. Why Chess should be the refuge of so many men whose brains seem to have been drowned long ago in the serum of sloth it is difficult to understand. At cricket no fielder walks languidly after the ball while the runs are being made; no batsman saunters to the opposite wicket while the longstop is hurling back the captured missile. If Smith and Brown row together it does not do for one to tell the other, as an excuse for lazy paddling, "I only row for pleasure." Anathema, we say, to all kinds of indolence. There is no excuse for it in pleasure more than in anything else. He who would enjoy Chess must let his mind take up its residence in his eyes, and to such a one we shall be glad to be of service, but as to those whose stupidity is the offspring of their own laziness, let them, if they will, stay in caissadom, but withal assume that modesty which is not their invariable characteristic, so that henceforth seeking rather to hear than to be heard, they may in time acquire that knowledge the first sign of which is the consciousness of its absence.

GAME 136.

One of the seventeen simultaneous games played by Mr. Steinitz, at the City of London Chess Club, on the 2nd of June.

Vienna opening.

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

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

- (a) We believe that B takes Kt is stronger.
 (b) By now simply playing P to Q 4 Black might have obtained at least an equal game; the move made weakens his Pawns, and thereby facilitates White's attack.
 (c) Kt to K B 4 at once would have won easily, but as he afterwards plays it when not so effective we must infer that he did not see it, and not to be wondered at considering the circumstances.
 (d) The artful manner in which White in the next few moves allures his adversary on to destruction brings to our recollection the fable of the spider and the fly.
 (e) Black now realises his position, but too late; he only struggles against the inevitable.

GAME 137.

The two following games were played in the late match between Messrs. Thorold and Minchin:—

Irregular Opening.

White. MR. MINCHIN.	Black. MR. THOROLD.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to K B 4
2 P to K Kt 3 (a)	2 P to K 3
3 B to Kt 2	3 K Kt to B 3
4 K Kt to B 3	4 P to Q Kt 3
5 Castles	5 B to Kt 2
6 P to Q Kt 3	6 B to K 2
7 B to Kt 2	7 B to K 5 (b)
8 P to Q B 4 (c)	8 P to Q 4
9 Q Kt to B 3	9 Q Kt to B 3 (d)
10 R to Q B sq	10 Q to Q 2 (e)
11 Kt to K 5	11 Kt takes Kt
12 P takes Kt	12 B takes B
13 K takes B	13 Kt to Kt 5
14 P takes P	14 Kt takes P
15 P takes P	15 Q takes P
16 Kt to Q 5	16 B to Q 3
17 R takes P (f)	17 Castles
18 Kt to K B 4	18 Q to K B 3
19 Q to Q 5 ch (g)	19 K to R sq
20 Kt to R 5 (h)	20 B takes R (i)
21 Kt takes Q	21 P takes Kt
22 R to Q B sq	22 Q R to Q sq
23 Q to Q Kt 7	23 B to Kt sq
24 B takes Kt	24 P takes B
25 R to B 6	25 K to Kt sq
26 Q to K 7	26 P to K B 5
27 R to R 6, and wins.	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Brought into vogue in the Steinitz and Zukertort match. The K B seems to be of little use in this opening when in command of his usual diagonal, whereas at Kt 2 he has to be reckoned with. White may annoy his adversary a little this way, but the difficulty the former sustains in the disposal of his own K P is something *per contra*. On the whole we prefer 2 P to K 3 with the Bishop afterwards at K 2.

(b) A move of this kind should only be made upon coercion, being otherwise against sound instincts.

(c) 8 Q Kt to Q 2 may be better, threatening to take off the Bishop, and desiring rather than otherwise to see a doubled Pawn at K 5. However, White's selection is good enough.

(d) An unsupported Kt like this must always be an element of danger. The weakness of Black's position is directly traceable to his 7th move. Here we think he should have played 9 P to Q B 3, a strictly defensive move no doubt, but one required by the situation.

(e) Does not turn out well, but it is difficult to find a good move for him here. We should go in for 10 Kt to Q R 4.

(f) Safe enough, and practically deciding the game.

(g) R takes P ch seems plausible, but examination declares in favour of the move in the text.

(h) Well played, and concludes everything.

(i) Must lose his Queen or a clear piece, in addition to a bad position.

GAME 138.

Scotch Gambit.

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

White.	Black.
23 R takes K B P	23 K to Kt 2
24 Kt to R 4 (i)	24 R to Q sq
25 Kt to B 5 ch	25 K to Kt 3
26 Q to Q 2 (j)	26 K takes Kt
27 R takes B	27 R takes R (k)
28 Q to R 5 ch	28 K to Q 3 (l)
29 Kt to B 5 ch	29 K to K 3
30 Kt takes Q, and wins.	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Kt takes B is the usual move, but that in the text is naturally attractive as bringing the two Rooks into speedy co-operation.

(b) 9 P to Q R 3 should have been played [here, followed if 10 Q Kt to B 3 by Q to K 4, and then P to Q Kt 4. This course is indicated in Messrs. Steinitz and Potter's analysis of the game, played with this opening in the London and Vienna match (see Vol. I. *City of London Chess Magazine*, pp. 117 to 123).

(c) The London players in the match above alluded to considered it the keynote of their defence that this Pawn should not be moved, and as a matter of fact it remained untouched to the finish of the game. Though the opening has in the present case been varied, yet we conceive that the principle must equally hold good, for this Pawn becomes immediately a conspicuous point of attack.

(d) B to B 3 first seems preferable, to prevent P to Q R 3.

(e) Should, we think, have played P to Q R 3, for White must then either have retired the Kt or sacrificed it, and in the latter case appears to obtain no more than a draw—*e. g.*:

14 Kt takes B P	13 P to R 3
15 Q takes P ch	14 K takes Kt
16 Kt to R 4 ch	15 K to Kt 3
	16 K to R 2, and White can

draw by perpetual check, but does not seem to have anything else on.

(f) White's last move was not good, and this reply to it is far inferior to Kt to K 6—*e. g.*:

18 Kt takes P ch	17 Kt to K 6
19 Kt to K 7 ch	18 K to B sq
20 Q to K 4	19 K to Kt sq

(Kt to B 6 ch is useless, first because the Bishop can safely take, and secondly because the return of the K to B square yields only a draw).

20 Kt takes either Rook, say takes K R

21 Q to Kt 4 ch	21 K to R 2.
-----------------	--------------

White has lost the exchange, and has not much to show for it. He cannot well play Q to R 5, or make some other threatening move, on account of Q takes R P ch, followed by B to R 6 ch, &c.

(g) Black has a very inferior position, but this line of play throws away all chance of redemption. R to Q Kt sq was, we should say, his best resource.

(h) Q takes R P was evidently better, for which reason we should say Mr. Thorold should rather have selected P to K R 4 on his 21st move.

(i) From this point to the end Mr. Thorold plays with admirable judgment.

(j) A fine stroke of ingenuity.

(k) Kt takes R equally loses the Queen, while Kt to K 5 leads to a mate in 4 moves.

(l) Mate in 2 moves follows K takes Kt.

GAME 139.

Played by correspondence between the Revs. Hewan Archdall and J. H. Ellis.

Ruy Lopez.

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

And Black resigns.

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) 7 B to K 2 is here the usual move, and, I think, preferable.

(b) The first eleven moves are identical with the opening of a game between Barnes and Morphy. The former played now 12 P takes P, but the move in the text is certainly better.

(c) 12 P takes P would be bad on account of

13 Q to B 4 ch	13 K to R sq
14 Kt takes P	14 P takes Kt
15 B takes Kt,	

and the position of Black's Pawns is hopeless.

(d) From this point Black's play is extremely weak. Why not simply 16 B takes Kt, 17 B takes B, Kt takes B, 18 Q takes Kt, with a perfectly even game?

(e) Still worse ; Black could again equalise matters by

18 Q takes Q ch	17 Kt takes Kt
19 B takes Kt	18 R takes Q
20 R takes B	19 B takes B
21 Kt to Kt 5	20 B to B 4
	21 R to K 2, &c.

(f) If 18 B takes Kt P, White wins of course by

19 R takes B	19 Q takes R
20 Kt to B 5	20 Q to Q 4 (best)
21 Q takes Q	21 P takes Q
22 Kt takes Kt	22 R to B 2
23 R to Kt sq.	

(g) Necessary to prevent 23 P to K Kt 4, Q to B 3, 24 B to Q 4, &c.

(h) Much better than 25 Q takes B P, which would be met by 25 Kt takes P, 26 B takes Kt, Q takes B, and if 27 Q to Q 5 ch, K to R 2. In fact, White shows such a superiority of play that he should try his skill against a harder fighter. Correspondence matches between unequal players can scarcely be very interesting.

(i) If now 25 Kt takes P, White wins by 26 B takes Kt, Q takes B, 27 R takes P ch.

(k) The best continuation.

(l) If 27 Kt takes Kt, White wins by 28 R takes Kt ch, K to R 2, 29 R to Kt 5.

(m) If 29 P takes R, White replies 30 Kt to Kt 5.

(n) A very pretty and perfectly sound combination, which finishes in a good style a well-conducted game.

GAME 140.

One of the blindfold games played by Herr Zukertort at the City of London Chess Club on the 9th of June last.

Centre Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. STEVENS	Herr ZUKERTORT.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 P to K B 4 (a)	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to Q 4
5 P to K 5	5 B to Q B 4
6 P to Q R 3	6 P to Q R 3
7 B to Q 3	7 K Kt to K 2
8 P to Q Kt 4 (b)	8 B to R 2
9 K Kt to Kt 5 (c)	9 P to K R 3
10 Q to R 5	10 P to K Kt 3
11 Q to R 4	11 Kt to B 4
12 B takes Kt	12 B takes B

White.
 13 K to Q sq (d)
 14 R to K sq
 15 Q to R 3
 16 P to K Kt 4
 17 Kt to K B 3
 18 K Kt to Q 2
 19 P takes P
 20 P takes B
 21 R takes P
 22 B to Kt 2
 23 K to K 2 (g)
 24 R takes B
 25 Q takes K P
 26 K to K sq
 27 Kt to K B 3
 28 Q Kt to Q 2
 29 R to B sq (h)
 30 K Kt to Kt sq (i)
 31 Q to B 5

Black.
 13 B to K 5
 14 Q to K 2
 15 B to B 4 (e)
 16 Castles Q side
 17 B to K 5
 18 P to Q 6 (f)
 19 P to K Kt 4
 20 P takes K P
 21 P takes P
 22 B to K 6
 23 Q to Q 2
 24 P takes R
 25 Q takes P ch
 26 K R to K sq
 27 P to K B 3
 28 P takes P
 29 P to K 5
 30 R to Q 6

White resigns (j).

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Not a good continuation, as the development of the King's pieces will be now a move behind.

(b) Mr. Stevens usually adopts an attacking style of play, and against a blind-fold opponent who has other games to occupy his attention there is something to be said for assuming the offensive. However, we do not admire White's position. His K B 5 square is a very weak spot, threatening at any moment to serve as a stepping-stone for the adverse K Kt on its way to K 6.

(c) Premature certainly, and incurring much risk, as it is, of course, intended to be accompanied by the sally of the Queen, which takes place next move.

(d) Has hardly chosen a profitable market for his pigs, one would think, if this be his best resource.

(e) B takes Kt P is showy, but would scarcely be good—e.g., 15 B takes Kt P, 16 Q takes B, P takes Kt, 17 Q takes Q P, R to Q sq, 18 Q to B 3, P to Q 6, 19 P to B 3, and though Black has certainly an attack, yet he has compromised his own position.

(f) This looks like a slip, but Herr Zukertort manages to get so much out of the sacrifice which is thereby entailed that we cannot say but what it was a bold venture on his part.

(g) This is certainly not his best resource, but he is surrounded by difficulties, and may, perhaps, be excused not making the right selection. The immediate sacrifice of the "exchange" seems most plausible, but, nevertheless, is hardly satisfactory; on the whole we should prefer B to B 3, though the most accurate subsequent play would be required.

(h) He should have played Q to K 4.

(i) If 30 Kt to Q 4, Kt to K 4, 31 Kt takes P, Kt to Q 6 ch, 32 Q takes Kt, K takes Kt ch, &c.

(j) Hardly the resigning point yet, we fancy, though, no doubt, he could scarcely expect to escape alive from the impending *fusillade*. Black has various lines of play now at his disposal; the most effective we should take to be the following:—

31 Q to B 4

32 R to B 2.

Q to K B 2 is evidently useless, while Kt to B sq is met and disposed of by R to K B sq. B to B 3 may seem to give some resource, but will scarcely be proof against Kt to Q 5.

32 R to K B sq (threatening R takes Kt)

33 Kt to K 2

33 R to K 6

34 Q to B 4

34 Q to B 7 ch

35 K moves

35 R to Q 6, and wins.

31 P to K 6 might also win for Black, but it is not easy to prove it against the best defence.

GAME 141.

Played at the residence of Mr. Eccles on the 17th of June, 1875, between Messrs. Zukertort and Blackburne on the one hand, and Messrs. Steinitz and Potter on the other.

Scotch Gambit.

White.

Messrs. ZUKERTORT and
BLACKBURNE.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 P to Q 4
- 4 Kt takes P
- 5 Kt takes Kt
- 6 B to Q 3
- 7 Q to K 2
- 8 Castles
- 9 B to K B 4
- 10 Kt to Q 2
- 11 P to K 5
- 12 Kt to Kt 3
- 13 B to Kt 3
- 14 P to Q B 4
- 15 P to K B 4
- 16 Q R to K sq
- 17 Q to Q B 2
- 18 Kt to Q 2
- 19 P takes P *en passant* (e)
- 20 B takes R (f)
- 21 Kt to K 4
- 22 Kt to Kt 3
- 23 P to Q R 3
- 24 B to Q 2
- 25 R to K sq
- 26 P to Q Kt 4
- 27 P to Q B 5
- 28 P takes P

Black.

Messrs. STEINITZ and
POTTER.

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

White.
 29 R takes R
 30 P to Kt 5
 31 Q to R 2 ch
 32 Q takes P
 33 P to Kt 6
 34 Q to R 8
 35 Q takes B ch
 36 Q to B 7, and wins.

Black.
 29 B takes R
 30 Kt to Q sq
 31 K to R sq
 32 Kt to K 3
 33 Q takes Q B P
 34 Q takes Kt P
 35 Kt covers

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE AND W. N. POTTER.

(a) A novelty, the merits of which must await further analysis, and the results of practical play; meanwhile there does not seem much against it.

(b) R to K sq was certainly better.

(c) It is obvious that the Kt P cannot be taken on account of P to K 5 followed by Kt to Kt 3, winning the exchange.

(d) Black get a passed Pawn, but their position appears materially weakened.

(e) By this move White, considering they had the advantage, played to win. Any other line of play would most probably have led to a draw.

(f) They should rather have played R takes R.

(g) Black here play a bad move, whereas they had a good one at their command—e.g.,

24 K to R sq
 25 Q takes R

23 Q to K 6 ch
 24 R takes Kt P
 25 Q takes K B

Black have improved their position, and though the exchange behind have obtained at least an even game.

(h) A suicidal move which throws away all chance of saving the game. By playing P to Q R 3 or R to Kt sq they might still have been able to struggle on, though in any case White retained their advantage.

GAME 142.

Played in the match between Messrs. Potter and Fenton.

Remove Black's K B P.

White.
 Mr. FENTON.
 1 P to K 4
 2 P to Q 4
 3 B to Q B 4
 4 Q Kt to B 3
 5 P to B 3
 6 K Kt to K 2
 7 Castles
 8 P to Q R 3
 9 B to K 3
 10 Q to K sq (d)
 11 R to Q sq
 12 P to Q Kt 4
 13 P takes P
 14 Kt to Kt 3
 15 R to B 2

Black.
 Mr. POTTER.
 1 P to Q 3
 2 K Kt to B 3
 3 Q Kt to B 3 (a)
 4 B to Kt 5 (b)
 5 B to Q 2
 6 P to K 4
 7 P to K R 3
 8 P to K Kt 4
 9 Kt to K 2 (c)
 10 Kt to Kt 3
 11 Q to K 2
 12 P to Q B 3
 13 P takes P
 14 Kt to R 5
 15 P to Kt 3

White.
 16 K R to Q 2
 17 B to R 6
 18 P to Kt 5 (e)
 19 Kt to Q 5
 20 P takes B
 21 Kt to K 4
 22 P takes Kt
 23 R to B 2
 24 R takes R ch
 25 B to B sq
 26 K to R sq
 27 B to K 3
 28 K takes Kt (g)
 29 K to Kt sq
 30 K to R sq
 31 K to Kt sq
 32 B to B 2
 33 B to Kt 3
 34 K to R sq
 35 Q to B sq
 36 R to Q 3 (i)
 37 P takes P
 38 B to Kt 7
 39 P to Q 6
 Resigns

Black.
 16 B to K 3
 17 Q to Q B 2
 18 P to B 4
 19 B takes Kt
 20 B to Q 3
 21 Kt takes Kt
 22 Castles
 23 Q to R 2
 24 R takes R
 25 P to B 5
 26 Q to K B 2
 27 Kt takes P (f)
 28 Q to B 6 ch
 29 Q to Kt 5 ch
 30 Q takes P ch
 31 R to B 6
 32 Q to Kt 5 ch
 33 B to B 4 ch
 34 R to K 6 (h)
 35 R to K 7
 36 P takes R
 37 Q to Q 5
 38 Q takes P at Q 6
 39 R takes P ch

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) Black dare not take the Pawn on account of 4 Q to R 5 ch, P to Kt 3, 5 Q to Q 5, &c. 3 P to Q B 3 is here a good continuation, I think.

(b) Mr. Potter remarks here that he intended, if 5 K Kt to K 2 or B 3, Kt takes K P. I would prefer 4 P to K Kt 3, having the same rejoinder in view.

(c) 9 B to Kt 2, followed up by 10 Kt to K 2, was preferable; the move in the text is extremely bold. See note (d)

(d) White had here the game in his hands by playing

10 P to B 4	10 either P takes B P
11 Kt takes P	11 P takes Kt
12 R takes P	12 B to Kt 5

(If 12 K Kt to Kt sq, White mates in three moves; if 12 Kt to Kt 3, 13 Q to R 5; if 12 B to Kt 2, 13 R takes Kt.)

13 R takes B	13 Kt takes R
14 Q takes Kt	14 P to K R 4
15 Q to K 6	15 Q to Q 2
16 Q to B 6	16 R to R 2
17 B to K 6, and	
18 R to K B sq.	

Mr. Potter remarks rightly that combinations of this kind are generally not to be feared from odds-receivers, and must be often risked against them.

(e) A most unfortunate move, which shuts out the K B for ever, and also in the centre changes matters in favour of Black. Mr. Potter conducts the game from this point to the end in a vigorous and precise style.

(f) Equally sound as decisive.

(g) If 28 Q to Kt 3, Black wins by

29 R to Q B sq
 30 Q takes Kt
 31 Q to Kt 3
 32 Q to Kt 2

28 Q to R 4
 29 Kt takes B
 30 B to B 4
 31 Q to K 7
 32 R to B 7.

(h) Much stronger than

35 Q takes R
 36 K to Kt 2

34 R takes B
 35 Q takes R ch
 36 Q takes Q P ch, &c.,

which would win the game, but allow White a long resistance.

(i) The only move to prevent the immediate mate.

GAME 143.

Allgaier Gambit.

White.

Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE.

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

Black.

Mr. PHILP.

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

White mates in three moves.

NOTES BY G. A. MACDONNELL.

(a) Mr. Thorold's invention, we believe. It certainly is not as effective as B to Q B 4.

(b) P to K 6 seems more decisive.

(c) Weak. P to Q B 3, followed by B to K 3, would have given Black a safe game.

(d) An admirable move, and one evidently played for.

(e) The concluding part of the game is beautifully played by Mr. Blackburne.

GAME 144.

One of four simultaneous blindfold games played by Mr. Maczuski at the "Circolo Filologico," Rome, on the 10th of June, 1875.

French Defence.

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

And White resigns.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) The Kt, though the superior, should here yield precedence to the Q B P.
- (b) Better P to B 3 first.
- (c) Though bold yet best.
- (d) Cannot be safer here than at Kt sq; should, therefore, have Castled.
- (e) A lost move.
- (f) Goes wisely back again. It does not answer to be proud at Chess.

(g) Clearly very rash, but he has not much to try for. R to Q B 5, with ulterior objects, appears his best course.

(h) No doubt the intended continuation of his last move, but perfectly unsound.

(i) Good and to the purpose, though Q to K 3 or Q to Kt 2 could also have been played with effect. We suppose Mr. Maczuzki expected some move to have been made that would have enabled him to have played B to Kt 3 with effect, but a conception should stand upon its own bottom and not rely upon the adversary.

(j) Well played and decisive.

GAME 145.

One of eight blindfold games played at Dr. Ballard's Chess party on the 1st of May, 1875.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

White.	Black.
Herr ZUKERTORT.	Mr. LINDSAY.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to Q B 4	2 P to K 3
3 B to B 4 (a)	3 P to K B 3 (b)
4 Kt to Q B 3	4 B to Q Kt 5
5 P to K 3	5 Kt to K 2
6 B to Q 3	6 P to Q R 3
7 Kt to B 3	7 P takes P
8 B takes P	8 P to Q Kt 4
9 B to Q Kt 3	9 Kt to Q 4
10 Castles	10 Kt takes Kt
11 P takes Kt	11 B takes P
12 R to B sq	12 P to Kt 5 (c)
13 Q to Q 3	13 Q to K 2
14 Kt to Q 2	14 B to Kt 2
15 Kt to Kt sq	15 Kt to Q 2
16 Kt takes B	16 P takes Kt
17 Q B takes P	17 P to K B 4
18 R takes P	18 Castles
19 B to Kt 3	19 B to K 5
20 Q to K 2	20 P to K Kt 4
21 P to K B 3	21 B to Q 4
22 R to B 7	22 B takes B
23 P takes B	23 R to B 2
24 K R to Q B sq	24 Q to Kt 5
25 Q to B 4	25 Q to K 2
26 R to B 8 ch	26 R takes R
27 Q takes R ch	27 K to Kt 2
28 Q takes P	28 P to K B 5
29 B to B 2	29 P to K 4
30 P to K 4	30 Q to Kt 5
31 Q to B 4	31 Q to Q 7

White.	Black.
32 P takes P	32 Kt takes P
33 B to Q 4	33 R to K 2
34 Q to B 3	34 Q takes Q
35 R takes Q	35 K to B 2
36 B takes Kt (d)	36 R takes B
37 K to B 2	37 R to R 4
38 R to B 2	38 R to Kt 4
39 R to Kt 2	39 R to Kt 5
40 K to K 2	40 P to R 4
41 K to Q 2	41 K to K 3
42 K to B 3	42 R to Kt 2
43 P to Q Kt 4 (e)	43 R to B 2 ch
44 K to Kt 3	44 K to K 4
45 R to Q 2	45 R to Q B 3
46 P to Kt 5	Resigns

NOTES BY G. A. MACDONNELL.

(a) This move was first played by Mr. Harrwitz in his match with Mr. Lowenthal.

(b) Very weak. Kt to K B 3 is the correct reply.

(c) The Bishop is now almost useless; it ought to have been played to Q R 4.

(d) R to Q B 5 would have put an end to Black's troubles at once.

(e) Herr Zukertort seems to have considered it not necessary to do more than to put forth just the force that was requisite to secure a bare victory.

On the 23rd of June the return match took place between the North London Chess Club and the 5th Class (Rook strength) of the City of London Club. The City players were victorious by 10 to 5, and 1 draw, though of the games lost by the victors 2 were adjudged as forfeited, through the non-attendance of one of the players. The following is the pairing and score:—

North London.	Won.	City of London.	Won.
Lloyd	1	Sonstadt	1
Taylor	0	Ellerton	2
Porter	0	Block	2
Molyneux	0	Tasker	2
Stauffer	1	T. R. Scott	1
Oliver	(Drawn)	Ifould	1
Styles	1	Desvignes	1
Keine	*2	Grace	0
	5		10

* Forfeited by non-attendance.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from C. Callander, A. Rosenbaum, A. W. Cooper, C. Moriau, G. J. Slater, John Crum, W. McArthur, G. W. Farrow, E. E. Humphreys, and F. W. Lord.

C. H.—Some of the games between Steinitz and De Vere at Pawn and move were published in the *Chess World* of 1866-67, and some in the *Era*. Our readers would not like to see us indulge in much reprinting, but, if we can get one of the above games not published in the *Chess World*, those therein being pretty well known, we will give same.

W. WAINHOUSE, Hon. Sec. Halifax Chess Club.—Much obliged for the particulars of the handicap match.

W. BETTERIDGE.—Your very ingenious second solution to Mr. Rosenbaum's curiosity, in our May number, has been submitted by us to the author, and he pleads guilty to the indictment. We give the moves for the benefit of others—viz., 1 B to K sq, K to R 8, 2 R to Q B 7, K takes Kt, 3 R to K R 3, mating both Kings.

A. ROSENBAUM.—Your allegations against the Committee of the City of London Club, in respect of the proposed West-End Branch, we consider to be well founded, but we have had enough of controversies, and propose bathing for a time in the river of peace. At the same time, it is clear that the said Committee ought to announce whether or not they are able to carry out the wishes of the general meeting.

A. S. PEAKE, Dublin.—The first part of the American translation of the German *Handbuch* has already appeared. It seems a question how far a general sale of this translation would be legally possible in England, but we presume you could order it for yourself of the translator, Mr. E. A. Kunkel, 80, State-street, Hartford, Connecticut, U.S.A., or of Mr. J. K. Hanshaw, editor of the *Maryland Chess Review*, P.O. Box 532, Frederick, Maryland, U.S.A. The price for the entire issue is 3¼ dollars.

A. DUMONCHY.—Thanks for the cards containing the problem-enigmas. They shall be examined and reported upon.

J. J. MINCHIN and E. THOROLD.—Much obliged for score of match and games.

B. VANSITTART, Rome.—Many thanks for the particulars of Mr. Maczusi's blindfold match and accompanying game. We shall hope to be favoured by you from time to time with intelligence of any Chess doings that may take place within the limits of the Seven Hills.

W. A. M. and C. C., Bristol.—Better late than never we hope. We claim an acquittal for Problem 122. There is no solution by 1 Q takes P, the answer being R takes P.

F. V. P., Manchester.—Problem 146 is soluble in two moves, and by the mode which you indicate for a three move solution—viz., 1 K to Q 4—because if, as you suggest, R takes R, White replies P takes R, making a Knight and giving mate. In yours of 18th ult. you refer to a previous communication having reference to the prize problem "Imagine." This we have not received. However, a "dual mate" is what its name implies—viz., two ways of giving mate, and this whether by the same or any other piece. The instance you give with respect to "Imagine" would undoubtedly be a dual if it existed, but such is not the case, for if, as you suggest, Black play P to K 5, the mate can only be given by Kt to Kt 7, and not also by R to Kt 5, the answer to the latter being the effective *coup* of P takes R.

J. H. HOOD, Balsall.—Game received with thanks.

G. H. T., Buffalo, N.Y.—The three mover has a double solution on the second move of main variation—viz., 1 Q to Kt sq, Q to B sq, 2 Kt to K 3 dis ch, covers, 3 Q takes B mate.

THE CITY OF LONDON

CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

ON another page will be found some particulars concerning a new Club to be formed under the style of "The West-End Chess Club." Few will deny that West of Temple Bar some association of the kind is imperatively needed, and that if founded it would be supported not only with spirit but enthusiasm. The want and the means of satisfying it being, therefore, co-existent, nothing was needed but a commencement. Soil and seed have been long in good condition, but the gardeners were busy elsewhere; now, however, they have set to work, and the waste ground will soon be covered with Chess-nut trees. This is as it should be; there is room for fruitful labour both in the East and in the West, and if there should be rivalry let it be as between friendly neighbours. Jones naturally wishes to train his peach trees to a high pitch of perfection, but punching Smith's head is no indispensable means to that end, and Tompkins' plums are not in any way benefited on a dry day by his emptying the watering-can over Simpkins's bald pate. We hope, therefore, that there will be no shadow of animosity between the two Clubs. Each will have its own especial work to do, and need be busied only in doing it well. As equals they may respect each other—for we expect that amount of advance in the new association in a very short space of time—but all hostility or coldness should be discouraged by the ruling bodies of either side. The circumstances under which the West-End Club has been formed might have seemed to sanction fears that there might be a want of good feeling between East and West, but this apprehension is dissipated by the auspicious fact that prominent members of the elder Club have identified themselves with the promoters of the new one, and the meetings that have taken place have been characterised by a unity of purpose and friendliness of disposition on the part of all concerned which bodes not less well for the two associations than for the common cause of Chess.

[August, 1875.]

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A General Meeting of the Chess-playing members of the Hull Young People's Institute was held in June, at which the advisability of their forming themselves into a Chess Club was taken into consideration. Mr. W. Hanwell was voted to the chair, and he enlarged upon the desirability of that course being adopted. A Club was accordingly formed with Mr. J. Gregson for President; Mr. H. Stonehouse, Secretary; and a Committee composed of Messrs. W. Brown, G. Gresham, W. Hanwell, H. R. Philip, J. T. Palmer, and W. Steventon. Arrangements were made to meet for Chess practice on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. A Championship Tourney was also agreed upon, and this contest commenced on the 5th of July. We may observe that we shall be very happy to receive and include the particulars thereof in our record of Club Tournaments.

We learn from private sources that the increase of Chess-players which has taken place during the last six months in Hull is something quite remarkable. The Church Institute Chess Club has risen from half-a-dozen members to nearly *seventy*, while the newly-formed Young People's Club to which we have above referred is going on bravely. Our informant expresses a wish "that Chess may progress a thousandfold. It would find our young fellows something better to do in the evenings than attending music-halls."

The British Counties Chess Association, as is known, meet on the 2nd inst. at Glasgow, and its proceedings will be followed by the Chess world with much interest. More particularly shall we all want to know what will become of the Champion Cup. Mr. Burn has won it twice, and if again his foes yield their swords, then the fate of the trophy will no more hang in the balance, for the able Liverpool player will be entitled to take permanent possession of the same. Irrespective of the Cup, there will be four money prizes to be contested for in the first class—viz., £15, £5, £3, and £2. The second-class players will also compete for four prizes—i.e., £7, £4, £2, and £1; a like number of prizes for the third class—viz., £4, £2, £1 10s., and 12s. A fourth class is projected, dependent on funds and entries. There will also be a Handicap, with six prizes—to wit, £10, £4, £4, £2, £2, and £1. We presume this last competition is open to all comers, though it is not so specified in the programme. A unique feature of the meeting will be an International Match (England *v.* Scotland) for a prize of 10 guineas. On the English side the following entries have already been made—viz., Messrs. Burn, Wayte, Skipworth, Fisher, Ranken, Thorold, De Soyers, Martin, Minchin, Halford, and Archdale. The following entries have also been made on behalf of Scotland—viz., Messrs. Fraser, Walker, Lowson, Baxter, Spens, Jenkins, Hunter, and Grant. The above players have in fact entered for the Cup Tourney, but no doubt they will all take part in the International Match. Of entries in Class 2 we have only the following at present—viz.,

Messrs. Moffat, Newham, Murray, McArthur, and Macfie. There will be blindfold matches, for which Steinitz and Zukertort have been engaged. The idea is that putting their eyes in their pockets they should play a game against each other and also against five opponents. This is a free country, we hope, so we don't mind saying that we do not think much of this project. Each of their opponents must play two games simultaneously; that seems objectionable. Better we should have thought that the two German masters should play against each other one game blindfold, with no impediment in the shape of other opponents. That would be quite interesting. Afterwards, if a novelty be wanted, they might play blindfold and consulting against five of the strongest opponents that could be brought against them; that would be something worth talking about, and would add a pleasurable zest to the proceedings, whereas the scheme to which we are objecting seems cumbrous and heavy. We give our ideas for what they are worth—that is to say if they are worth anything, which we do not insist upon. Any way, we wish the meeting every success and fine weather.

On the 7th of July there was the usual monthly exhibition of Chess circumbilivagination at the City Club. Mr. Bird performed. There were 20 fierce foes in the field, of whom 17 bit the dust, but the remaining three successfully did their worst. The gentlemen who acted in this unamiable manner were Messrs. Bussy, Philp, and E. C. Rippin. The first-named gentleman, as the game which we publish shows, acted in a particularly obnoxious manner.

A red-letter day was the 10th of July, for it was the occasion of Mr. Gastineau's Summer Chess party. This is an event which any one who has the honour of his friendship looks forward to, and never fails to enjoy with the keenest pleasure. The popularity of the genial ex-President of the City Club is widely known, and is the just reward of a kind-hearted, generous, and sunny disposition. Every one who assembles under his roof feels that it is the host's pleasure that his guests should enjoy themselves as they best desire to. Nothing is expected of them save that they should do justice to the hospitality so liberally dispensed, and make themselves thoroughly at home. Upon the present occasion there were about 40 guests present, among whom may be enumerated Messrs. Lowenthal, Horwitz, Bird, Blackburne, Mac Donnell, Wisker, Potter, Duffy, Rabbeth, Ballard, Chappell, Down, F. W. Lord, Murton, &c. After luncheon there were a couple of toasts proposed by the host, one being "The City of London Club," responded to by that hale octogenarian, Mr. Murton, and "The Rooks Club," for whom Mr. Sutton replied. Mr. Gastineau's health was then given by Mr. Mac Donnell, who, being in his happiest vein of humour, kept the company fairly convulsed, after which a dispersal for the purpose of play took place some locating themselves in parlours, and other some in greenhouses, while two

or three disposed themselves in a certain arbour, where, as we have before observed, Oliver Goldsmith used, it is said, to take refuge and enjoy his pipe. The weather, though not brilliant, was fair enough considering the spitefulness of the clerk of the weather about that time, so that there was no necessity for the large party to be confined indoors, and it was possible to enjoy a stroll about the grounds. Altogether, everything conduced to an agreeable success, and, while declining to state what time in the morning it was that we came away ourselves, we feel justified in observing that the "black bat night," utterly annoyed, and unable to wait any longer, had flown before some of them went away. As usual, there was a special feature of the evening, and this time it took the form of a consultation game, conducted by Messrs. Lowenthal and Wisker against Messrs. Bird and Mac Donnell. This *partie*, which resulted in favour of the former pair, will be found elsewhere.

A General Meeting of the St. George's Chess Club was held on Friday, the 16th of July, the Earl of Dartrey in the chair. A resolution was passed expressing the regret of the members at the loss sustained in the death of Mr. Hampton, as likewise their condolence with his widow and family, after which the election of officers for the current year took place with the following result:—President, the Earl of Dartrey; Vice-Presidents, Lord Ravensworth and C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.; Hon. Secretary, W. A. Lindsay, Esq.; Committee, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Walden, Lord Randolph Churchill, M.P., Sir Ch. Rowley, Bart., Captain H. A. Kennedy, the Revs. J. Owen and W. Wayte, and Messrs. Ballard, Cochrane, Lowenthal, Medley, Salter, Strode, and Wyvill. We understand that the Club is in a highly-flourishing condition in all respects, which we are very glad to hear of, and we may be permitted to express the hope that it may find some means of utilising its social influence for the benefit of the common cause of Chess, without which an array of noble names is that, and nothing more, so far as the good of the game is concerned. We learn also that H.R.H. the Prince Leopold has become a member. We note the fact with pleasure. It is a kindly game, and can always give as much honour as it receives.

On the 21st of July Mr. Mac Donnell played 19 simultaneous games at the City Club. We believe this was the first occasion of his undertaking pedaneous Chess, but showing himself fully equal to the task, he convinced 15 of his opponents there was no balm in Gilead. Only two gentlemen went home decorated with laurels—to wit, Messrs. Stevens and Gicquel, while two others drew—viz., Messrs. Gastineau and Taylor.

We publish this month a review of Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn's collection by Mr. Blackburne. We desire to state that we take no responsibility for certain curious statements made by the reviewer anent Problem-composers. We consider them necessary

evils—we beg pardon, but we mean that, like wives, they must be put up with. Happy they who can do without either, but we cannot, that is to say, not without composers.

We have been favoured with a curious work in Italian, which bears the title *Soluzione Completa e Generale, mediante la Geometria di Situazione, del Problema Relativo alle Corse del Cavallo sopra qualunque Scacchiere*, which being interpreted means a complete and general solution, according to geometry and situation, of the problem of the Knight's tour over any board. This work, which is by Professor Paolo Volpicelli, is in fact an exhaustive and elaborate analysis, upon geometrical principles, of the movements of the Knight, and as well over the ordinary-sized Chessboard as upon a board of any other size. Years of labour must have been expended upon the production of this volume, consisting as it does of 400 pages quarto, and a critical examination of its contents would, we should say, consume months. It is, therefore, evident that, for the present at least, we can do no more than indicate its existence for the benefit of those possessing sufficient leisure to study its copious contents, which consist of tables, diagrams, and geometrical figurations. It is published at the *Typografia delle Belle Arti Piazza d'Aracoele*, Rome, Num. 9-12.

We are informed that the Littlehampton Chess Club is endeavouring to set on foot a Correspondence Club Tournament. The proposed plan is for eight clubs to join in a Tourney at an entrance fee of one guinea, and the proceeds—viz., £8 8s.—to be devoted to purchasing a cup, suitably inscribed, as a prize for the winning club. It may be that two or more Tourneys of eight clubs each could be formed, and of course the more the merrier. The idea is certainly a good one, and capable, we should say, of being carried to a practical issue. The entry of a club into such a contest would awaken great interest among the members. The fortunes of the games fought would be watched by them with anxiety; they would find pleasure in analysing the positions and seeing what could be done on their side. Any member suggesting a particularly good move which should affect the fortunes of the game would feel a justifiable gratification. The fortunate club which should win the trophy would have a substantial proof of its prowess to show such as could not be gainsayed. Whichever club wins the prize once keeps it, another satisfactory feature of the affair. Dr. Vines, the Hon. Sec. of the Littlehampton Chess Club, informs us that all communications addressed to him upon the subject will receive due attention. Address: Dr. Vines, Littlehampton.

The Committee of the City Club have reason to thank one of its private members for hitting upon a means of creating an object of interest and an inducement to practice upon the part of the weaker players of the club. The gentleman in question, Mr. Desvignes, offered a prize of a set of Staunton Chessmen and board

to be competed for in an even tournament of players of his own strength—viz., those of the 5th class. The idea has proved so attractive that 20 gentlemen have entered their names as competitors, and with the object of giving further encouragement it is probable that from other sources two more prizes will be added. At present the Tourney is conducted upon the pleasant system of no appointments being made. A disengaged competitor finds another in the room similarly circumstanced, and forthwith they play. There appear to be none of the impediments usually arising between players who think they have a reputation to maintain. Mysterious is it indeed to find how many adverse engagements always seem to hamper a player of any strength. As it is, the free and easy system adopted in the present Tourney seems to work exceedingly well, and a fair number of games have been played. The competitors are Messrs. Andrade, Block, Brunetti, Cutler, Desvignes, Ellerton, Garraway, Gastineau, Gicquel, Grace, Holeman, Ifould, Israel, Leon, Murton, Newman, Pizzi, Sonstadt, Tasker, and Taylor.

CLUB MATCHES AND TOURNAMENTS.

THE termination of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association Handicap Tournament should have been recorded by us last month. Mr. Thorold, who was in a class by himself, succeeded in winning the 1st Prize and Cup. He had to play 23 matches, and won them all, his score consisting of 46 games won and 5 lost. Mr. Minchin (2nd class) comes next with 21 matches won and 2 lost, he consequently taking 2nd Prize. Mr. Cook (2nd class) took the 3rd Prize, with 19 matches won and 3 lost; and the 4th Prize was carried off by Mr. Perry (3rd class) with a score of 15 matches won and 6 lost. A book on Chess, presented by Mr. J. W. Clarke, for the one playing the most games without taking a prize, was gained by Mr. Hutchins (6th class), who, out of 56 games played, won 25 games and lost 31. However, the table kindly supplied to us by Mr. W. Berry, the Vice-President, shows that the score made by Mr. Hunt (5th class) was equal to that of Mr. Hutchins, each also winning 10 matches as against 12 lost. We therefore presume that the tie was played off. The matches won and lost by the other competitors were as follow:—Mr. W. Berry (3rd class) 10 to 5; Mr. Hibbins (4th class) 11 to 10; Mr. Todd (5th class) 10 to 8; Mr. Cross (3rd class) 10 to 12; Mr. Boorne (3rd class) 9 to 4; Mr. Tibbits (3rd class) 9 to 6; Mrs. Vivian (4th class) 8 to 12; Mr. Tube (3rd class) 7 to 9; Mr. Hare (6th class) 7 to 12; Mr. Bunce (6th class) 6 to 12; Mr. Barber (5th class) 6 to 12; Mr. Holt (6th class) 6 to 14, with a few lesser scores. The Cup, a handsome trophy worth £5 10s., was presented by the President

(Rev. J. Greene, M.A.); it will have to be won twice before it can be retained.

On the 19th of June a friendly tilt took place between Hull and Grimsby. It was fought at the Church Institute of the former town, and was conducted on the one side by the following six members of the Institute Chess Club—viz., Messrs. Freeborough, Worrall, Farrow, Palmer, Dixon, and Gresham, whilst the rival town was represented by Messrs. Skipworth, Watson, Johnson, Parker, Guilliat, and G. Smith. The match showed in favour of Hull by 6 to 5, pending the result of the final game between Messrs. Skipworth and Gresham, the play in which was, consequently, watched with the greatest interest. In the end the reverend gentleman was victorious, whereby the scores were equalised, and the match drawn. Refreshment provided by the Institute Club followed, and afterwards some skirmishes followed, of which the home team won 8, lost 7, and 2 were unfinished. A return match, to take place at Grimsby during the present month, was expected to be arranged. We like to hear of these kind of things. Chess both gives and receives in a social gathering, and the old delusion that it is suitable only to the silent and selfish must soon be dissolved under the influence of these agreeable *réunions* in which every one takes part, and all feel an interest in what each is doing. The following is the pairing and score:—

Hull.	Won.	Grimsby.	Won.
E. F. Freeborough	2	H. Watson	0
G. Gresham	0	Rev. A. B. Skipworth	2
G. Worrall	2	C. Johnson	0
G. W. Farrow	1	J. Parker	1
J. T. Palmer (Sec.)	1	H. Guilliat	1
H. Dixon	0	G. Smith	2
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	6		6

A match between the International and Bermondsey Clubs commenced on the 19th of June, and being adjourned, was resumed on the 26th of the same month, when it terminated in favour of the Euston-road Club by the large majority of 10 to 5, with 3 draws, as shown by the following pairing and score:—

International	Won.	Bermondsey.	Won.
Mr. Healey	2	Mr. Beardsell	0
„ Pfahl	—	„ Dredge (2 draws)	—
„ Physick	1	„ J. J. Watts	1
„ Tarrant (Sec.)	1	„ Barker (Sec.)	1
„ Andrade	1	„ T. Holeman	1
„ Morris	1	„ Powell	1
„ Hill	1	„ Huttley (1 draw)	0
„ Grady	2	„ Gicquel	0
„ Moon	1	„ J. Holeman	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	10		5

On the 13th of July a match took place between 12 members of the Church Institute Chess Club of Hull and a similar number of

players from the Christian and Literary Institute of the same town. The contest took place in the Chess-room of the former Association, and resulted in favour of the Church Institute, who scored 13 games as against 7 lost, and with 4 draws. The pairing was by ballot, but by a curious chance the two Secretaries, Messrs. Palmer and Stonehouse, were drawn together. Under these circumstances, they, no doubt, felt bound to do their utmost on behalf of their respective Institutes, and the result was, that after two stubborn games, one lasting over 70 moves, the question which was "best man" remained undecided, for both parties were drawn. The following is the pairing and score:—

Church Institute.	Won.	Christian and Literary Institute.	Won.
J. T. Palmer (Sec.)	—	H. Stonehouse (Sec.) (2 draws)	—
J. Crake	2	M. E. Browne	0
G. W. Farrow	2	D. Herman	0
E. Freeborough	2	S. Dossor	0
J. Holmes	2	J. Thorpe	0
T. Palmer	2	J. Martin	0
J. Parker	2	S. Gilder	0
D. Sargent	1	P. Tucker	1
J. Dixon (1 draw)	0	R. H. Philip	1
W. Drury (1 draw)	0	G. J. Gresham	1
W. W. Bean	0	G. Ramsey	2
R. Morris	0	J. Gregson	2
	<hr/> 13		<hr/> 7

REVIEW.*

PROBLEM-composers are frightful bores, and are fast becoming an intolerable nuisance. You cannot now-a-days enter a Chess room or Club without some young and aspiring problemist persisting in showing you a position which he is pleased to call a problem. Though somewhat eccentric they are quite harmless, and, moreover, exhibit an unusual amount of forbearance. After, for instance, solving their stupid position in fewer minutes than it has taken weeks to construct, saying that it is weak and obvious—mere rubbish, or words to that effect, telling them that it is a feeble imitation of J. B., a fac-simile of Healey or some other well-known composer, strange to say, instead of knocking you down as any ordinary mortal would do, they, with a benevolent smile upon their face, offer you a cigar; and, still more remarkable, will take the first opportunity of setting up for your critical examination their latest, and, as they usually fancy, the finest and most difficult problem extant. Such, at any rate, is our experience.

But, however, let us turn to the more serious and interesting subject on hand, a collection of 101 problems, the joint production, at least we presume so, of Kohtz and Kockelkorn, two eminent foreign composers. We are informed by the authors that it is the only book of its kind which has been published in Germany for more than twenty years; also that most of the positions have appeared in the various Continental Chess journals. At first, we confess, our impressions were

* 101 *Ausgewählte Schachaufgaben*. Von J. Kohtz und C. Kockelkorn. Braunschweig: Verlog von O. Haering & Co. 1875.

somewhat unfavourable, for we found that it contained only *four* two-movers, none of which struck us as being extraordinary.

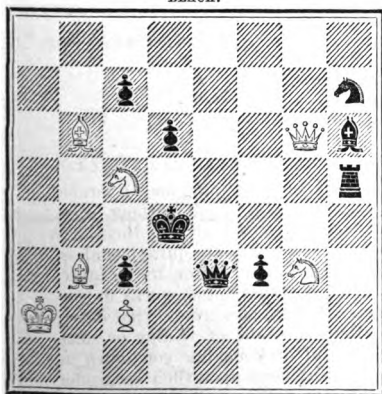
The first of the three-move problems, No. 5, is merely elementary ; the same may also be said of Nos. 8 and 10. Nos. 12 to 16 are letter problems, or as some one has aptly termed them, "nursery Chess."

We hardly know what to say with regard to Nos. 17 to 20. True, they demonstrate clearly that it is not always advantageous to Queen a Pawn. All the others are, perhaps, above the average of what one meets with every day. Nos. 9, 23, 25, and 29 we consider first-class. No. 26 we honour with a diagram. Although not so difficult as some of the others, yet it is an excellent specimen of the composers' general style of construction.

The four-movers can be very briefly dismissed, for, with the exception of Nos. 45 and 47, they are all really good problems. Nos. 49, 50, 51, 55, and 57 we consider especially fine.

The five-movers surpass anything that we have as yet seen. We are perfectly aware that many competent judges will not concur in this opinion. Some will discover all sorts of *flaws*, or what are termed "duals," while others will talk about "economy of force," or some such equally ridiculous nonsense. But, however, we have our own foolish ideas on problem construction. Nos. 70 and 72 are ordinary end-games, 74 is weak ; but Nos. 71, 73, 77, and 79 are superb. No. 75 is a most curious position, almost symmetrical in construction. The solution is also very quaint. No. 81 we consider the gem of the collection. We give it below. It is one of the competing problems in the French Tournay of 1865. Here we may observe, that, with this single exception, we have carefully abstained from giving any definite opinion on the 34 Tournay problems contained in this book.

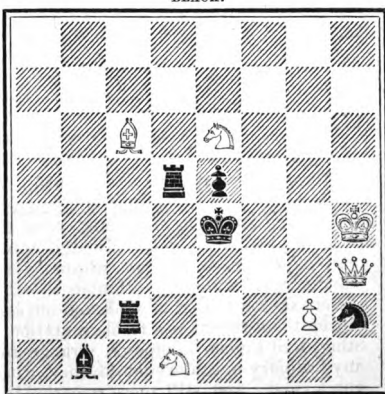
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in five moves.

Nos. 91 to 101 are self-mates, double checkmates, and other monstrosities. No doubt they are good, but we flatter ourselves that we are not so far gone as to examine them.

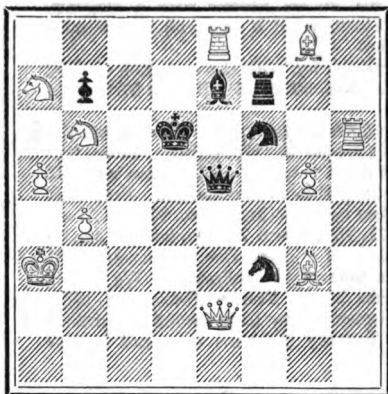
But here we must conclude. The problems, though somewhat heavy in construction, and lacking that pleasing variety we find in the compositions of our native and American contemporaries, are, nevertheless, taken on the whole, the finest we have hitherto seen. One word more remains to be said : the paper is good, the diagrams beautiful and clear.

J. H. BLACKBURNE.

PROBLEMS.

No. 169.—By E. E. HUMPHREYS.

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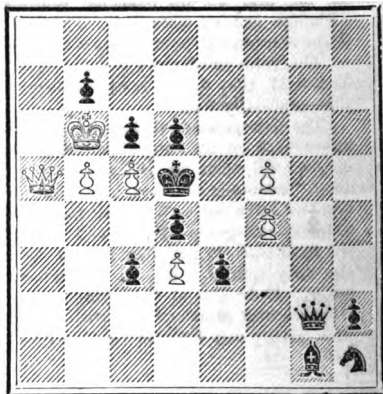


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 170.—By C. W. (of Sunbury.)

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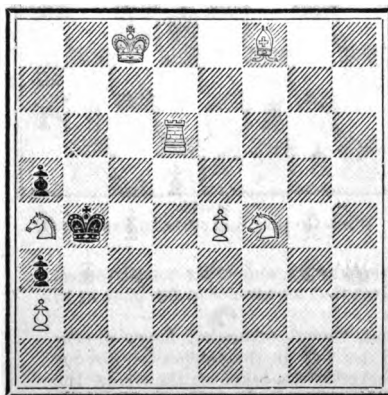


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 171.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.

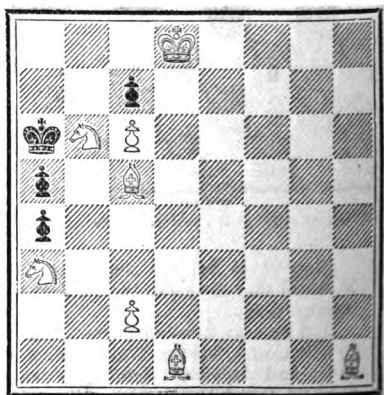


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 172.—By G. E. BARBIER.

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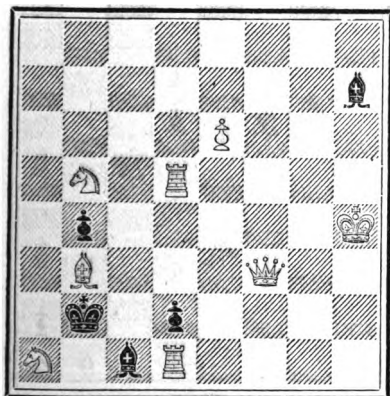
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 173.—By C. CALLANDER.

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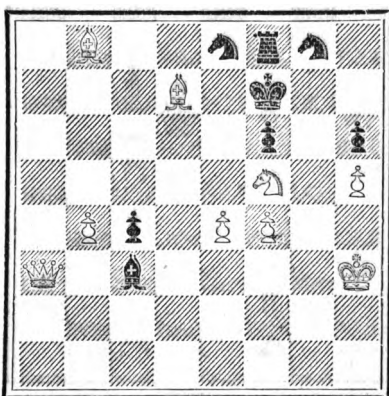


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 174.—By Sergeant-Major McARTHUR.

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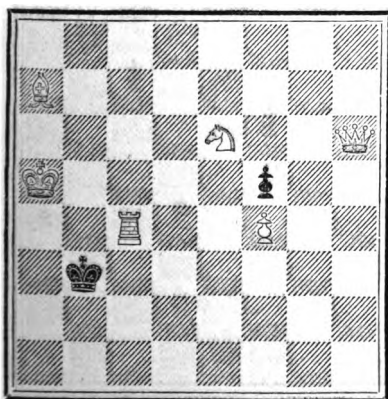


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 175.—By A. ROSENBAUM.

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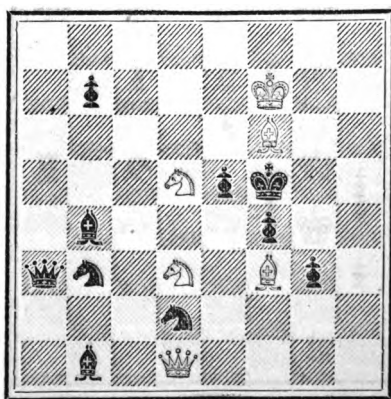


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 176.—By T. F. SMYTHE (of Melbourne)

BLACK.



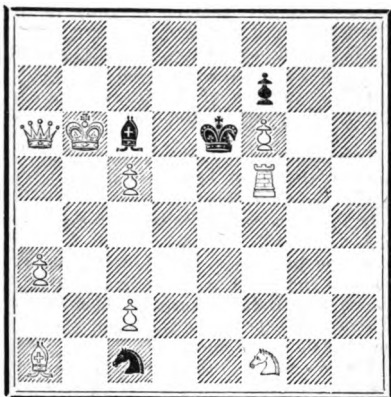
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 177.—By J. P. TAYLOR (Dalston).

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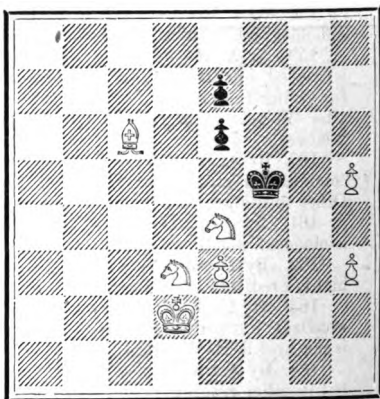


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 178.—By J. CAIRNS.

BLACK.

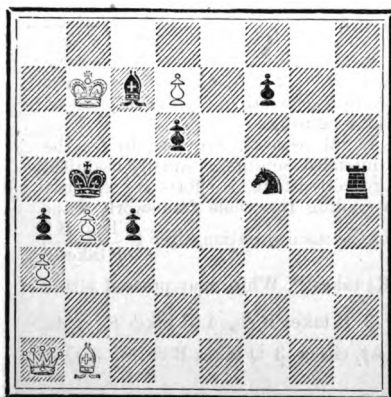


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 179.—By G. W. FARROW.

BLACK.

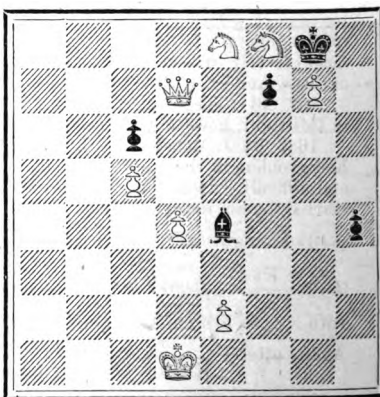


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 180.—By P. K. (of Wurtemberg.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE JULY NUMBER.

157. By C. Callander. 1 Kt to Q Kt 7. A satisfactory specimen of its class. If not specially difficult it is perfectly constructed, both as regards economy of power and complete freedom from flaws of any kind.

158. By T. G. Hart. 1 B to Q R 6. Equally commendable with the preceding on the score of accuracy and finish, and perhaps slightly superior in point of difficulty, while inferior in beauty.

159. By A. Rosenbaum. 1 Q to K Kt 7. Good and perfectly correct. There is, indeed, but little to choose between this trio of 2-movers, and the only reason for giving the palm to No. 157 is the comparative freedom of the Black King after White's 1st move. This feature invariably adds greatly to the beauty of any 2-mover.

160. By J. W. Abbott. 1 Q to Q Kt 2. Ingenious and rather uncommon, the combination of all four Rooks in the centre of the board being seldom seen. Other solutions, though strongly threatened, are cleverly avoided.

161. By A. W. Cooper. 1 B to B 7. Tolerably pretty, but White's 1st move is obvious, and Black's helplessness too great.

162. By Deesa (a lady). 1 Q to Kt 5. As the production of a lady this is highly creditable, both as regards elegance of idea and accuracy of construction.

163. By C. Moriau. 1 B to Q R 8. The idea embodied in this problem is excellent, but unfortunately it is also not a little hackneyed. Its treatment here is not unskilful, although the position is somewhat ugly and constrained.

164. By J. Stonehouse. 1 Kt to Q B 5. Pretty enough in the main variation, but in other respects rather weak and afflicted with duals.

165. By S. H. Thomas. 1 B to K B 7. A very good problem, rich in elegant variations. It must be noted, however, that in answer to 4 first moves by Black—(viz., B to K R 6—a reply both attacking and defensive—B to K Kt 5, B to Q B sq, and R to K R sq)—White has two ways of mating; in the first three cases by 2 R takes P ch, 3 B to K 6 or Kt 6 discovering mate, or 2 Kt to Kt 6 ch, and 3 Q to Q B 8 mate; in the last instance by 2 Q takes B ch, 3 Q to Kt 3 mate, or 2 Kt takes P ch, 3 P mates. These duals are doubtless inevitable, and are noted here by way of comparison with other problems in this and former numbers. In spite of such drawbacks, the general merits of 165 render it the best of the regular 3-movers this month.

166. By F. C. Collins. 1 R takes P. Self-mates in only 3 moves are usually too easy of solution to be of much value. Here, however, is a capital exception to this general rule. The first move is subtle and ingenious, and the after-development cleverly carried out. It is difficult fairly to weigh the comparative merits of ordinary and sui mates. For this reason I bracket Nos. 165 and 166 for honours.

167. By John Crum. 1 K to B 8th. More like a catch than a problem. Viewed in this light, however, it is certainly quaint and amusing.

168. By J. Menzies. 1 B to Q B 5th. In all respects, *saves one*, by far the best problem in the number. The author's intended solution is equally beautiful and difficult. It is, therefore, much to be regretted that his efforts are seriously marred by an inaccuracy which, besides pervading the whole framework of the position, might easily have been avoided. In the main variation, after 1 B to B 5

B takes B
2 Q to Kt sq, should Black now play 2 Kt takes P, White may proceed either

with 3 Q to K 4 ch, 4 Q takes Kt mate, or 3 R takes B ch, 4 R takes Kt mate.

Again after 1 $\frac{Q \text{ takes P}}{K \text{ takes R}}$, 2 $\frac{Q \text{ takes P}}{Kt \text{ takes P}}$ (A), either 3 Q takes B ch, or 3 Q to

4 K ch will answer. (A) If Black here try 2 $\frac{Kt \text{ to R 2nd}}{Kt \text{ to R 2nd}}$, White has three

ways of attack (two as above), and in addition, 3 R takes B, 4 Kt or Q mates. The root of this evil lies in the unprotected state of the Black Q B after the

removal of the Black Kt. To all appearance the simple addition of a Black Pawn at K R 2 would have made this problem as sound as it is otherwise excellent.

SUMMARY.

The best 2-mover, 157.

„ 3-movers, 165 and 166.

4-mover, solely on the score of accuracy, 167.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

White.	No. 157.	Black.
1 Kt to Kt 7.	No. 158.	
1 B to R 6.	No. 159.	
1 Q to K Kt 7.	No. 160.	1 R to Kt 6
1 Q to Q Kt 2		1 Kt to B 3
2 R from B 5 to Q 5, mating next move.	No. 161.	
1 B to B 7	No. 162.	1 P to K 4
2 Q to K B 5 (ch), and Kt mates.		If 1 B to K 4
1 Q to Kt 5		1 Q takes P
2 Q to K 3, and mates next move.	No. 163.	
2 Q takes B (ch), and B mates.	No. 164.	1 K to K 4
1 B to R 8		2 B takes Q
2 Q to Kt 7, and next move mates.		If 1 R to B sq
1 Kt to B 5	No. 165.	1 K takes Kt
2 Q to K 7 (ch)		2 K takes P
3 B mates.		If 1 Kt to Q B 4
2 Q to K 7, &c.		1 B to K 2
1 B to B 7		2 K takes R
2 Kt takes P (ch)		3 K takes Q, dis mate-
3 B mates.		If 1 Kt to B 2
2 Q takes P (ch), and Kt mates.	No. 166.	2 K takes R
1 R takes P		3 Kt takes R, mate.
2 Kt to B 3 (dis ch)		1 Q takes B (ch)
3 Q to K 5 (ch)		2 B to K 2 (dbl ch)
2 R to K B 5 ch	No. 167.	
3 R to Q 5 (ch)		1 B takes B
1 K to B 8		2 B takes R
2 K takes Q	No. 168.	
3 K takes B, and mates next move.		
1 B to B 5		
2 Q to Kt sq		
3 R to Kt 5, and mates accordingly.		

Three fine games from Mr. Bird's volume of *Chess Masterpieces*, which, through his courtesy, we are enabled to place before our readers. This book, which contains upwards of 150 games, can now be ordered of the publishers, Messrs. Dean and Son, 160A, Fleet-street, E.C. The price is 2s. 6d. cloth, or gilt 3s. 6d.

GAME 146.

BIRD and BODEN.

KING'S BISHOP'S OPENING.

Ordinary Game.

BODEN. (White.)
 1 P to K 4
 2 B to Q B 4
 3 P to Q 4
 4 Q takes P
 5 Q to K 3
 6 Q Kt to B 3
 7 Q to K Kt 3
 8 Q B to K Kt 5
 9 Castles Q R
 10 K B to K 2
 11 P to K B 4
 12 K B to B 3
 13 P to K R 4
 14 K Kt to K 2
 15 P to K 5
 16 B takes Q B
 17 P to K B 5
 18 P to K 6 (b)
 19 Kt to K B 4
 20 Kt to Kt 6 ch
 21 R P takes P dis ch
 22 P takes Kt
 23 K to Kt sq
 24 Q takes Kt P
 25 P to K B 6
 26 P to K B 7
 27 R takes B ch
 28 R to K R sq
 29 Q takes R
 30 Kt to K 4
 31 Kt to Kt 5 ch

BIRD. (Black.)
 1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to K B 3
 3 P takes P
 4 Kt to Q B 3
 5 P to Q Kt 3
 6 B to Q B 4
 7 Castles
 8 R to K sq
 9 Q Kt to R 4
 10 K B to K 2 (a)
 11 Q B to Kt 2
 12 K to R sq
 13 P to Q B 4
 14 Q R to Q B sq
 15 Kt to K Kt sq
 16 Q Kt takes B
 17 P to K B 3
 18 P to Q 3
 19 P takes B
 20 P takes Kt
 21 Kt to R 3
 22 B to Kt 4 ch
 23 B takes R P (c)
 24 K R to K 2
 25 Q to K sq
 26 Q to K B sq
 27 P takes R
 28 K R takes K P
 29 K to R 2
 30 R to B 2 (d)
 Resigns.

And mates in two moves.

- (a) To prevent White's threatening move of P to K 5.
- (b) Offering to win the Q by Q R takes P.
- (c) If P takes R P, Black plays R takes P ch and then Q R to K R with a won game.
- (d) Full of fine points and interest.

GAME 147.

BIRD and BODEN.

COZIO Co. ATTACK.

Ordinary Game.

BIRD. (White.)

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

BODEN. (Black.)

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

White.
 44 Q takes K B P ch
 45 B takes K Kt P
 46 R takes Q
 47 K to B 3
 48 Q R to K B 4
 49 Q R to K B 8 ch
 50 P to Q B 4
 51 P to Q Kt 5
 52 K to B 2
 53 Q R to K B 6
 54 K R to Q 6
 55 P to Q Kt 6 ch
 56 K R takes B
 57 R to Q Kt 5

Black.
 44 Q takes Q
 45 Q takes B
 46 Q R to Kt 8 ch
 47 K R to K sq
 48 K R to K 2
 49 K to B 2
 50 P to Q B 4 (g)
 51 P to Q R 3
 52 Q R to K R 8
 53 Q R to K R 4 (h)
 54 B to R 4
 55 B takes P
 56 P to R 4
 Resigns.

- (a) If Kt takes P Black plays Q to K B 4, with a most dangerous attack.
 (b) To enable him to win the K P with safety after the advance of Q R P.
 (c) If P to K B 5 instead, White can check with B, and then move R to Q 7.
 (d) Threatening R to R 7, &c. At this juncture, if Black, instead of Q to K 4, play R to R 7 (ch), White takes R with Kt, but on R retaking plays K to Kt sq safely; for if he took the second Rook, Black would mate in six moves very neatly.
 (e) This and White's next move are beautifully planned to save the game.
 (f) Threatening mate at Kt 8.
 (g) This and Black's next move or two are so thoughtless as to lose the game. He had only to play B to Q 5 to obtain a position equal to his opponent's.
 (h) Utterly inconsiderate. P takes P might still leave a draw.

GAME 148.

EVANS.

BIRD and MAC DONNELL.

Ordinary Game.

MAC DONNELL. (White).

1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to K B 3
 3 B to B 4
 4 P to Q Kt 4
 5 P to Q B 3
 6 Castles
 7 P to Q 4
 8 P takes P
 9 B to Q Kt 5
 10 B takes Kt
 11 Kt to B 3
 12 Q B to K 3
 13 Q Kt to K 2
 14 Q to Kt 3
 15 Q to B 2

BIRD. (Black.)

1 P to K 4
 2 Kt to Q B 3
 3 B to B 4
 4 B takes Kt P
 5 B to B 4
 6 P to Q 3
 7 P takes P
 8 B to Kt 3
 9 K to B sq
 10 P takes B
 11 Q B to Kt 5
 12 Kt to K 2
 13 Q to Q 2
 14 Q to K 3
 15 Q B takes Kt

P

White.

16 P takes B
 17 Kt to Kt 3
 18 K to R sq
 19 Kt to K 2
 20 Kt to K Kt sq
 21 P to K B 4
 22 P takes P
 23 P to K B 3
 24 Q to Kt 3 (b)
 25 Q takes Kt
 26 Q to Q B 3
 27 Kt to K 2
 28 P to K B 5
 29 Kt to K B 4
 30 Q R to Q sq
 31 Kt to Q 5
 32 Kt takes Q B P
 33 Kt to Q 5
 34 R to K Kt sq
 35 Q R to K sq
 36 R to K Kt 4
 37 Kt to Q B 7
 38 Kt to K 6
 39 P takes R
 40 P to K B 4

Black.

16 Q R to K sq
 17 P to K R 4
 18 P to R 5
 19 Q to R 6
 20 Q to Q 2
 21 P to Q B 4 (a)
 22 Q to Q B 3
 23 Kt to K B 4
 24 Kt takes B
 25 B takes P
 26 R to R 3
 27 R to Kt 3
 28 R to K B 3
 29 Q R to K 4
 30 Q to R 5
 31 R to K R 3
 32 K to Kt sq
 33 P to R 6
 34 K to R 2 (c)
 35 P to K B 3
 36 Q takes R P
 37 Q to K B 7
 38 R takes Kt
 39 R to Kt 3 (d)
 Black mates in two *moves*.

NOTES BY MR. BODEN.

- (a) This and the succeeding move improve Black's game.
 (b) It is evident the Kt cannot be taken with advantage.
 (c) Taking the R with the B would not be good.
 (d) An unanswerable *coup*—the ending is very pretty and instructive.

GAME 149.

Played by correspondence between Messrs. A. Hood, of Wroxeter, Ontario, Canada, and J. H. Hood, of Balsall, near Coventry.

Centre Gambit.

White.

Mr. A. Hood.

1 P to K 4
 2 P to Q 4
 3 B to Q B 4
 4 K Kt to B 3
 5 B to K Kt 5 (a)
 6 Castles
 7 P to Q R 3

Black.

Mr. J. H. Hood.

1 P to K 4
 2 P takes P
 3 Q Kt to B 3
 4 B to B 4
 5 K Kt to K 2
 6 Castles
 7 P to Q R 3 (b)

White.	Black.
8 Q Kt to Q 2	8 P to Q 3
9 P to R 3	9 Kt to K 4
10 B to R 2	10 B to R 2
11 Kt to R 4 (c)	11 P to Q 6
12 P to B 3	12 P to R 3
13 Q to R 5	13 B to K 3 (d)
14 B takes Kt	14 Q takes B
15 P to Q Kt 3 (e)	15 Q to B 3
16 Q R to B sq	16 B to Kt 5 (f)
17 P takes B	17 P to K Kt 3
18 Kt takes P	18 P takes Kt
19 Q takes R P	19 Kt takes P
20 P to Kt 4 dis ch	20 R to B 2
21 P to K 5 (g)	21 P takes P
22 B takes R ch	22 Q takes B
23 Q to R 4	23 Q to K B 5
24 Kt to B 3	24 R to K B sq (h)
25 Q R to K sq (i)	25 P to K 5
26 Kt to Q 4	26 P to Q 7
27 R to K 2	27 B takes Kt
28 P takes B	28 P to K 6 (j)
29 P to B 3	29 P to K Kt 4 (k)
30 Q to R 5	30 K to Kt 2
31 P to Kt 3 (l)	31 Q takes B P
32 Q takes P ch	32 K to R 2
33 Q to R 5 ch (m)	33 Kt to R 3
34 Q takes Q	34 R takes Q
35 R to Q sq	35 Kt to Kt 5
36 K to Kt 2 (n)	36 R to B 7 ch
37 R takes R .	37 Kt takes R

And White resigns (o).

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) We are informed that this is a favourite continuation with many of the Canadian players.

(b) Mr. Hood seems to think that he was over-cautious here, but the move appears to us sound and advisable.

(c) 11 Q to K 2 would seem better. The move made allows Black to play P to Q 6 with advantage.

(d) Black, in the exercise of his discretion, refuses to take the Bishop. We can scarcely blame him. The capture would have led him into all kinds of uncertainties arising from White's reply of Q Kt to B 3. We had some idea of presenting our readers with a page or so of variations upon that point. We are afraid, however, they would have looked the gift horse in the mouth. The only course for Black after 13 P takes B, 14 Q Kt to B 3, would be 14 P to Q 4, &c. All other roads lead to the City of Destruction.

(e) We sympathise with White wishing to preserve his B, for otherwise he has no hope of getting up any attack, and he is still minus the Gambit Pawn.

(f) An ingenious conception. Mr. J. H. Hood, however, here, with great

modesty (it is an excellent and unusual thing in Chess-players), disclaims having at this point clearly seen the consequence of his opponent's check by discovery further on.

(g) Clearly a miscalculation. White probably intended to follow up with Kt to K 4, not seeing that Black, in that case, could play Q takes B P with advantage.

(h) Black, though the exchange behind (for a Pawn), has a very hopeful position.

(i) To Queen's square may seem more natural, but Black's replication would be Kt takes B P, followed, if Q takes Q, by Kt takes R dis ch, &c.

(j) Vigorously played all this.

(k) This move would appear to be necessary, for White threatens R to Q sq.

(l) A skilful move, but Black betters it.

(m) If 33 Q to K 7 ch, K to Kt 3, 34 Q to K 6 ch, K to R 4, and we then hear the Raven, for of what use 35 R to R 2 ch, Kt takes R, 36 Q to K 5 ch, R to B 4, 37 Q to R 8 ch (Q takes R ch is useless), K to Kt 5, 38 Q to Kt 7 ch, K to R 6, 39 Q to R 7 ch, Q to R 4, &c.? Besides, Black has other ways of replying to 33 Q to K 7 ch.

(n) He has no means of saving the game.

(o) Each side in this very interesting game displays much foresight, courage, and ingenuity. Their errors, also, are those of a good style. Such sparkling play on both sides, together with the successful brilliancy of the victor in the final manipulation of his position, is such as to have taken us very much by surprise.

GAME 150.

A vivacious skirmish between Messrs. Mac Donnell and Bird.

Allgaier Gambit.

White.	Black.
Rev. G. A. MAC DONNELL.	Mr. BIRD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 K Kt to B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K R 4	4 P to Kt 5
5 Kt to K 5	5 P to K R 4
6 B to B 4	6 Kt to K R 3
7 P to Q 4	7 P to Q 3
8 Kt to Q 3	8 P to B 6
9 P takes P	9 B to K 2
10 B to K 3	10 B takes R P ch
11 K to Q 2	11 P takes P
12 Q takes P	12 B to Kt 5
13 Q to K B 4	13 Kt to Q B 3
14 Kt to Q B 3 (a)	14 Kt takes Q P
15 B takes Kt	15 B to Kt 4
16 B takes R	16 B takes Q ch
17 Kt takes B (b)	17 Q to Kt 4 (c)
18 Kt to Q 5	18 Kt to Kt sq (d)
19 Q R to K Kt sq	19 Q to K R 3
20 R takes B	Resigns (e).

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) Intending the subsequent sacrifice of the Queen.
 (b) White evidently comes out best. He has obtained a Rook and two minor pieces for the Queen, and his forces are well posted.
 (c) Not satisfactory. 17 P to Q B 3 would seem indispensable here.
 (d) "Not to put too fine a point on it," he has a lost game, for if K to Q 2, 19 B to B 6, Q to Kt sq, 20 B to R 4 (or B 3), or Kt takes R P, or Q R to K Kt sq, and where is he?
 (e) If he take the B he loses his Q, and if he Castles still he loses his Q by 21 R takes R P.

GAME 151.

One of twenty simultaneous games played by Mr. Bird at the City of London Chess Club on the 7th of July, 1875:—

Scotch Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. BIRD.	Mr. BUSSY.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to Q 4	3 P takes P
4 B to Q B 4	4 Kt to B 3 (a)
5 Q to K 2	5 P to Q 3
6 P to K R 3	6 Q to Q 2 (b)
7 B to Q Kt 5	7 P to Q R 3
8 B to R 4	8 P to Q Kt 4
9 B to Kt 3	9 B to K 2
10 P to Q R 4	10 P to Kt 5
11 P to R 5	11 P to Q 4 (c)
12 B to R 4	12 P takes P
13 Kt to K 5	13 Kt takes Kt
14 B takes Q (ch)	14 B takes B (d)
15 B to Kt 5 (e)	15 P to Q 6
16 P takes P	16 Kt takes P ch
17 K to Q sq	17 Castles (K R)
18 Kt to Q 2	18 B to Kt 4
19 B takes Kt	19 B takes B (f)
20 Q to K 3	20 K R to K sq
21 K to B 2	21 Q R to Q sq
22 K R to Q sq	22 B to Q 5
23 Q to Kt 5	23 P to K B 3
24 Q to Kt 3	24 B takes B P
25 Q to R 2	25 P to K 6
26 Kt to B 3	26 P to K 7
27 R to K sq	27 Kt takes R ch
28 Kt takes Kt	28 R to Q 8 (g)
29 R takes R	29 B to R 5 ch (h)
Resigns.	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) This move yields a position also arising in the Two Knights' Defence —e.g., 1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to Q B 3, 3 B to B 4, Kt to K B 3, 4 P to Q 4, P takes P. It seems to bring about an even game.

(b) B to K 2 is better here.

(c) We assume that this move is made with the intention of making the valorous sacrifice of the Queen for two minor pieces, which takes place three moves later on, and in order to get as much thereof as possible. Mr. Bussy would, of course, see that the intended move of B to R 5 must be pregnant with mischief, and would, no doubt, be pleased that the sacrifice of his chief piece should seem in the present instance due rather to an imaginative ingenuity awakened by danger than to an unbridled brilliancy inspired by a distaste of sobriety.

(d) It is but seldom a player gets such a hopeful position after giving up the Queen for only two minor pieces and two Pawns. Of course great care will now be requisite lest the opponent have an opportunity of sacrificing his Queen with effect.

(e) We fancy it would have been better to have Castled here, even at the expense of the "exchange."

(f) Mr. Bussy could, of course, have won the Queen here, but it does not pay to sell in a cheap market and buy in a dear one.

(g) All this has been very ably played.

(h) Mr. Bussy having made the best use of the resources of his fine position, now scores a well-deserved victory.

GAME 152.

One of ten blindfold games played at the City of London Chess Club on the 9th of June, 1875.

King's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Herr ZUKERTORT.	Major MARTIN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 K Kt to B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 B to Kt 2
5 P to Q 4	5 P to K R 3
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3
7 P to Q B 3	7 Q Kt to B 3
8 P to K Kt 3	8 P to Kt 5
9 Kt to R 4	9 P to B 6
10 Kt to R 3	10 K Kt to K 2
11 Kt takes P	11 P to Q 4 (a)
12 P takes P	12 K Kt takes P at Q 4
13 Kt to R 4	13 Q Kt to K 2
14 Q Kt to B 2	14 B to K 3
15 B takes Kt (b)	15 Q takes B
16 Kt to K 3	16 Q to Q 2
17 Q to Q 3	17 Castles Q R (c)
18 Kt from R 4 to B 5 (d)	18 Kt takes Kt
19 Kt takes Kt	19 B to B sq

White.	Black.
20 B to Q 2	20 P to Q B 4
21 Q R to B sq	21 K to Kt sq
22 Q to K 4	22 P to K R 4
23 B to K 3 (e)	23 B takes Kt
24 Q takes B	24 Q takes Q
25 R takes Q	25 P takes P
26 B takes P	26 R to R 2
27 Q R to K B sq	27 R to Q 2
28 R to K sq	28 B to K 2 (f)
29 R from B 5 to K 5	29 B to B 3
30 R to K 8 ch	30 B to Q sq
31 R from K sq to K 4 (g)	31 P to Kt 3
32 B to B 6	Resigns.

• NOTES BY A. BURN, JUN.

(a) Black's only chance was to take the Kt. The move made enables White to equalise the forces with the better position.

(b) Having such superiority of position, we should have preferred playing a waiting game by retiring the B to Q 3.

(c) Black should have played P to Q B 4 here, and he might possibly have come off with a drawn game.

(d) This move, either forcing Black to exchange off all the pieces he has in the field, or compelling him to retreat, virtually decides the game.

(e) White might now have won the exchange by Q to K 5 (ch), followed, if Black interposed the B at Q 3, by the exchange of pieces and B to K B 4; but the blindfold player having the game in hand was probably right in avoiding unnecessary complications.

(f) B to Q 3 would have been better,

(g) Ingenious. Herr Zukertort finishes off the end game with as much precision as if he had the board before him.

GAME 153.

As a specimen of Colonial Chess we print the following little game, which was played at the Melbourne Chess Club, between Messrs. Burns and Lulman, the former conceding the odds of the Queen's Knight. The moves are from the *Leader*:—

Remove White's Q Kt.

King's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. BURNS.	Mr. LULMAN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 B to Kt 2
5 P to Q 4	5 P to Q 3
6 Castles	6 P to K R 3
7 P to Q B 3	7 Kt to K 2

White.
 8 Q to Kt 3 (a)
 9 P to K R 4
 10 P takes P
 11 Q to B 2
 12 P to K 5
 13 B to Q 3
 14 P to K Kt 3
 15 Q to R 2
 16 B takes P
 17 Kt to R 4
 18 R takes B
 19 Kt takes Kt
 20 R takes P

Black.
 8 Castles
 9 Kt to Kt 3
 10 P takes P
 11 P to Q B 3 (b)
 12 P to Q 4
 13 K to R 2 (c)
 14 B to R 6 (d)
 15 P to Kt 5
 16 B to R 3 (e)
 17 B takes B
 18 Kt to Q 2 (f)
 19 P takes Kt
 Resigns (g)

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) A quiet development of position is no sign of weakness on the part of an odds-giver, and perhaps it yields a larger percentage of success against capable receivers than the fancy style. How often does a premature attack, like a hot-house plant, bloom brilliantly for awhile and then wither away!

(b) He should have played P to Kt 5, followed by Q to R 5.

(c) Black is in difficulties, and appears to have no good move at his disposal.

(d) Strange what a bad game he has. We really do not know what to recommend for him.

(e) Probably the best move he has.

(f) He should rather have played K to Kt 2, followed if Kt to B 5 ch by K to Kt sq.

(g) A good specimen of Australian play. Is there no chance of a match between Messrs. Burns and Fisher? Such a contest would be very interesting, for the former gentleman has a high reputation over here.

GAME 154.

The following two games were played in the first match between Messrs. Thorold and Minchin:—

King's Gambit.

White.
 THOROLD.
 1 P to K 4
 2 P to K B 4
 3 Kt to K B 3
 4 B to B 4
 5 Castles
 6 P to Q 4
 7 P to B 3
 8 P to K, Kt 3 (a)
 9 P takes P
 10 R to B 2
 11 B takes B P ch (c)
 12 Kt takes Kt P
 13 K takes Q

Black.
 MINCHIN.
 1 P to K 4
 2 P takes P
 3 P to K Kt 4
 4 B to Kt 2
 5 P to Q 3
 6 P to K R 3
 7 Q to K 2
 8 P takes P (b)
 9 B to R 6
 10 Q Kt to Q 2
 11 Q takes B
 12 Q takes R (ch)
 13 P takes Kt

White.	Black.
14 B takes P (d)	14 K Kt to B 3
15 Kt to Q 2	15 Castles Q R
16 Q to R 4	16 Q R to B sq
17 K to K 3	17 K to Kt sq
18 P to B 4 (e)	18 B to Kt 7
19 P to B 5	19 P takes P
20 B takes Kt	20 Kt takes B
21 R to Q B sq	21 P takes P (ch)
22 K to Q 3	22 R to R 6
23 Q takes Q P	23 R takes P (ch)
24 K to B 2	24 Kt takes P
25 Q to Q 7	25 Kt takes Kt
26 K to Q sq	26 B to B 6 (ch)
27 K to K sq	And Black wins (f)

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) This mode of attack is not effective when Black's Queen is already developed, defending K B 2nd.

(b) I would prefer, even here, the usual continuation, beginning with P to Kt 5.

(c) With the Queen's flank totally undeveloped, this combination, which wins the Queen for the three pieces in action, must result in a Pyrrhus victory.

(d) White has now a slight numerical superiority, but the exposed position of his King must prove fatal, as the attack is now altogether in Black's hands.

(e) An eccentric manoeuvre which precipitates his defeat.

(f) Black remains after 27 R to Kt 8 ch, 28 K takes Kt, B to R 3 ch, with two Rooks and two Bishops against the Queen.

GAME 155.

English Opening.

White.	Black.
Mr. MINCHIN.	Mr. THOROLD.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to K 3	2 P to K B 4
3 P to Q R 3	3 K Kt to B 3
4 P to K Kt 3 (a)	4 Q Kt to B 3 (b)
5 P to Q 4	5 P to K R 4
6 B to Kt 2	6 P to K R 5
7 Q Kt to B 3	7 P takes P
8 B P takes P (c)	8 P to Q 4
9 P takes P	9 P takes P
10 Q to Kt 3 (d)	10 Kt to Q R 4
11 Q to R 4 ch	11 P to B 3
12 Kt takes P	12 Kt takes Kt
13 B to Q 2	13 Kt takes P
14 B takes Kt at Q R 5 (e)	14 Kt takes B ch
15 K to B 2	15 Q to Q 4

White.
 16 Kt to B 3
 17 Kt takes P
 18 Kt to B 3
 19 Kt to K 5
 20 P takes P

Black.
 16 P to K Kt 4
 17 P to B 5
 18 B to K Kt 5
 19 Kt to K 6 (f)
 20 Q to K Kt 7 ch, and mates
 next move.

NOTES BY G. A. MAC DONNELL.

(a) Decidedly a bad move, opening up as it does a comparatively useless square for the Bishop, and limiting the action of the K B P and Q P, as when they are both played the K P will be very weak.

(b) Weak. P to Q B 4 ought to precede this move.

(c) A surprisingly bad move for so good a player as Mr. Minchin to make. The K P's troubles now commence, and its position is almost defenceless. White ought to have taken with K R P.

(d) I find this to be perfectly sound. Perhaps Black's best reply is Kt to K 2.

(e) A fatal blunder that spoils an otherwise very pretty combination. He ought to have captured the other Kt, in which case Black's best move is probably B to K 3, and the game would be about even.

(f) Mr. Thorold's end-play is here, as it is usually, all excellent. He wastes not a move, and winds up the game very prettily.

GAME 156.

Played at Mr. Gastineau's Chess party on the 10th of July, 1875, by Messrs. Lowenthal and Wisker in consultation against Messrs. Bird and Mac Donnell. The moves have already appeared in the *Sportsman*.

Scotch Gambit.

White.
 Messrs. LOWENTHAL and
 WISKER.

1 P to K 4
 2 K Kt to B 3
 3 P to Q 4
 4 Kt takes P
 5 B to K 3
 6 P to Q B 3
 7 Kt to Q 2
 8 Q to K 2 (b)
 9 P takes Kt
 10 P to B 3 (d)
 11 R to B sq (e)
 12 P to Q R 3
 13 R to B 5
 14 Q takes B
 15 B to Q 3
 16 R to Q B sq
 17 P takes P

Black.
 Messrs. BIRD and MAC
 DONNELL.

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

White.	Black.
18 Castles	18 P to B 3
19 R to K B 3	19 B to K 3
20 R to Kt 3	20 Q to K sq
21 Q to Q B 2 (h)	21 R to Q sq
22 R to B sq	22 Q to Q 2
23 R to B 4 (i)	23 R to B 2
24 P to Q 5	24 P takes P
25 P takes P (k)	25 Kt takes P (l)
26 B takes P ch	26 K to R sq (m)
27 R to Q 4 (n)	27 Kt takes B
28 R takes Q	28 Kt takes Q
29 R takes R ch	29 K takes B
30 R to Q B 3	30 Kt to R 8
31 R to Q sq	31 Kt to Kt 6
32 R to Q 6 (o)	32 R to K 2
33 R to K 3	33 Kt to B 4
34 P to Q Kt 4	34 R to Q B 2
35 P takes Kt	35 B to B 2
36 R to Q B 3	36 B to K sq
37 K to B 2	37 K to Kt 3
38 K to K 3	38 B to B 3
39 K to B 2	39 K to B 2
40 P to Kt 4	40 P to K Kt 3
41 P to K R 4	41 B to R 8
42 R to Q sq	42 B to K 5
43 K to K 3	43 B to Kt 7
44 K to B 4	44 K to Kt 2
45 R to Q 2	45 B to R 8
46 R to B sq	46 B to B 3
47 R to K sq (p)	47 B to Kt 4
48 R to Q 8	48 B to B 3 (q)
49 R to Q 6	49 B to Kt 4
50 K R to K 6	50 R to B 2 (r)
51 R to Q 8	51 B to B 5
52 K R to K 8	52 R to B 2
53 P to R 5	53 P to Kt 4 ch
54 K to B 3	54 B to B 2
55 R to Q B 8 (s)	55 R to Q 2
56 K R to Q 8	56 R to K 2
57 P to B 6	57 P takes P
58 R takes P	58 B to K 3
59 K R to Q 6	59 K to B 2
60 R takes B	60 R takes R
61 R takes R	61 K takes R
62 K to K 4	62 P to B 4 ch
63 P takes P ch	63 K to B 3
64 P to R 6	

And the Black allies resigned.

NOTES BY J. LOWENTHAL.

(a) A good move, inasmuch as it confines for a time the hostile King's Bishop, and thereby prevents Castling.

(b) We believe this to be the best and only correct rejoinder to Black's last move. Had White played P to K B 3, or Q to B 2, the Black allies could at once have replied with 8 P to Q 4, securing the rapid development of their game, while 8 Q to B 3 is objectionable on account of the obvious reply Kt to K 4. It is scarcely necessary to point out that after the move in the text the capture of the King's Pawn would have involved the loss of a piece.

(c) This exchange of pieces is certainly not to be commended, as it enables White to establish formidable "centre Pawns." We believe that either 8 Kt to K 4, or B to Kt 3, would have been much more to the purpose.

(d) From this point the White allies have much the better game.

(e) The effect of this move affords an excellent illustration of the importance of "taking possession of an open file" without delay.

(f) 11 B to R 4 would have subjected Black to an immediate and most embarrassing attack, as White could have played 12 R to B 5 with great force.

(g) It is obvious that 15 Kt to K sq would cost a Pawn, and had Black played 15 P takes P, White's reply, 16 R to K Kt 5, would have been at once decisive.

(h) Having in view the subsequent advance of the Q's P.

(i) To prevent Black's contemplated move, B to K Kt 5, which would in some measure have relieved them from the pressure of the attack.

(k) The capture of the hostile Knight, though apparently good, would not have yielded so great an advantage as was obtained by the move in the text—*e.g.*,

24 B takes Kt	24 P takes B (best)
25 P takes P	25 B takes P (best).

If 25 Q takes P, White replies with B takes P ch, followed by R to Q 3, winning easily.

26 B takes P ch	26 K to B sq (best).
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If 26 K to R sq, White wins as follows:—27 B to Kt 6, 27 R to K 2 (best). 28 R to R 4 ch, 28 K moves, 29 K R to R 3, forcing the game.

27 B to Kt 6	27 R to K 2
28 R to R 3	28 R to K 4 (best).

And White have no material advantage.

(l) Much better than taking with Bishop.

(m) If	26 K to B sq
27 B to B 5 ch	27 Kt to K 2
28 R to Q 3	28 B to Q 4
29 B to Kt 6, with the better game.	

(n) The position now is extremely intricate, requiring the greatest possible accuracy on the part of White in order to insure a winning advantage.

(o) This move wins a piece by force.

(p) The possession of this file with the King's Rook gives to White a most important advantage.

(q) It is plain that had Black captured the Pawn, White could have given mate in two moves.

(r) If	50 R takes P
51 R to K 7 ch	51 K to B sq
52 R takes Kt P and wins.	

(s) The best move to bring the game to a speedy termination:

CHESS PARTY IN THE WEST-END.

THE use of Chess as the motive of a social gathering and the means of entertaining those so assembled is beginning to be both recognised and acted upon. To a genuine Chess-player nothing can be more attractive than to find himself in the company of men with like predilections as himself, and invited for the express purpose of occupying themselves in a way that yields them a pleasure such as the ordinary enjoyments of society cannot in any way afford. We have had to record several of these gatherings lately, and now must add to them one that took place on the 24th of July, at the residence of Mr. E. Kunwald, No. 9, New Burlington-street, W. Mr. Kunwald is a member of the St. George's and City of London Chess Clubs, and is also one of the Committee for forming the proposed West-end Chess Club. He desired to see played a consultation game of an international character—viz., between Englishmen on the one side and foreigners on the other. He is himself a native of Hungary, and probably some of our readers will have noticed his name as one of the Committee for assisting the sufferers from the Buda-Pesth floods. Herren Steinitz and Zukertort on the one side and Messrs. Blackburne and Potter on the other were invited to conduct the game, for which Mr. Kunwald offered a liberal prize, and he invited a numerous company of members of the two Clubs to which he belongs to witness the contest. The game commenced at 5 o'clock p.m., and the English representatives having won the first move, concluded to try an Evans Gambit, which, however, their opponents declined by B to Kt 3. They probably expected some fresh variation had been analysed by their opponents for which they would not be prepared, or, it may be, preferred fresh fields and pastures new. From this point the game, which we consider a particularly hard-fought one, proceeded until half-past 10 o'clock, when there was an hour's cessation for supper, after which the contest was resumed, and did not finish until close upon 4 o'clock a.m., having thus lasted between nine and ten hours. The game, which we give below, ended in a draw, and the prize thus became divisible. It was watched all through with the greatest interest, which was even increased towards the end, when it became a question whether the strenuous efforts of the English side to effect a draw would or would not result in success. As is usual on these occasions, the company were provided with the means of amusing themselves in contests over the board, and they extensively availed themselves of the privilege, while also they were not in any way backward in responding to the unbounded hospitality of the host. The supper to which we have alluded was upon a really magnificent scale, and in its sumptuousness was calculated, if too much indulged in, to seriously interfere with the energy of the combatants in the suspended encounter. Among those

who sat down to table besides the players were Messrs. Bird, Mac Donnell, Hoffer, Ballard, Down, Gastineau, Rabbeth, Salter, Jones, F. W. Lord, Rosenbaum, Wargha, W. F. Ball, Gumpel, &c.

Evans's Gambit declined,

White.	Black.
Messrs. BLACKBURNE and POTTER.	Herren STEINITZ and ZUKERTORT.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B 4
4 P to Q Kt 4	4 B to Kt 3
5 P to Q R 4	5 P to Q R 3
6 P to B 3	6 Kt to K B 3
7 Q to K 2	7 P to Q 3
8 P to Q 3	8 B to K 3
9 Kt to R 3 (a)	9 Kt to K 2
10 Castles	10 P to B 3
11 K to R sq (b)	11 P to R 3
12 Kt to K Kt sq (c)	12 P to K Kt 4
13 B to K 3	13 B to B 2 (d)
14 P to B 3 (e)	14 Kt to Kt 3
15 P to Kt 3	15 P to Q 4
16 B to R 2	16 Castles
17 K R to Q sq (f)	17 P to Q R 4 (g)
18 P to Kt 5	18 Q to K 2
19 Kt to B 2	19 P to Q B 4 (h).
20 B to B sq	20 P to Q 5
21 B takes B	21 Q takes B
22 P to Q B 4	22 P to Kt 3
23 R to K B sq	23 K to Kt 2
24 Q to Kt 2 (i)	24 Kt to R 2
25 B to Q 2 (j)	25 P to B 4
26 Q R to K sq	26 Q R to K sq
27 Kt to K R 3 (k)	27 P to B 5
28 Kt to Kt sq	28 Kt to K B 3
29 R to K 2	29 R to K R sq
30 Kt to K R 3	30 K to B 2
31 R to K Kt sq	31 Q R to K Kt sq
32 Q to B sq	32 K to K sq (l)
33 P to Kt 4	33 Kt to B sq
34 K R to Kt 2 (m)	34 P to R 4
35 Kt to B 2	35 Kt to Kt 3
36 P takes P	36 Kt to R 5
37 Kt to K Kt 4	37 Kt takes R
38 Q takes Kt (n)	38 Kt takes P (o)
39 K to Kt sq	39 B to Q sq

White.
 40 B to K sq
 41 P to R 3 (p)
 42 Q to B sq
 43 R to R 2
 44 Q to Kt 2
 45 Kt to R sq (q)
 46 Kt to Kt 3
 47 Kt to B sq
 48 Kt to B 2
 49 Kt to K 2
 50 K to R sq
 51 Kt to Kt sq

Black.
 40 Kt to B 3
 41 K to B 2
 42 R to R 4
 43 R from Kt sq to R sq
 44 R from R sq to R 2
 45 B to B 2
 46 Q to B sq
 47 Q to K R sq
 48 R to R 5
 49 K to K 2
 50 R to Kt 2

Abandoned as drawn.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) White have a free and promising position.
- (b) Threatening Kt to K Kt 5, and soon afterwards P to K B 4.
- (c) Has a quaint appearance, and may be said not to have turned out very well. Still White, who considered they had an advantage, could only hope to effect anything by commencing an attack on the King's side by P to K B 4, if allowed to make that move, and of course expecting to realise some profit by the advance of their opponents' K Kt P.
- (d) It would be ruinous for them to take off the Q B, as White would retake with B P.
- (e) At this point White were pleased with their game. Whether they were mistaken in their impression, or might have effected something by an effective line of play, might require a good deal of analysis.
- (f) Reviewing the field after the battle, we feel confirmed in the idea that White's game was the better of the two. Here, however, the first players certainly misapprehended the nature of the position. They should, undoubtedly, have played 17 P to Q R 5, and Black must then have felt little secure on either flank.
- (g) Taking immediate advantage of their opportunity. The aspect of the game sensibly changes now.
- (h) White scarcely understood their opponents' desire to block on this side, on which their advantage seemed to lie. They, in fact, imagined that Black in doing so must be playing to draw, and this accounts for their (White's) subsequent neglect to provide against their own dangers on the King's side.
- (i) It is questionable whether R to B 2, followed by R to Kt 2, would not have been better.
- (j) P to B 4 would have been a dangerous move for White to have made, but had they realised that their position was so bad as it turned out, they would certainly have ventured that move, yielding, as it would, many chances to both sides.
- (k) This Knight should have been kept where he was, though his retreat next move was in consequence of the line of play adopted by Black.
- (l) To K 2 was somewhat better, we should say.
- (m) Better than the other Rook to this square. The exchange must be sacrificed, and this is the best way of doing it.
- (n) Taking with the R would have been inferior.
- (o) Black, who have all along played with much judgment, do not here select the best continuation. They should have taken with R, and the game then, we should imagine, could scarcely have been saved.
- (p) This move, which seems against all judgment principles, saves the game.
- (q) In order to get it to K Kt sq. It will take seven moves to effect that object, but there is time, for, curiously enough, Black can, in the meantime, do nothing to force the game.

PROPOSED WEST-END CHESS CLUB.

THE Committee of the City Club have at last come to a conclusion upon the project of establishing a West-End Branch. They consider the scheme impracticable. It is but fair to assume that they have endeavoured to carry out the wishes of the General Meeting. Those who supported the resolution carried at that Meeting looked wistfully to the unemployed resources of the West-End Chess-players, and desired that they might be utilised under the auspices of the City Club. They had in mind the interests of that association, and desired an increase of its prestige and usefulness. As a natural result of the decision of the Committee, it has been decided to form an independent Club for the benefit of West-End players, and the promoters of this scheme met on the 14th of July at the residence of Mr. Gümpel, 49, Leicester-square. The Meeting was characterised by the greatest energy and good feeling, and the following resolutions were come to—viz., to establish a Chess Club in the neighbourhood of Charing Cross, at an annual subscription of £1 1s. No entrance fees to be paid by members joining before the 1st of January next. The title of the new Association to be The West-End Chess Club. Country members to be admitted at a subscription of 10s. 6d. per annum. The Provisional Committee consists of the following gentlemen—viz., Messrs. Ballard, Ball, Bussy, Duffy, Gastineau, Gümpel, Hoffer, Kunwald, Potter, Rabbeth, Rosenbaum, Steinitz, Thomson, Wagner, and Zukertort. The following elections took place—viz., Mr. Rabbeth as Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Gastineau as Treasurer, and Mr. Rosenbaum as Secretary. The business of the Meeting concluded with the appointment of a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Ballard, Gümpel, Kunwald, Potter, and Rosenbaum, with instructions to obtain rooms, and to take the names of gentlemen desirous of becoming members. They were also empowered to draw up a circular inviting West-End players to join the Club. We are able to state that the operations of the Sub-Committee have been attended with great success, and that there is every reason to believe that the new Club will start under the fairest auspices. It is considered that there will be little difficulty in procuring suitable rooms, in which case the Club will commence its operations upon the 1st of October. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members, or wishing for further information, may communicate with the Honorary Secretary (*pro tem.*), Mr. A. Rosenbaum, No. 12, Percy-street, W.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from J. P. Taylor, A. Rosenbaum, C. W. (of Sunbury), G. E. Barbier, H. J. C. Andrews, P. K. (of Wurtemberg), F. H. Curtiss, J. Cairns, J. N. Keynes, T. F. Smythe, B. S. Barrett, G. W. Farrow.

T. F. SMYTHE, Melbourne.—Received with thanks. The residue shall be applied as you desire. Glad to hear that you find the magazine interesting.

C. W. (Kirkee).—"To sit in a darkened shut-up room all day with the thermometer inside at 90 and outside at 103," should awaken Christian sympathy even in an enemy. It does not appear, however, to affect your compositional fertility. We are glad you find pleasure in our "monthly chat," but wish we could find the means of including therein news of Indian Chess events. Perhaps some lover of the game in Calcutta or Bombay will despise the sun and take the hint.

E. R. SHILLETO.—Received with thanks.

H. LEHNER (Vienna).—Much obliged for your treatise. It will be noticed next month.

B. W. F.—Many thanks for particulars concerning the Glasgow meeting.

J. W. (Huddersfield).—Obliged for information as to the *Chess-Player's Magazine*. No doubt we ought not to have been ignorant of it; but as to *Chess World*, some of the De Vere and Steinitz games, unless our memory gathers wool, are contained in one of the two volumes.

The pressure upon our space this month is such that we are not able to notice our various exchanges.

THE CITY OF LONDON

CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

THE Glasgow festival was, of course, the great event of the past month, and no man is ignorant of its results. We were all interested in Mr. Burn and his chances of the Cup, and there could have been few that did not wish him success. A prize requiring you to prove yourself best man three times seems placed so far out of reach that human nature sympathises with him who gets nearest. Mr. Burn's lip, however, has not wedded the Cup, for Mr. Fisher, the capable Secretary of the British Counties Association, has snatched it from him. This result was not owing to the Liverpool player being in bad form. It is true that he lost his game to Mr. Fisher, but no one else beat him until he came against his last opponent, Mr. Jenkins, when the latter was victorious. But at that time there was little chance of saving the trophy, for Mr. Archdall, who was Mr. Fisher's last opponent and was playing him at the next board, was evidently not at all in good play, and in fact seemed to be nervous. Mr. Burn being secure of the second prize, and having but a small chance of the first, even if he beat Mr. Jenkins, had but little motive for extra exertion. Altogether it is a case in which to apply the motto, "Good is good, but better does it." Mr. Burn's score up to the time of his last game would of itself generally win the first prize. Even after his defeat by Mr. Jenkins he still boasted of a very creditable score—viz., 9 won against 2 lost—but the remarkable success of Mr. Fisher was such that the game Mr. Burn lost with him was sufficient to decide the result. Their competitors were Messrs. Archdall, Coker, Hunter, Jenkins, Martin, Minchin, Ranken, Skipworth, Spens, and Wayte, all able opponents, and composing, with few exceptions, the very flower of provincial Chess. Mr. Fisher drew with Mr. Wayte and defeated all the others. Mr. Burn, as we have seen, lost only to Messrs. Fisher and Jenkins, and the last-named gentleman took the third prize, losing only to

[September, 1875.]

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Messrs. Archdall, Fisher, and Minchin. We congratulate the new champion very heartily on his well-deserved honours. He now takes his place permanently in the front rank of provincial players. His strength was so misunderstood that in the Handicap of the same Congress he was placed in the third class, and therein, curiously enough, Mr. Minchin beat him at the odds of P for move, a fact, however, which will not entitle the loser to receive odds any more from players whose peer he has conclusively shown himself to be.

In the above-mentioned Handicap there were sixteen competitors—viz., First Class, Messrs. Bird, Blackburne, Burn, and Mac Donnell; Second Class (receiving Pawn for move), Messrs. Archdall, Martin, Minchin, Ranken, and Wayte; Third Class (receiving Pawn and move from First Class and Pawn for move from Second Class), Messrs. Coker, Fisher, Murray, and Spens; Fourth Class (receiving proportionate odds), Messrs. Allaire, Berwick, and Sleeman. The first and second prizes were divided between Messrs. Blackburne and Burn, while the third and fourth prizes were in like manner shared between the Revs. J. H. Archdall and C. E. Ranken.

There was a Second Class even Tourney, the first prize in which was carried off by Mr. Allaire, a young Liverpool player; as likewise a Third Class competition, the first prize in which was carried off by Mr. Berwick.

There were various interesting features of the week—to wit, a game *sans voir* between Herren Steinitz and Zukertort, which ended in a draw; five blindfold games conducted by Herr Zukertort, and five ditto undertaken by Herr Steinitz, as to which the “eyes” did not have it; or, to speak more definitely, their possessors scored “love.”

There were likewise two very fine consultation games played, one conducted by Steinitz, Zukertort, and Burn, against Blackburn, Bird, and Mac Donnell, victory declaring for the former trio. In the other Bird and Mac Donnell were paired against Blackburne and G. B. Fraser. Want of time prevented the game being finished, but practically it was a win for the latter pair. On the last day but one of the meeting a luncheon took place, at which Mr. Sheriff Spens presided, while Mr. Minchin occupied the vice-chair. About forty gentlemen sat down, and the usual complimentary business took place.

So far the meeting was a remarkable success, and in fact may be reckoned as one of the most brilliant of these annual gatherings, but we now come to a feature of a most grotesque character—*id est*, an International Match between England and Scotland.

To describe a certain contest as “a match between England and Scotland,” when, as a matter of fact, every first-class English player, save one, was prohibited from taking part therein, seems carrying a joke too far. The object may not have been to mislead

the unwary, and to create for Scotland a fictitious reputation amongst the uninitiated, but that such must be its effect is clear enough. The only reason we have heard for the exclusion of *bonâ fide* representatives of English Chess is, that otherwise the combat would be too one-sided, but then it is evident that an appropriate title should have been chosen. "Scotland against the English Provinces" would have expressed the exact character of the contest, and some such designation should have been adopted. As it is, the daily press have chronicled the defeat of "England" by 5 games to 4, with 1 draw, and the general public must have been led to inaccurate conclusions. The metropolis may be, as one of the Scotch papers has it, "the hotbed of professionalism"—a generous expression surely—but that can be no good reason for sacrificing truth and sincerity upon the altar of Northern vanity. In alluding to the match last month we were not aware of its inter-provincial character, or we should have had something to say upon the matter then.

The second friendly match between Messrs. Minchin and Thorold was brought to a conclusion at Clifton, on the 21st ult., the final score being, Thorold 11, Minchin 5, drawn 0.

We present this month a correspondence game—taken by us from the *Hartford Times*—between Mrs. Gilbert, of Hartford, Connecticut, the strongest lady player in the United States, and Mr. Berry, of Beverly, Massachusetts, in which the former announces a mate in *nineteen* moves. The immeasurable superiority of trousers Chess is often vaunted, and the natural incapability of women for excellence in the game is deduced from certain propositions, any one of which is a fact taken for granted, though neither self-evident nor demonstrable. The strength of men's prejudices and of their boot-holding extremities are generally about on a par, and very often they co-operate. Their physical superiority they use first as a force, and then as an argument. Excluding the ladies by the rule of fist from clubs and associations, discouraging their home play, and pooh-poohing their first timid efforts, the masculine countenance then lights up with an idiotic grin which seconds the enunciation. "Women play? Can't do it, sir; Nature wills otherwise. Let them cook and sew, that's what they can do, sir." Very much would we like to get hold of one of these oracles, place before him the position in which Mrs. Gilbert announced "checkmate in nineteen moves," and ask him to find out how it was to be done. If, moreover, we could extract from him a pledge that he would not dine until he had solved it, then our cup of happiness would be overflowing, for we should have delicious visions of many dinnerless days as the just punishment of irrational prejudication. There is this further to be said, that to study a position when you are told there is a mate in nineteen moves is quite a different thing from conceiving the idea of it in the first instance, and then working up the possibility into a certainty.

Mrs. Gilbert says that it was one of the severest intellectual tasks she ever attempted. We have no doubt of it, especially in a case like the present, where the defence is not forced to a particular line of play. The human mind with difficulty grasps such a succession of sequences, even with the solution given, and such an achievement in one of the depreciated female sex ought to have two effects—shake the prejudices of men and create self-confidence in women. We should like to see Chess become more general among the latter. Why should it not be a common thing for a man and wife to have a game before going to rest? Much more companionable and reasonable, we should say, than the one soaking his brains with numerous nightcaps, while the other spends a listless half-hour unpinning her back hair and counting her spoons.

On the 4th of August Herr Hoffer did a night's tour at the City Club. He had 18 opponents, 14 of whom he beat, while 3 of them—viz., Messrs. Bussy, Herzfeld, and Moriau—rode in the triumphal car of victory. Mr. S. Israel effected a draw.

An even Tourney is projected among the first-class Metropolitan players. The idea has been started by one of the amateurs of the Divan, who has put his name down for a liberal donation, and has invited the co-operation of the City of London and St. George's Clubs, with the view of raising a fund for the necessary prizes. We hope the scheme will come to fruition, for it would undoubtedly create a widespread interest. There appear to be some difficulties in the way, but they ought not to be insuperable. The British Chess Association is clearly enough a corpse, and it is of no use waiting for its funeral. Some important Metropolitan event ought to be started, and the proposed Tourney would appear just the thing required. We believe one or two strong provincial players will be invited to join, and this would add additional interest to the contest.

We hear of a Chess Club having been formed in connection with the Jewish Working Men's Institute, Hutchison House, Hutchison-street, Aldgate. Members of that persuasion desiring to join, would, we presume, have first to belong to the Institute, whereof Mr. A. J. Myers is the secretary. Of the Chess Club itself Mr. D. Moses is the secretary. The game of Chess and the Jewish race have this much in common, that they spring from the remotest antiquity, at least the latter does; and as to the former, we last January noticed an account given by a writer in the *Quarterly Review* of certain pieces of papyrus in the British Museum, which tended to show that the game was at least in existence as far back as the time when the chosen people were encamped on Elim's barren plains. Another connecting link is found in the fact of so many eminent masters of Chess being found amongst those whose descent is from the patriarchs; of these we need but instance Lowenthal, Horwitz, Harrwitz, Steinitz, Zukertort, Kolisch,

Neumann, Rosenthal, and Hoffer, an array of great names sufficient to disprove any claim of Gentile supremacy in the regions of the intellectual.

We learn also of a Club having been established at the People's Café, No. 87, High-street, Whitechapel, under the title of the Shaftesbury Chess Club. The members meet daily, and the secretary is Mr. W. A. Barber, to whom all communications from players wishing to join should be addressed.

The competition between the Clubs associated with the Working Men's Club and Institute Union, and which is for a prize offered by that body, as previously announced by us, is approaching its termination. Mr. Barber, Secretary of the South London Chess Club, having defeated the representatives of the other competing Associations, is now combating with Mr. Tilthorpe, the Secretary of the Bedford Club, which body are the present holders of the trophy. Messrs. Barber and Tilthorpe have won one game each, so that the next game scored by either of them will decide the contest. The prize, which consists of two bronze statuettes, has to be won three times consecutively, so that the Bedford Club, if successful in the present encounter, must yet win it again.

Dr. Vines, Hon. Secretary to the Littlehampton Chess Club, has forwarded to us a printed copy of the rules proposed to be observed in the "Correspondence Chess Tournament," to which we alluded last month. These regulations appear to be adapted to the purpose in view, and the next question is what Clubs will take part in the battle. We should have thought that such Metropolitan Associations as the International, Endeavour, Bermondsey, Gresham, and Old 'Change Clubs would not be slow to fight for their respective banners. They all possess energetic secretaries, who do not need much spurring. What is there to prevent an interesting Chess battle? We shall hope to hear of something being done in the matter. We should mention that the above Tourney is open to all Chess Clubs throughout the world. Address, Dr. Vines, Littlehampton.

Our accounts from Hull show that in the match between Chess and summer weather there the former holds its own well, and every night there is a fair muster at the commodious room of the Church Institute Chess Club, Albion House. On the 6th ult. Mr. G. W. Farrow played 8 simultaneous games there; he was defeated by two of his opponents, Messrs. D. Little and H. Stonehouse, drew with two others—i.e., Messrs. J. Crake and D. Sargent—and the remaining four succumbed. Mr. Wisker, who, we may observe, acknowledges Hull as the cradle of his chess career, had consented to play 20 similar games with the members on the occasion of his visit to the town, an event which has probably by this time taken place. The return match between the Church Institute and Grimsby has been fixed to take place at the latter town on the 4th instant.

The Chess Championship Tournament at the Hull Young People's Institute is progressing very satisfactorily. Twenty-four players entered, and were paired by ballot. The first round has finished, and the present survivors are Messrs. Philip, Steventon, Thorpe, Walton, Stonehouse, Gregson, Gresham, and Palmer. The first four-named gentlemen appear also to have got safely through their second round.

The Hull Chess Club commences its winter season on or about the 13th instant. It appears at present to experience some difficulty in procuring a suitable room for the members to meet in. That, we fear, is a chronic condition of Chess Clubs, meaning more particularly those which have an independent existence apart from any institution. They often cannot pay much rent, and as far as custom is concerned, their imbibing powers do not seem equal to a free-and-easy, so that landlords eye the former askew. We are speaking here from our experience of the metropolis. In the provinces, where rents are lower, it should seem that a good room might be hired at a cheap rate, and apart from the unsatisfactory system of vicious expectations as a make-up.

The shire of Lancaster will have to look after that of York, or it may soon find a formidable Chess rival in the latter. We hear of an Association devoted to the game having been formed at Withersea, a small Yorkshire watering-place, under the title of the Withersea and District Chess Club. Started last winter by a few players, it has already succeeded in obtaining close upon thirty members, a number which no doubt will be still further augmented when the cold season again sets in. The efforts of the promoters were warmly seconded by the Withersea Improvement Company, who provided them with a room free of expense in the Queen's Hotel of that place. The executive of the Club is composed as follows:—President, Mr. H. H. Ayre; Treasurer, Mr. J. Young, jun.; Hon. Sec., Mr. J. J. Richardson; and Committee, Messrs. T. Obee, G. Webb, G. Cammidge, and T. G. Hart. We hear that Mr. Richardson answers in every way to our definition of "an energetic secretary." Under these circumstances it is needless for us to wish the new Club success. That is a boon never denied to a well-officered Association. We may add that the captaincy of the Club is at present held by Mr. T. G. Hart, he having won that post by proving himself the best man out of sixteen competitors. In October a Handicap is to be started, the prize being a valuable set of Chessmen, the gift of the President.

Our Australian exchanges—the *Town and Country Journal*, *Leader*, and *Australasian*—contain particulars of the Melbourne Cup Tournament. The competitors, eighteen in number, were handicapped according to their strength, with the following result:—Class 1. Messrs. Burns, Connell, Goldsmith, and Sedgfield. Class 2. Messrs. Baynes, Coates, Fleming, Hamel, P. D. Phillips, and Stephen. Class 3. Messrs. Hammond, Lulman, Lush, Runting,

and Trowell. Class 4. Messrs. Dunn, Hodgkinson, Parker, and Smythe. The *Leader* considers the handicapping unreasonably severe as against the better players, but as the two gentlemen responsible therefor—viz., Messrs. Connell and Sedgefield—are themselves players of the first class, their conduct in the matter must at least be considered chivalrous and unselfish. Still we doubt not that our antipodean contemporary is in the right, for we notice that the first degree of strength between the 1st and 2nd Classes is P and 2 moves, and that the next degree after the Knight is Rook and move. Again, as between 2nd and 3rd Class, the next degree after P and 2 moves is Kt and move. The first round was finished by our last advices, and the survivors appear to be Messrs. Burns, Coates, Sedgefield, Hammond, Baynes, Stephen, Lush, Lulman, and Fleming. Two first-rates were paired against each other in the first round—viz., Messrs. Burns and Connell; they made two each and a draw, when the latter finding that his engagements would prevent him from playing throughout the Tournament, resigned the heat to Mr. Burns. Had we the space, we intended to have given a game played between these two gentlemen, but as it is, must postpone doing so until next month. Mr. Goldsmith, the present holder of the Cup, will await the “survival of the fittest.” The *Australasian* considers that, whoever it is, “will be found to be very fit indeed by the time he has finished his work.” In the second round Messrs. Sedgefield and Lulman have respectively thrown out Messrs. Hammond and Lush.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from Deesa, A. Rosenbaum, W. T. Pierce, J. Pierce, M.A., G. Parr, T. G. Hart, J. W. Abbott, G. H. Thornton, G. E. Barbier.

A GLASGOW WAIF.—The new edition of Captain Kennedy's *Waifs and Strays* has not yet been published.

J. BARKER, Keokuk, Iowa.—We will communicate with the inventor of the self-registering board and let you know. It naturally pleases us to hear our Editorials spoken of in such a complimentary fashion. We certainly endeavour to be always fair in our remarks.

S. H. T.—We will have the position as newly amended examined. The placement of the Black Pawns has, however, scarcely an agreeable appearance.

J. T. PALMER, Hull.—Information received, and therefore many thanks.

G. J. SLATER, Bolton.—Request noted.

T. G. HART, Burstwick.—Always grateful for any particulars of Chess doings.

F. J. JONES and GEO. BARRY, Toronto.—Game received with thanks.

A. TOWNSEND.—We shall be expecting the promised contributions.

H. J. K. VINES.—Obliged for rules of the proposed Correspondence Club Tournament.

G. PARR.—Extracts received, and welcome. We hope to make use of them next month.

F. L. S.—We do not think 1 K to R 7 will yield a double solution in Problem 167. The answer is not 1 B checks as proposed, but 1 Q to R 2 ch.

THE WEST-END CHESS CLUB.

THE Provisional Committee for forming this Association having worked with a will reap now the gratification of seeing their labours crowned with complete success. The West-End Chess Club is an accomplished fact, and it, therefore, behoves nervous prophets of evil to sit upon stools of penitence. "Impossible!" was the word dinned into the ears of the promoters of the new Club, a craven word at the best, for it is more creditable always to attempt and fail than to snooze under green blankets with the supine and the indolent, or to sit with pale cheeks coldly perspiring with the fearful, while Fortune invites the brave to victory. If this seems somewhat like a flourish of trumpets, it is justified by the fact that Cassandra has been very much abroad, and has been followed by many with white lips, who, raising aloft a wet counterpane as their banner, have endeavoured to infuse doubt and depression into the minds of those who were bearing the heat and burden of the day. That those who feared will profit by the labours of those who smiled at fear follows as an ordinance of Nature, for it is always so.

The West-End Chess Club, then, is established. It has taken spacious and commodious rooms at No. 8, New Coventry-street, Leicester-square. It will meet every day from one in the afternoon until twelve at night. The subscription is £1 1s. per annum, with an entrance fee of 10s. 6d. No entrance fee will be required from candidates proposed before the 1st of January, and country members will pay 10s. 6d. per annum, with an entrance fee of the same amount for those joining after the end of the present year. The qualification of country members is that they should not reside within twelve miles of Charing-cross. The first meeting of the Club will be on the 1st of October next. Gentlemen desiring to join can send their names and addresses to the secretary *pro. tem.*, Mr. A. Rosenbaum, of No. 12, Percy-street, W., or can intimate their intention to any of the following gentlemen who form the Provisional Committee—viz., Messrs. Ball, Ballard, Bussy, Duffy, Eccles, Gastineau, Gumpel, Hoffer, Kunwald, Potter, Rabbeth, Steinitz, Thomson, Wagner, and Zukertort. The powers of the Provisional Committee will continue until the first general meeting of the members of the new Club, which will take place in October next, and at which the election of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and eight committeemen will take place.

The above programme shows that the new Association is adapted to suit the convenience and the habits of all its members, whether they be men of leisure or of business. An especially attractive feature is the provision which has been made for afternoon play.

At that period of the day the senses are brightest and the mental appetite keenest. We are, of course, alluding to those who are accustomed to dine late. Ere digestion with its soporific grossness oppresses and clouds the faculties, the game can be best enjoyed. We do not suppose either that the meal is less appreciated for the recreation of the mind which has preceded it. Altogether the new Club starts under auspices of the highest possible character, and there can be no doubt whatever that besides filling a manifest void in the Chess world it will occupy therein a most important position.

A FEW HINTS TO RECEIVERS OF ODDS.

By W. N. POTTER.

ODDS OF QUEEN'S ROOK (*continued*).

THE Petroff defence will not occupy us long. If properly handled it ought perhaps to serve your purpose even better than the Philidor.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 Kt to K B 3 | 2 Kt to K B 3 |
| 3 Kt takes P | 3 P to Q 3 |

At this point he will have to consider whether he will go on with the ordinary continuation for the first player or venture the Petroff attack. The former course promises but little with a Rook behind, and we can soon dispose of it.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 4 Kt to K B 3 | 4 Kt takes P |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 P to Q 4 |

And you may from this point follow the books. You might also play 5 B to K 2, a move not advisable in even games on account of the reply, 6 P to Q 5, giving him a much freer position, but with your numerical superiority this would not so much matter.

Now for the Cochrane attack, which is a very likely line of play on his part.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 4 Kt takes B P | 4 K takes Kt |
| 5 B to B 4 ch | 5 B to K 3 |
| 6 B takes B ch | |

(If 6 Q to K 2, P to Q 4, 7 P takes P, B takes P, 8 Kt to B 3, P to B 3, 9 Kt to K 4, Kt takes Kt, 10 Q takes Kt, Q to K 2, and he is nowhere)—

- | |
|-------------|
| 6 K takes B |
| 7 P to Q 4 |
| 7 K to B 2 |

After which you mostly follow up with 8 B to K 2 and 9 R to K sq, and he should take little by his sacrifice.

It is very likely that he would play B to B 4 for his 3rd move—*e. g.*, 1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, Kt to K B 3—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 P to Q 4 |
| 4 P takes P | 4 B to Q 3 |
| 5 P to Q 4 | 5 P to K 5 |
| 6 Kt to K 5 | 6 Castles |
| 7 Castles, or | |
| 7 B to K Kt 5 | 7 R to K sq |

You are pretty safe, only don't remove the B from Q 3 as long as his Kt remains at K 5; you can soon play Kt to Q 2, and if he supports his Kt by P to K B 4, take Pawn *en passant*.

Instead of playing as above you may, if you like, bring about the Two Knights' Defence—*e. g.* :—

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 3 B to B 4 | 3 Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4 Kt to Kt 5 | 4 P to Q 4 |
| 5 P takes P | 5 Kt to Q R 4 |
| 6 B to Kt 5 ch | 6 P to B 3 |
| 7 P takes P | 7 P takes P |

Here he may continue with 8 B to K 2, 8 Q to B 3, or 8 B to R 4. We need not take up space by giving your respective replies to these moves. Study them for yourself in *Cook's Synopsis*, pp. 22 and 23.

As we are endeavouring to show you how you may most safely defend yourself when receiving the odds of the Queen's Rook, and as we have supplied you with the means of avoiding the Evans and Scotch Gambits, we do not propose to take you into those openings, so there now remains to be treated only the Centre Gambit and the various lines of the King's Gambit. We shall content ourselves in this number with the defence to the first-named of these openings :—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1 P to K 4 | 1 P to K 4 |
| 2 P to Q 4 | 2 P to Q 4 |
| 3 P takes K P | 3 P takes P |
| 4 B to Q 2 | 4 Q to Q 5 |

Not often should you bring out the Queen so early, but you are not to be fanatically cautious; here there is a direct gain in view. In fact, we may leave it here, for you have the best of the opening, and he is on the defensive. He is therefore not likely to play 3 P takes K P, but 3 P takes Q P is scarcely better—*e. g.* :—

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 3 P takes Q P | 3 Q takes P |
|---------------|-------------|

Again bringing out the Queen to advantage, but do not be tempted to look upon these instances as other than exceptions.

- 4 Q to K 2

(if 4 P to Q B 3, P takes P, 5 P takes P, Kt to Q B 3, 6 Kt to K B 3, B to K Kt 5, 7 Kt to Q B 3, B to Q Kt 5, or even B takes Kt, considering your numerical superiority, and your game is fair enough, though no doubt requiring care. Should he play 7 B to K 2, do not take off the Knight, but rather Castle.)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 5 Kt to K B 3 | 4 Q takes P |
| 6 Kt takes P | 5 Q to her sq |
| | 6 Q to K 2 |

Placing the Q at K 2 before the K B is moved is not generally good, but here you force the exchange of Queens or win a piece :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 7 Kt to Q B 3 | 7 P to Q B 3, and you may |
| next move P to K B 3. | |

As a matter of fact it is not very likely that he will take either Pawn on his 3rd move. We never play that way ourselves when giving these odds. We often try P to K B 4, but that should not yield us much if properly met—*e. g.* :—

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| 1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 P to Q 4, P to Q 4 | 3 P takes B P |
| 3 P to K B 4 | |
| 4 B takes P | |

(if 4 P to K 5, Q checks; 5 K to K 2; B checks; 6 Kt to B 3, B takes Kt.)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 5 B to Q B 4 | 4 P takes P |
| 6 Kt to K 2 | 5 Kt to K B 3 |
| 7 Castles | 6 B to K 2 |
| 8 Kt to Q B 3 | 7 Castles |
| | 8 B to K B 4 |

(P to Q B 8 cannot be bad, though you must not look in that case to preserve the K P.)

9 Kt to Kt 5
10 P to Q 5

9 Kt to R 3
10 B to Kt 3

This appears safest, and gives you a defensible game.

Though the move of 2 P to Q 4, which we have given for you above, has its advantages, yet we have nothing to say against your playing the regular move of 2 P takes P if well followed up.

1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4
3 B to Q B 4
4 P to K 5 (or A and B)
5 B to Kt 5 ch

1 P to K 4
2 P takes P
3 Kt to K B 3 (best)
4 P to Q 4

(If he play to Q 3 or Kt 3, you reply Kt to K 5.)

5 P to Q B 3

This is safer for you than K Kt to Q 2, which move leads to complications and delicate positions where you would very likely come off second best.

6 P takes Kt
7 Q to K 2 ch
8 Q takes P ch
9 Q to Q 3
10 P takes P
11 Q to Kt 3
12 Kt to K B 3

6 P takes B
7 B to K 3
8 Q to Q 2
9 Kt to Q B 3
10 B takes P
11 Castles K R

B to R 6 is useless, as you play P to K B 3.

13 Castles

12 K to R sq
13 R to K Kt sq, with a good game.

A

4 P to Q B 3
5 B takes P ch
(5 Q to K 2, P to Q 4.)
6 Q to R 5 ch
7 Q to Q 5 ch
8 Q takes Kt

4 Kt takes P
5 K takes B
6 P to Kt 3
7 K to Kt 2
8 Q to K 2, and he despairs.

B

4 Kt to K B 3
5 Castles

4 Kt to Q B 3

(5 Kt to Kt 5, Kt to K 4, or 5 P to K 5, P to Q 4.)

6 P to Q B 3

5 P to
6 B to K 2

P takes P, followed, if Kt retakes, by B to K 2, is not exactly bad.

7 P takes P

7 Castles.

You have got through the opening without getting into any difficulty, which is always much for the receiver to accomplish.

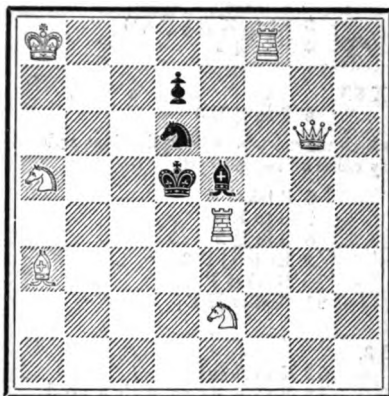
There is yet another mode of proceeding open to the first player—viz.,

1 P to K 4, P to K 4, 2 P to Q 4, P takes P

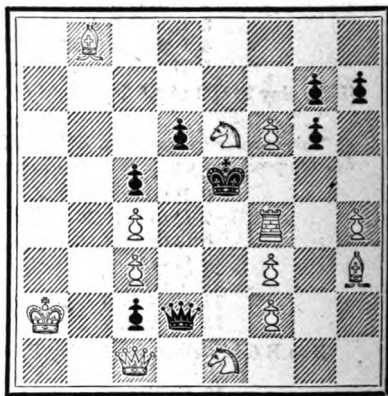
3 P to Q B 3
4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q B 4

3 P to Q 3
4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to K 2, &c.

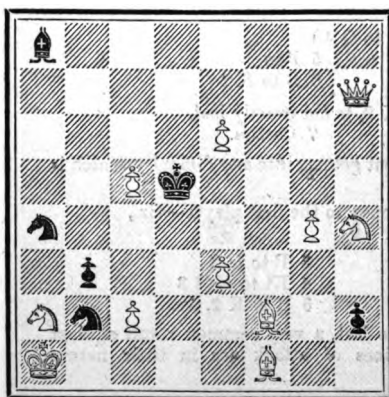
Here you have a similar position to the last, a very common result against intelligent odds-receivers, for promising lines of attack are in their nature limited.

PROBLEMS.**No. 181.—By J. STONEHOUSE.****BLACK.****WHITE.**

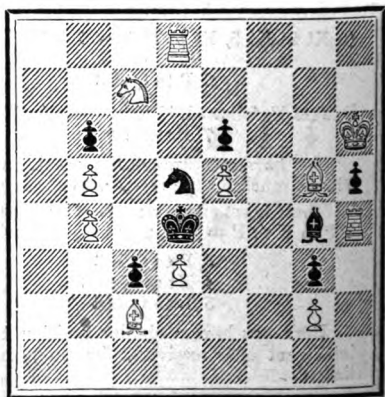
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 182.—By J. P. TAYLOR (Dalston.)**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 183.—By F. H. CURTISS.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in three moves.

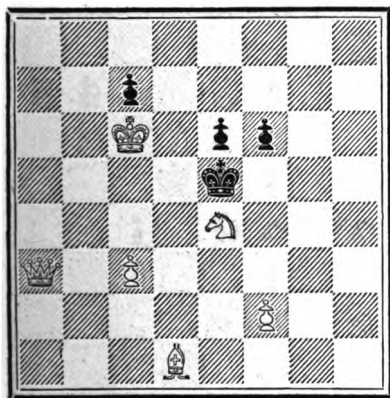
No. 184.—By DEESA (a lady).**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 185.—By G. W. FARROW.

BLACK.

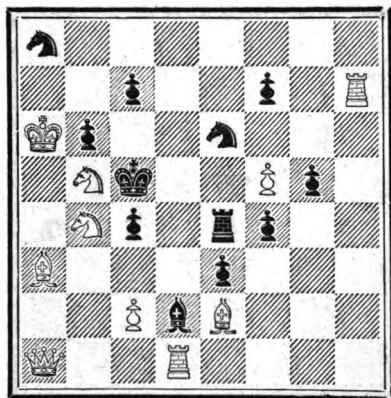


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 186.—By J. N. KEYNES.

BLACK.

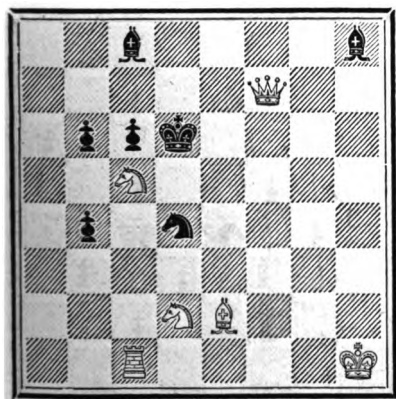


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 187.—By J. LORD.

BLACK.

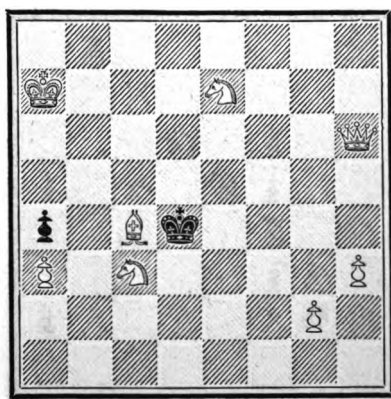


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 188.—By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



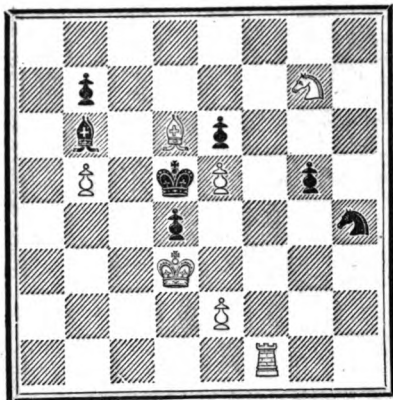
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 189.—By J. J. WATTS.

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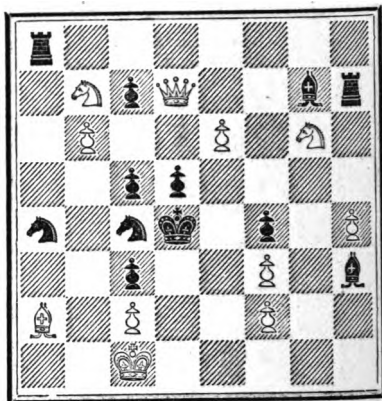


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 190.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

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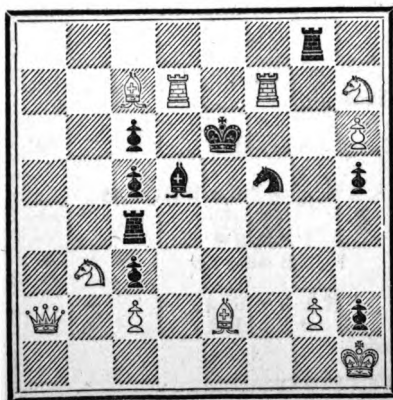


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 191.—By A. ROSENBAUM.

BLACK.

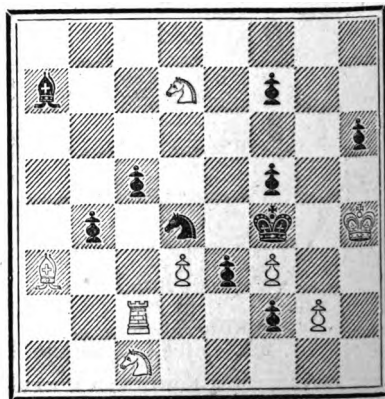


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 192.—By C. W. (of Sunbury)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>White.</p> <p>1 Q to K 4.</p> <p>1 Q to R 8.</p> <p>1 Kt to K 2</p> <p>2 R to Q B 6, and next move mate.</p> <p>2 Kt checks</p> <p>2 Kt from K 2 to Q B 3.</p> <p>1 Kt to Kt 5</p> <p>2 Kt takes P, &c.</p> <p>2 Kt takes P ch, &c.</p> <p>2 B to R 3.</p> <p>1 R to K B 5</p> <p>2 Q to Q R 8, and mate next move.</p> <p>1 Q to R 7</p> <p>2 B to K 6 (double ch)</p> <p>3 Kt takes B, mate.</p> <p>2 Q to Kt sq, &c.</p> <p>1 Kt to Q 8</p> <p>2 Q to R 3, and mates next move at Q 3.</p> <p>1 Kt to B 5</p> <p>2 Kt to B 3, &c.</p> <p>2 Kt to K 3 (ch).</p> <p>1 R to Q 5</p> <p>2 Q to B 4 (ch), and Kt mates next move.</p> <p>1 B to R 8, 2 Kt from Q 3 to B 5, and 3 Kt to Kt 7.</p> <p>1 P Queens, B takes Q, 2 Q to R 8, R takes Q, and 3 B takes Kt.</p> <p>1 K to Q B sq</p> <p>2 Kt to R 7</p> <p>3 Q takes R P, &c.</p> <p>2 Kt to K 6</p> <p>3 Kt to B 6 (ch), and mate next move.</p> | <p>No. 169.</p> <p>No. 170.</p> <p>No. 171.</p> <p>No. 172.</p> <p>No. 173.</p> <p>No. 174.</p> <p>No. 175.</p> <p>No. 176.</p> <p>No. 177.</p> <p>No. 178.</p> <p>No. 179.</p> <p>No. 180.</p> | <p>Black.</p> <p>1 K to Kt 4</p> <p>If 1 K takes Kt</p> <p>And if 1 K to B 5</p> <p>1 K takes Kt</p> <p>If 1 P to R 6</p> <p>If 1 P takes Kt</p> <p>1 B takes R</p> <p>1 B to Q 5</p> <p>2 K takes B</p> <p>If 1 Kt to B 2</p> <p>1 K takes R</p> <p>1 B takes Kt</p> <p>If 1 Kt takes B</p> <p>1 K takes R</p> <p>2 B takes Kt</p> <p>If 1 B to Kt 3</p> <p>2 K to R 2</p> |
|--|---|---|

KOHTZ AND KOCKELKORN'S PROBLEMS.

The first move of the three-mover is Q to K 8, and the first four moves of the five-mover in the main variation are made by the K to the top of the K R file.

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE AUGUST NUMBER.

169. By E. E. Humphreys. 1 Q to K 4. There is a fashion in 2-movers as in other and more important matters. At present fancy appears to move composers principally in two directions—1st. Problems in which (after a particular move purposely left open to the Black King) all, or nearly all, the other Black pieces are, in consequence, “pinned.” 2nd. Positions in which White has only to make a move, *pour passer le temps*, or, as it were, to stand by and politely invite Black to commit suicide. No. 169 belongs to the former class, of which it is a creditable specimen. If there be a future for 2-movers, it may be suggested that there is a third and less hackneyed method—viz., problems in which, after White's first move, the Black King shall have as many squares as possible open to him, with, nevertheless, a pleasing diversity of checkmates to follow.

170. By C. W., of Sunbury. 1 Q to R 8 belongs to neither of the above-named varieties. It is a fair problem, with, however, rather an obvious first move.

172. By G. E. Barbier. 1 Kt to Kt 5. This will probably shock some critics, the more so as the Bishop (No. 3) at K R sq might, to all appearance, be disbenched and his functions discharged by a couple of Pawns—at K 4 and Q 5. The superior beauty of the problem, however, entitles it, in my opinion, to the first place among the 3-movers this month. In spite of what purists may say, time will, as it rolls on, bring innovation with it even in problem composition; and if the occasional use of an extra piece should by degrees come into use, I believe we should get novel effects without injury or offence to anybody or anything but the genius of “red tape.”

173. By C. Callander. 1 R to K B 5. A lifeless position, with nothing to recommend it except its first move.

174. By Sergeant-Major McArthur. 1 Q to R 7. Of average merit.

175. By A. Rosenbaum. 1 Kt to Q 8. Neat, with a rather dark first move.

176. By T. F. Smythe. 1 Kt to B 5. Very pretty, with enough promising attacks to make the solution fairly open to doubt.

177. By J. P. Taylor. 1 R to Q 5. Possesses some beauty, but is very obvious.

178. By J. Cairns. 1 B to R 8. An example of an old idea so ably reset as to deserve high praise. The double checkmate by Knight and Bishop is hackneyed enough; but the extreme retrogression of both pieces, prior to taking the fatal spring, is very adroitly contrived, and renders the solution decidedly puzzling.

179. By G. W. Farrow. 1 P to Q 8 Queens is very fair, but suffers by comparison with its predecessor and successor.

180. By P. K., of Wurtemberg. 1 K to B sq. Unquestionably the gem of this number. The first move is subtly conceived, and only a deep examination reveals the reason why the White King cannot as advantageously go to other Black squares. In addition to the difficulty of the opening, the after steps in this problem are full of beauty and variety, ideas, construction, and development being all masterly.

SUMMARY.

The best 2-mover, 169.

„ 3-mover, 172.

„ 4-mover, 180.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION.*

HERR H. LEHNER contributes a series of articles to the *Oesterreichische Schachzeitung* (commencing in January and continuing from March to June last) in the shape of instructive essays on the "Construction of Chess Problems." The author has ventured on precarious and dangerous ground, but we must confess he has acquitted himself of his ambitious task in a manner which must rouse the admiration and envy of all who have ever attempted to grapple with the subject. Though we cannot coincide with the essayist on all points, especially where his able pen assails the cherished opinions of masters whose authority is acknowledged by all problemists in this country, we will admit that he has left but few marks which require the impartially cauterising touch of the critic. We regret that the space at our disposal will only permit us to give a brief *résumé* of the prominent features of the clever *brochure*. Herr Lehner in the introduction points to the fact that the merit of a composition rises according to the degree in which the artistic illustration of the natural contrast of the problem to the practical game is expressed. He lightly passes the unsettled question whether Chess ought to be classed among pastimes or is a science, and quotes some fine definitions of other writers, such as—"The touchstone of the brain," "The gymnastics of the mind," "*Trop pour un jeu, et trop peu pour une science*," &c. He proceeds to "draw attention to the frequently confounded terms of end game and problem," dividing the game into three periods—viz., the mode of opening, the progressive or middle, with its combinations, and the conducting of the end game, with the latter, it (the problem) having nothing in common but the mate, and therefore admitting by its nature of comparison only to the middle game. When judging of a problem, the intrinsic difficulty of the same ought to carry weight, only standing relatively opposite to the "impression" of difficulty; for the solvers will readily torture their brain for hours and days, but they should not anticipate the torture; the solution ought to appear easy—but be difficult.

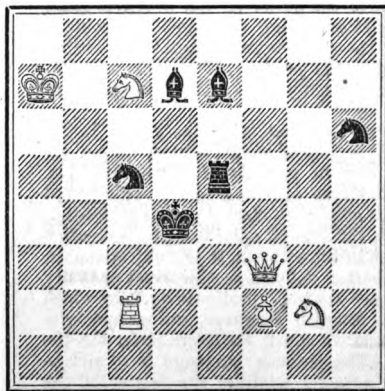
Very true; we are well aware the queer fish problem-solver will rarely bite when he catches sight of the keen point of the hook protruding from the bait. Concluding the introduction Herr Lehner expresses his "conviction of the urgent want of an instructive work on the rules of Problem Construction," and then goes on to the important feature of the "position," its merits and faults, of which he says, "The condition is not 'beauty' but 'correctness,'"—*id est*, the possibility of derivation from the original arrangement of the pieces for the practical game and its elementary rules. He denies the right of styling a production problem, the position of or solution to which requires one of the presumptions that Castling has not taken place, and the right to it during the progress of solution, the capture *en passant* of a Pawn as a first move, and finally the supposed promotion of a Pawn.

We need hardly state that we cannot entirely agree with the writer in his sweeping condemnation of all compositions in which supplementary pieces are employed. We think it would be a pity to commit to oblivion a really fine idea, which could only be carried out with the assistance of a heaven-born officer, and to tolerate the existence of such compositions only when classed among curiosities, *capricci*, and the like. The author goes with the general opinion that the creation of a piece by promotion, as one of the moves in the solution, is not objectionable, and proposes or adopts for the better and shorter definitions of correct or faulty positions the terms "*partiegemaess*," and, *per contra*, "*partiewidrig*," for which we can find (because of the poverty of the English language, and we apologise most abjectly) no equivalent expressions, and we must, therefore, coin for the occasion "gameable" and "ungameable." The German language is so rich in resources of expression, that Herr Lehner actually qualifies the degree of the word "possible," which must appear "impossible" to beef-and-pudding-minded

* *Beitraege zur Schach-Compositions lehre.* Von. H. Lehner.

English sages. He inserts two fractions of diagrams in illustration of "ungameable" positions, No. 1 showing a Black Bishop at Q R sq and a Black Pawn at Q Kt 2, and No. 2 having a White Bishop at Q R 8 and a Black Pawn at Q Kt 2. The first position he calls "absolutely" impossible, the second "relatively" impossible. Help, help, Grimm Brothers, Johnson or Webster, by the ashes of great Philidor, and may we never accept a gambit again if we can understand it. We must therefore, in great deference to the author's profound erudition, refuse to swallow the difference. We then follow the writer to "natural" and "unnatural" positions, the latter consisting of a want of clearness in the grouping of the men, by which the territory of the belligerents is not sufficiently apparent, too glaring difference between defensive and attacking forces, too many pieces being *en prise*, or pieces (especially superior ones) being hemmed in by those of the enemy, Pawns closely piled upon another, even if the origin of a cluster of doubled Pawns be easily explainable, when central Pawns are still occupying their natural squares (less important)—in fact, all positions which force upon the contemplator an uncomfortable doubt of their Chess reality. We then come to the "proportion" of forces. In all positions by their nature White's force must be overwhelmingly strong. Lay solvers may say, *tant de bois par un roi de paille !* But then the difficulty to avoid second solutions rises with the composer in the same measure in which he increases the material of the victorious forces. An example of Frank Healey's is quoted where, in spite of an immense array of attacking pieces and innumerable close shaves, there is but one way of giving mate. As to beauty of position—that is, external beauty, or the "toilet" of the problem—Herr Lehner cannot see the applicability of expressions like a "neat," an "elegant," a "charming" position, and advises the composer to take no notice of such unmeaning encomiums, and likewise to eschew the study of symbolical or symmetrical productions, though some masterly conceptions have been shown in that branch of composition. We then read of "internal beauty of position" as quite another matter, and one worthy of the greatest attention, its chief condition being the ready "applicability" of the pieces—that is, they ought to be so arranged that they threaten an attack upon the Black King by the most direct road and in the greatest variety of ways. (Here we cannot help imagining a chorus of not habitually vulgar Chess editors exclaim, "Don't we wish we may get them !") As an example of this feature in perfect construction a 3-mover by J. Dobrusky is quoted, and as a contrasting specimen a 4-mover by—well, Mr. Blockem. We give the diagrams.

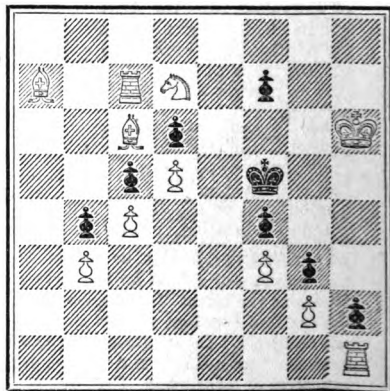
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

The next article treats of the *terrain* of the Black King, consisting of the square it occupies and the surrounding belt of eight squares. The territory of the sable sovereign ought not to be circumscribed by the limits of the board if the idea can possibly be realised in a centre position, corner and side positions being mostly resorted to by careless or inexperienced composers who either shirk the labour of "commanding" the eight squares of the "belt," or are too awkward to effect the complete "cover" without a handful of White or Black Pawns or pieces. The covering of the "belt" ought to be "clean"—that is, each square of it should be but once commanded. The author does not object to stale-mate positions, but prefers the Black King having "flight-squares." Then the "stopping" of squares by Black or White men but sparingly to be used, and stopping or commanding the same square to be avoided. Next, the White King ought always, if possible, to be used for covering or commanding purposes, if not, to be placed at K R or Q R sq, at least nearest the White base. For Queen, Rook, or Bishop the writer advocates the squares nearest the defensive spot, and cannot justify the prevalent taste for "distancing" these pieces, either for the greater effect of a move or to divert the notice of the solver. The White Queen should not stand *en prise*, especially if not sacrificed on the attacked square. The perfect and happy placement of the White Queen is rarely accomplished. Knights are generally placed properly, owing to their more limited power of motion. After a few hints on the position of Pawns, which should be nearest their original territory, the author concludes, promising to ventilate in his next article the "purity" or "cleanness" of the mate, &c.

Herr Lehner's purpose appears to us a twofold one—to guide the judges of tourneys in their awards to problem-composers and to assist the latter in their aspirations to artistic perfection. Though he modestly disclaims any assumption of authority or dictation, or his fitness for tuition on the subject, his intentions become patent by the fact that he advances some suggestions for the future adoption of rules and laws by which the respective merits and faults of a composition ought to be judged. We express, we believe, the opinion of every composer that there exists an urgent necessity for the framing of unequivocal rules and laws clearly defining the features which detract from or enhance the merits of a problem, and what finally constitutes the flaw fatal which disqualifies the production for a prize. But we doubt whether a single author, even of Herr Lehner's ability and experience, and were he assisted by practically and theoretically educated writers, can do more than urge the necessity for the formation of an association of problem-composers, to be represented by men of acknowledged eminence and superiority, and in them to vest the authority to establish regulations and laws, and to decide on all points which have hitherto given rise to controversies, shelved *sine die*, in Chess literature. We regret that the gifted writer has not also used the point of his powerful pen to prick the hide of the greatest bugbear to composers—the theory of dual moves and mates. His opinion would have carried, speaking in a spirit of Christian benevolence, at least as much weight as those so frequently and diversely expressed in the Chess press of this country. But maybe the editor of the *Oesterreichische* had a wholesome and pardonable aversion to import, and perhaps acclimatise, that animal of foreign birth. We strongly recommend all interested in the "poetry of Chess" to peruse Herr Lehner's essays, and any problemist or others illiterate enough and so heedless of the requirements of modern education as not to be able to read German can be supplied by us with a translation of the original at the nominal charge of ten guineas per sheet.

A. ROSENBAUM.



GAME 158.

Being a consultation *partie* played at the Glasgow Congress.
Evans' Gambit.

White.
Messrs. STEINITZ, ZUKERTORT,
and BURN.

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

Black.
Messrs. BLACKBURN, BIRD, and
MAC DONNELL.

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

White.	Black.
42 B to Kt 5	42 Kt to K 2
43 B to R 6 (m)	43 R to B 2
44 B takes P	44 K to K 3
45 Q to Kt 3	45 K moves
46 B takes Kt	46 B takes B
47 B to Kt 5	47 B to B 4 (n)
48 P takes B	48 P takes B
49 P to B 6	49 Q to K 2
50 P takes P	50 Q to Kt 5
51 Q to Kt 5, and wins (o)	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) The time limit in this game was fifteen moves per hour. How three players, with an average of only four minutes per move, can consult together, exchange their ideas, and come to a decision without the immorality of chance being introduced, we fail to comprehend. In the particular game before us the difficulty is evaded by both sides adopting the normal eight moves of the Evans with two other easily decided moves to follow. We are reminded of the Irishman who tried to make his blanket longer by cutting a strip off the top and sewing it on to the bottom. We wonder if he were a Chessist. With six fine players at work one would expect to find some comparatively novel *début* or variation manipulated, so that an addition might be made to the features of the game. This is impossible with a large driving-wheel. There may be fine play, and of that there is plenty in the present *partie*, but there will be no footprints on the sands of Chess.

(b) Anderssen, Neumann, and Suhle advocate 10 B takes Kt, and consider that it gives Black an advantage, whereas Morphy objected to that move. As to ourselves, we, as "old Lowe" would observe, "say nothing." Whether this reticence on our part arises from excess of knowledge or otherwise, we must leave for future ages to discover.

(c) We are not able to pledge our positive opinion that P to Q R 3 would have been better, but instinct generally pleads for the latter move in positions of this kind.

(d) Here we feel ourselves on firmer ground, and consider it would be easy to prove that P to R 3 must be much better.

(e) The bud of advantage begins to unfold for White.

(f) An arrow gets weak towards the end of its flight.

(g) The first thick drop that portends the coming storm.

(h) If they had played B to K 2 with the intention of planting it at Q Kt 5, White would have replied with Q takes Q R P, with a winning advantage. The reader will find it interesting to analyse that sacrifice for himself.

(i) And now doubt must begin to yield to fear.

(j) White's play is marked by a delicate skill that is really admirable.

(k) A move to rejoice Smith, because he will think he can see its object.

(l) Smith's short-lived spasm of self-admiration is over. What can White mean? Do they want to draw, or rather lose, seeing they are a Pawn behind? No, our worthy friend, White think they have a won game at this point.

(m) All played with consummate art.

(n) They can do nothing better. The game, of course, is lost.

(o) The play of White during the greater part of this game, leading up to the end, is simply above praise. Of the merits of the defending parties it is difficult to judge, for their moves seem to have been mostly of a responsive character. We should be inclined to imagine, however, that their styles would not well cohere.

GAME 159.

Being another consultation *partie*, contested at the Glasgow Congress. King's Knight's Gambit.

White.

Messrs. BIRD and MAC
DONNELL.

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

Black.

Messrs. BLACKBURN and
G. B. FRASER.

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

The game was here adjourned, and afterwards left unfinished, but it is clearly decided in favour of Black.

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) This deviation from the usual course, 6 P to Q 4, is not very recommendable, I think.

(b) The wisdom of this move is very doubtful.

(c) The sacrifice of the Queen for three minor pieces, by P takes Kt, 15 B takes Q, P takes B, 16 Q takes P, Kt takes B, would be certainly not advisable.

(d) This move, which results in the opening of the adverse Q Knight's file, looks hazardous, but is, in fact, very well conceived. Black's position is at present cramped, but as soon as White shall be induced to concentrate their forces on the Queen's flank, Black's counter attack on the King's side will have every chance of success.

(e) White threatened 34 Kt takes B P.

(f) Showy; the Rook cannot be taken, of course, but it still more weakens their own position.

(g) The right moment to dash against the adverse King's quarters, which are deserted by his army.

(h) A beautiful *coup*, which, in fact, admits of no reply. If 40 R takes R, P to Kt 6, 41 P to R 3, B takes P, 42 R from Kt sq moves, B to Kt 5 dis ch, and mates in 2 more moves. If 40 P to R 3, P to Kt 6, 41 R from Kt sq to Q Kt sq, B takes P, 42 Q takes P ch (42 K to Kt sq, B to Kt 5), R takes Q, 43 R takes R ch, K to B sq, 44 R to Kt 8 ch, K to Q 2, 45 R from Kt sq to Kt 7 ch, K to K 3, 46 R to K 8 ch, K to B 3, and wins.

GAME 160.

Played in the Cup Tourney at Glasgow.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. BURN.	Mr. W. FISHER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P (a)	3 P takes P
4 K Kt to B 3	4 K Kt to B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Kt to B 3
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to K R 3
8 R to K sq ch	8 Kt to K 2
9 Kt to K 5	9 Castles
10 Kt to K 2	10 P to B 4
11 P to Q B 3	11 P takes P
12 P takes P	12 Kt to Q B 3
13 Kt takes Kt	13 P takes Kt
14 Kt to Kt 3 (b)	14 B to K Kt 5
15 Q to B 2	15 Q to Kt 3
16 B to K 3	16 Q R to Kt sq
17 P to Q Kt 3	17 K R to K sq
18 Q R to B sq (c)	18 B to Q R 6
19 R to Q Kt sq	19 B to Kt 5
20 K R to Q B sq	20 Q R to B sq
21 B to K B 5	21 R to B 2

White.	Black.
22 B to K B 4	22 Q R to K 2
23 B to K 5	23 B takes B
24 Kt takes B	24 R to K 3
25 Q to Q 3 (d)	25 B to B sq (e)
26 Q to K Kt 3 (f)	26 Kt to K 5
27 Q to R 4 (g)	27 P to K Kt 4 (h)
28 Q to R 3	28 R takes B
29 P takes R	29 Q takes B P ch
30 K to R sq	30 R takes P
31 Kt takes P ch (i)	31 B takes Kt
32 Q takes B	32 Q to K 6
33 P to K R 3	33 R to K 3, and wins.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) We should have expected Mr. Burn to continue with 3 Q Kt to B 3. He generally prefers the green lanes rather than the dusty roads of Chess.

(b) We prefer White's position; the opponent's Q B P should be weak for the end game, and if he should ever get rid of it still his Q P will be isolated, and his Q R P is already so.

(c) Somewhat artificial, perhaps, this move, but he wants to draw off the adverse K B from the diagonal, where by keeping the Kt *en prise* it exerts an unfavourable influence on the first player's King's flank.

(d) It is difficult to gauge the merits of the series of moves on both sides which have led to the present position. White has rid himself of some sources of embarrassment, but in other respects his game is not so very satisfactory. True, his prospects of an immediate attack may appear strengthened, but we do not like the look of his isolated Q P now that it is no longer defended by the B at K 3.

(e) A necessary precaution.

(f) A rash move which soon brings about ruinous consequences. With Kt to K 3 we should consider that White retains an advantage.

(g) No doubt as intended, but the probable unsoundness of the attack ought to have given him pause. True, he has not any safe move at his command, still he should have hugged the unprotected K B P as long as possible, and we are inclined to consider Q to K 3 not so dangerous as it appears.

(h) Intending the sacrifice of the exchange next move, and forming, with the subsequent play, a well-conceived combination. That the position invites such an attack does not detract from the merit of the conception, as there were many things to be taken into consideration all of which hang together.

(i) This is immediately fatal. His only chance was to play R to K B sq or Kt to Kt 3. Either move would give a chance of fighting, but Black must in any case keep a fine position.

GAME 161.

Played in the third round of the Glasgow Handicap between Messrs. Blackburne and Ranken, the former conceding the odds of the Pawn for the move.

Remove White's K B P.

White.	Black.
MR. BLACKBURNE.	REV. C. E. RANKEN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3

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

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) A favourable opening at this odds, as it enables White to make at once use of the open K B file.

(b) I would prefer in this particular instance 3 Kt takes P.

(c) Very promising was also 6 Kt to Kt 5; if then 6 Castles, or Kt to K 4, White proceeds with 7 Kt takes B P; if P to Q 4, with 7 P takes P, Kt to K 2 (Kt to Q R 4, 8 Q to K sq ch), 8 P to Q 6, &c.

(d) Black evidently cannot Castle, as White would then force the game by 9 Q to R 5, P to K R 3, 10 P takes P, K takes P, 11 R takes P ch, &c. If 8 P to K Kt 3, White may proceed with 9 Q to K sq ch, &c.

(e) 11 R takes P would be met by Q to K sq.

(f) White pursues the attack in a vigorous and sound style. Black cannot capture the Rook, as the following continuation may show :—

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 14 B to Kt 5 ch | 13 K takes R |
| 15 B to R 6 ch | 14 K to Kt 2 (best) |
| 16 Q to Kt 5 ch | 15 K to B 3 or Kt sq |
| 17 Q to Kt 7 ch. | 16 K to B 2 |

(g) If 20 P to Q 6, White replies with 21 P takes P, and whether Q or P retake, with 22 B to B 3.

(h) White dare not play 29 R to Q 7 on account of 29 K to K 3, 30 R takes P, Kt to Q 4.

GAME 162.

Played between Messrs. Burn and Mac Donnell in the Handicap
Tournament at the Glasgow Congress.

Ruy Lopez.

White.

Mr. BURN.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 B to Kt 5
- 4 B to Q R 4
- 5 P to Q 3 (a)
- 6 P to Q B 3
- 7 Castles
- 8 B to Kt 3
- 9 Kt to Q R 3
- 10 B to K Kt 5
- 11 Kt to Q B 2
- 12 Kt to K 3 (e)
- 13 Kt to K R 4
- 14 K Kt to K B 5
- 15 B takes Kt
- 16 Kt takes Q P
- 17 K Kt to B 5
- 18 Kt takes B
- 19 B to B 2
- 20 Q to K B 3
- 21 Kt to Kt 3
- 22 Q R to Q sq
- 23 Kt to K 2
- 24 Q takes Kt
- 25 P takes P
- 26 P to Q 4
- 27 Q takes K P
- 28 P takes Q
- 29 B takes R
- 30 P to K 6

Black.

Mr. MAC DONNELL.

- 1 P to K 4
- 2 Kt to Q B 3
- 3 P to Q R 3
- 4 Kt to K B 3
- 5 B to Q B 4 (b)
- 6 Q to K 2
- 7 P to Q Kt 4
- 8 B to Q R 2 (c)
- 9 Castles (d)
- 10 Kt to Q sq
- 11 P to Q 3
- 12 P to Q B 3
- 13 Kt to K 3 (f)
- 14 Q to Q sq
- 15 Q takes B
- 16 Kt to K B 5
- 17 Q B takes K Kt
- 18 Q R to Q sq
- 19 Q to K Kt 4
- 20 P to K Kt 3
- 21 P to K R 4
- 22 P to R 5
- 23 Kt takes Kt
- 24 P to K B 4 (g)
- 25 R takes B P
- 26 R to B 5
- 27 Q takes Q
- 28 R takes R
- 29 R to K 5
- 30 P to Q B 4

White.

31 B to K B 3
 32 R to Q sq
 33 B to K Kt 4
 34 K to B sq
 35 R to Q 8 ch
 36 R to Q 7 ch
 37 R to K Kt 7
 38 B to R 5 ch (h)
 39 R to Q 7 ch
 40 B to K Kt 4
 41 P to K Kt 3
 42 R P takes P
 43 K to Kt 2
 44 P to K B 4
 45 P takes P
 46 K to Kt 3
 47 K to R 4
 48 P takes P
 49 P to B 5
 50 P to B 6
 51 K to R 3
 52 P to K 7

Black.

31 R to K 4
 32 K to B sq
 33 P to Q B 5
 34 B to Q B 4
 35 K to K 2
 36 K to K sq
 37 P to K Kt 4
 38 K to Q sq (i)
 39 K to Q B sq
 40 K to Q Kt sq
 41 P takes P
 42 P to Q R 4
 43 P to Q Kt 5
 44 P takes P
 45 R to K 5
 46 R to K 6 ch
 47 P takes P
 48 P to R 5
 49 R to K 4
 50 B to B 7 ch
 51 B to B 4
 Resigns.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Anderssen's favourite continuation, approved also, we believe, by Paulsen, and much resorted to by Blackburne. Its merit is that while the first player keeps his own position together, an all-important point, he has a workable even if but a slight advantage.

(b) 5 P to Q 3 is probably better. The text move involves loss of time against the reply of 6 P to Q B 3 with its threatened continuation of P to Q 4.

(c) Proves what we lay down in our last note. He retires this Bishop to avoid the consequences of P to Q 4, but a move is lost and White is developing. This is the fault of the defence, not of the player.

(d) In this kind of position P to K R 3 seems a necessary preliminary to Castling.

(e) White's superiority is evident. Black cannot take off the Q Kt without grave danger, yet he must provide against that piece coming to Q 5. In doing so he must submit to the forcible move White next adopts.

(f) Having a bad game he elects to give up a Pawn. What else he could do is not clear.

(g) Not well conceived, for it involves the loss of a Pawn besides a series of disadvantageous exchanges. True, Bishops of opposite colours will remain, but that circumstance will scarcely yield a draw in such a position as ensues.

(h) All this has been played by Mr. Burn in a highly finished style, and his moves follow the well reasoned out sequences to the end.

(i) For if he go to B sq, White by checking him at B 7 will drive him to the Kt sq, and will then be able to go after the adverse Pawns on the Queen's side.

GAME 163.

Played between Messrs. Blackburne and Bird in the first round of the Glasgow Handicap. The game has previously been published in the *Glasgow Herald*.

Petroff Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Mr. BIRD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 K Kt to B 3
3 Q Kt to B 3 (a)	3 Q Kt to B 3 (b)
4 B to Kt 5	4 B to B 4
5 Kt takes P	5 B takes P ch
6 K takes B	6 Kt takes Kt
7 P to Q 4	7 Q Kt to Kt 5 ch
8 K to Kt sq (c)	8 P to B 3 (d)
9 B to K 2	9 P to Q 3
10 P to K R 3	10 Kt to R 3
11 K to R 2	11 B to K 3
12 R to B sq	12 Kt from R 3 to Kt sq
13 Q to K sq	13 P to K R 4
14 P to Q 5	14 B to Q 2
15 B to K B 4	15 Q to K 2
16 R to Q sq	16 P to K Kt 4 (e)
17 B takes Kt P	17 Kt to Kt 5 ch
18 B takes Kt	18 Q takes B
19 B takes B ch	19 K takes B
20 P takes P ch	20 K takes P
21 R to B 5	21 Q to Kt 2
22 Q to Q 2	Resigns (f).

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) An infrequent but perfectly safe continuation against the Petroff Defence.

(b) Better, we think, is 3 B to Kt 5, when the game might have gone on as follows :—

4 Kt takes P	3 B to Kt 5
5 Q P takes B	4 B takes Kt
6 Kt to K B 3	5 P to Q 3
7 B to Q 3	6 Kt takes P
8 Castles	7 Kt to K B 3
	8 Castles, and the position is even enough.

(c) White has a position of unquestionable superiority.

(d) He has nothing better.

(e) Mere desperation, of course. We suppose P to Q B 4, though bad, is not worse. Any way, the game is practically over.

(f) Mr. Bird, like many other first-class players, more especially those of the English school, has never gone in for acquiring much scientific knowledge. The present game is an instance of natural skill very soon coming to grief for want of theoretical acquirements. Such incidents sometimes, but not very often, occur, and, in a general way, we are inclined to think that overloading the memory with variations does not lead to an enhancement of Chess power.

GAME 164.

The following fine game, conducted by correspondence, between Mrs. Gilbert, of Hartford, Ct. (the strongest lady player in the United States), and Mr. Berry, of Beverly, Mass., we take from the *Hartford Times*:—

White.	Black.
Mrs. GILBERT.	Mr. BERRY.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 K Kt to B 3	2 Q Kt to B 3
3 B to Kt 5	3 P to Q R 3
4 B to R 4	4 Kt to B 3
5 Castles (a)	5 Kt takes P
6 R to K sq	6 Kt to B 4
7 B takes Kt	7 Q P takes B
8 P to Q 4	8 Kt to K 3
9 P takes P (b)	9 Q to K 2 (c)
10 Kt to Q B 3	10 B to Q 2
11 P to Q R 4	11 Castles
12 P to Q Kt 3	12 P to K B 3
13 Q to K 2	13 Q to B 2
14 Kt to K 4	14 R to Kt sq
15 P to Q B 3	15 P to K R 3
16 P to Q Kt 4	16 P to K B 4
17 Kt to Kt 3	17 P to K Kt 4
18 Kt to Q 4 (d)	18 Kt takes Kt
19 P takes Kt	19 R to K sq (e)
20 P to Kt 5 (f)	20 B P takes P
21 P takes P	21 B takes P
22 P to K 6 (g)	22 Q to Kt 3
23 Q takes B	23 P to B 5

And White announced mate in nineteen moves (h).

NOTES BY A. BURN, JUN.

(a) We prefer Anderssen's move of P to Q 3 at this stage, followed by P to Q B 3, B to Kt 3 or B 2, &c., as giving a more lasting, if less showy, attack than the move in the text.

(b) An innovation which we cannot recommend. By exchanging Queens the second player might now make sure of an easily drawn game, the trifling disadvantage of a doubled Pawn being more than compensated by his having two Bishops against a Bishop and Knight.

(c) A weak move, blocking up his own pieces.

(d) The judgment and knowledge of position displayed by Mrs. Gilbert in the middle part of the game is, to our mind, almost more remarkable than her concluding announcement.

(e) It is obvious that if Black takes P with B he loses a piece by the advance of the K P.

(f) The commencement of a remarkably fine combination of the highest order.

(g) A beautiful move, winning a piece by force. This is the sequel to Mrs. Gilbert's combination on the 20th move, which was so subtle that we do not wonder at Black overlooking it.

(h) The announced mate is reached as follows:—

24 R takes P
25 Q takes P oh
26 Q to Kt 5 ch
27 Q to Q 7 ch
28 B takes P
29 Q to Kt 5 ch
30 R to R sq
31 R takes B
32 Q takes Q
33 R to R 7
34 Q to Kt 5 oh
35 Kt to B 5
36 Q to Q 5 ch
37 Kt to Q 6 ch
38 Kt takes R dis ch
39 Q takes R
40 R takes P
41 Q to K Kt 6 ch
42 Q to B 7, and mate.

24 P takes R
25 K to Kt sq
26 K to B sq
27 K to Kt sq
28 P takes B
29 K to B sq
30 B to B 6
31 Q to Kt 8 ch
32 R takes P
33 K to Q 2
34 R to Q B 3
35 R to K sq
36 K to B sq
37 K to Q 2
38 K to K 2
39 K to B sq
40 K to Kt sq
41 K to B sq.

GAME 165.

The following game was played at the Glasgow Congress, and has already appeared in the *Field*:—

The Queen's Fianchetto.

White.

Rev. A. B. SKIPWORTH.

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

Black.

Mr. BURN.

1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 3 (a)
3 P to Q 4
4 Kt to K R 3
5 B to K 3
6 P to Q B 3
7 B to Q 3
8 Castles
9 Kt to Q 2
10 P to Q R 3 (b)
11 Kt to Kt 3
12 P to Q 5
13 Kt to Q 2
14 Kt to K B 2
15 P to K Kt 3
16 P to K B 4
17 P takes P
18 Kt to K B 3
19 R takes B

White.	Black.
20 B to Kt 5	20 Q to K B sq
21 Kt to K B 3	21 P to B 5 (d)
22 B takes Kt	22 P takes Kt
23 B takes P	23 B takes B
24 Kt takes B	24 R takes P
25 R takes R (e)	25 P takes R
26 Q to K 2 (f)	26 R to K sq
27 Kt to B 3 (g)	27 B takes B P
28 Q takes P	28 B to Q 4
29 P to K R 3	29 R to K 6
30 R to K sq	30 Q to B 5 (h)
31 R takes R	31 P takes R
32 Q to K 2	32 B takes Kt
33 P takes B	33 K to B 2
34 K to Kt sq (i)	34 Q to Kt 6 ch
35 Q to Kt 2	35 Q to K 8 ch
36 Q to B sq	36 Q to Q 7

White resigns.

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

(a) We have on previous occasions pointed out that this move was about the most efficacious that could be adopted to counteract the adverse Bishop's occupation of the line commanded from Q Kt 2.

(b) This precaution was adopted to prevent White from exchanging the Q P, followed by Kt to Kt 5, and afterwards B to Q R 3 if Black retreated the B to Q Kt sq.

(c) Injudicious. White could gain nothing by provoking the reply which shuts the two Bishops out of action for a long time.

(d) A precipitate advance. The proper play was Kt to Q 2, followed by R to K sq, which would have kept the position intact, with an advantage in position for Black.

(e) Best. Had he taken the P with the R P, Black would have won a piece by first exchanging Rooks, followed by Q to R 3 ch, and afterwards Q to K 6 ch.

(f) Here White lost his hard-earned advantage. He ought to have played the Kt to B 3, so as to leave himself the option of attacking the P subsequently, either at K 2 or at K B sq according to Black's reply.

(g) Best as it stands. He could not afford to waste time by R to K B sq, since Black would have imprisoned the Kt by B to B sq, threatening Q to Kt 2, and winning a piece.

(h) The capture of the Kt would have probably led to a draw, since White would have answered by taking the R, followed by checking with the Q at K Kt 3.

(i) A grave error, of which the opponent avails himself with prompt vigour.

CHESS MASTERPIECES.*

THIS book has its merits and demerits. An essential element of *perfect* success in such a work would seem to be that the eminent living masters whose games were to appear therein should have been consulted as to those which they thought would do them most justice. This course, followed by the Messrs. Pierce in the Problem collection they are now making—a perfectly analogous case—has not, we take it, been generally adopted with the compilation now before us. Mr. Bird, who is nothing if not expeditious, might yet, we think, have taken a little more time with some benefit. The book appears to contain no game from either the Paris or Baden Congresses, nor have some of the various other German tournaments been tapped, as they might have been, with advantage. Kolisch's game with Neumann, played in the Paris Tourney, ought certainly not to have been omitted, nor those two grand specimens of genius played by Steinitz against G. B. Fraser, and Blackburne against Neumann, both at Dundee in 1866. As to the latter, we allude to one that was won by the English player, and published in the *Illustrated London News* at the time. Zukertort is only represented by one game, though he has been one of the most prolific of players. Still, notwithstanding these defects, some of them, perhaps, due to the compiler having but a limited space at command, the work supplies a manifest want, and appears well deserving the support of the Chess public.

In collecting upwards of 150 games of the modern masters, and offering them at the remarkably low price of 2s. 6d., Mr. Bird must be considered as having conferred a most unmistakable boon upon all who take a pleasure in following out the conceptions and combinations of the chiefs of Chess in our own days. Bringing the matter to figures, we find that Anderssen is represented by 38 games, Bird by 23, Blackburne 10, Boden 21, Buckle 5, Der Lasa 8, Harwitz 7, Horwitz 4, Kieseritzki 4, Lowenthal 8, Mac Donnell 5, Kolisch 5, Morphy 30, Paulsen 5, Rosenthal 4, Staunton 8, Steinitz 13, Wyvill 5, and Wisker 5, besides specimens of most other players of note, as also consultation games. To these may be added five between Labourdonnais and Mac Donnell.

It has been objected by some that the notes are not sufficiently extensive, but we fail to see how, consistently with the scheme of the book and its issue at the above-mentioned very low price, more could have been done in the way of annotation.

With reference to this and other points, it is but fair to take notice of the statement made by the compiler in his preface—viz., that the games originally selected by him “numbered two hundred and fifty, in addition to some games hitherto unpublished between Mr. Boden and himself,” and it was found “impracticable to include the whole of this number in the space determined upon.” Altogether, we apprehend the Chess public will be by no means dissatisfied with what it has got—viz., the concentration in a convenient form of specimens of Chess genius hitherto either scattered or not easily accessible. We ought to mention that, at the price of 3s. 6d. gilt, the book makes a very handsome volume, fit as well for the drawing-room table as the library.

NOTICE.

WE must again apologise to our Exchanges, but we could not possibly find any space for them without omitting matter that could scarcely be held over. As far as the monthlies are concerned we can make up our arrears in the next number.

* *Chess Masterpieces.* Comprising a collection of a hundred and fifty choice games of the past quarter of a century, with notes, including the finest games in the Exhibition Tournament of 1851, and in the Vienna Tournament of 1873. Compiled by H. E. Bird. London: Dean and Son, Fleet-street, E.C.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

THE final heat in the contest for the Club and Institute Union Trophy, between Mr. Thilthorpe, Secretary of the Bedford Chess Club, and Mr. Barber, Secretary of the South London Chess Club (who had previously defeated the representatives of the Bermondsey, Kilburn, and St. Pancras Clubs, without the loss of a single game), terminated on Tuesday, August 31st, in favour of the Bedford Club. Five evenings were occupied in the final heat between these two players, the score being three to two and one drawn. The Bedford is the first Club that has held the Trophy two successive years, and as by the terms of the contest every winner of the Trophy is entirely exempt from further active service, it remains for time to show whether there is yet in the Bedford camp a combatant with sufficient prowess to hold the Trophy against all comers in the next contest. Should the Bedford Club be again successful next year, they will become the permanent possessors of the prize.

The September monodrama at the City Club was performed by Herr Zukertort. He came, saw—he did not take long in seeing—and conquered. The whole affair was over in less than three hours. There were 17 adjuncts, but they all went home weeping save Mr. Blunt, who drew his game.

The meeting of the Canadian Chess Association took place at the Clarendon Hotel, Ottawa, in August, commencing on Tuesday, the 17th of that month, and lasting during the remainder of the week. The proceedings were opened by an address from the President, Professor Chernman, after which a Tourney upon even terms commenced, which continued until the following Saturday. There were 10 competitors, and the following shows the result:—First Prize, Mr. G. E. Jackson, with 8 games; Second Prize, Mr. J. White, 7½ games; Third Prize, Dr. H. A. Howe, 7. The

other combatants were Messrs. Andrews, Baker, De Boucherville, Henderson, Hurlbut, Lambert, and the Rev. T. D. Phillips. Mr. Jackson, winner of the first prize, ranks high among Canadian players, and his success was not unexpected. He won the second prize in 1873, and having faithfully attended all the meetings of the Association has well deserved his good fortune upon the present occasion. Mr. White also has shown his skill before, having won the third prize in 1873. Some amount of dissatisfaction appears to have been caused by the weaker players allowing a number of games to go by default. This is a fertile source of grumbling at every Chess Tourney wherever it may be held, and various attempts have been made, but with little success, to apply a remedy. The weaker, that is to say the unsuccessful, players, having no motive of self-interest at work, will always feel indisposed to make any sacrifice whatever if pleasure or business, however unimportant, invites them elsewhere. They must feel, if they reflect at all, that as between two competitors (perhaps running a hot race together), one of whom they have played with while they have not encountered the other, it is very unjust to the former for his rival to score a game by default. This is so if the one who has played has won the game, for he has been in peril; still more galling to him must it be if he have lost. We would suggest that in all Tourneys of the kind there should be a fine of an adequate amount for each game not played, and it must be strictly exacted. We trust it would be considered ungentlemanly for any retiring competitor not to pay his fines, but as penalty for such failure on his part it could be enacted that he should stand disqualified from any participation in future Tournaments.

The Problem Tourney started by the Canadian Association in connection with the above-mentioned meeting appears not to have been a success. This is probably owing to the delay which took place in issuing the programme. Any way, there were a fewer number of competitors than on previous occasions. We understand that the Problems sent in by them have been submitted to Mr. J. Henderson to report upon.

The correspondent to whose courtesy we are indebted for the above particulars says that the Canadians would be glad to see specimens of the play of the English first-rates with each other. So should we; but there appears little prospect of such desire being realised. The First-Class Even Tourney, which as a project we alluded to in our last, makes little or no way. In fact, it may be considered as having collapsed, the reason being that the not only moderate but small amount required for prizes is not forthcoming. Does, then, the Chess public of this country not desire to see specimens of high-class play produced? We believe that it not only wishes for, but would take a keen interest in, such displays of first-rate skill, and we may further observe that certain

light-fingered gentry not only wish for, but take a keen interest in, the gems which they see in a jeweller's window—and would like to have them for nothing.

We have been supplied by Messrs. Pierce with some particulars of their forthcoming collection of English Chess Problems, from which we gather that this work will consist of nearly 600 selected Problems of the modern English composers. It will be divided into three parts, as follows:—Part 1 will be devoted to the best productions of living authors—such as Abbott, Andrews, Baxter, Campbell, Deacon, Duffy, Frankenstein, Grimshaw, Healey, Kidson, F. W. Lord, Menzies, Ormond, Pavitt, Pearson, J. and W. T. Pierce, Wormald, &c., &c. Part 2 will comprise selections from deceased modern composers—such as Bolton, Bone, J. B., of Bridport, T. Smith, &c.; and Part 3 will consist of original productions specially composed for this work. The editors believe that the forthcoming volume will be found to reflect the special genius of modern English composition, and that the characteristics of each author's style will be fully represented. In the case of living composers this end has been effected by the twelve Problems sent in by each being self-selected. We consider that the editors have earned, and doubt not they will receive, the heartiest thanks of the English Chess community for the public spirit which has induced them to undertake such an important work. That their labours will meet with the success they deserve we do not doubt for an instant. Such a selection of the gems of English Chess Problem composition stands self-appraised, and needs no recommendation whatever. All who are interested in Problems—and their number is constantly increasing—will undoubtedly be only too anxious to possess themselves of a volume which will be to them a never-ceasing source of recreation. We are informed that the price of the work to subscribers will be 9s., and to the public at large 12s. 6d. Those desirous of subscribing must send in their names and addresses before Christmas, at which time the book is to appear, to Mr. J. Pierce, M.A., of Copthill House, Bedford; or Mr. W. T. Pierce, of Terrace Villa, Roehampton, S.W.

The Annual Prize Contest at the Bedford Club has just terminated. Three prizes were offered, the first consisting of a standard work on Chess, value 12s.; the second a silver pencilcase, value 10s.; the third a set of Chessmen. The first prize was won in good style by Mr. Church; the second by Mr. E. Eisenstadt; and the third by Mr. R. Thilthorpe, who conceded the odds of Pawn and two moves to the losers of the second class.

The West-End Chess Club has been thriving apace during the past month, and the number of its members has increased daily. Various of those who, if not hostile were incredulous, have joined its ranks, and, we doubt not, will in future be found amongst its warmest supporters. There is generally something of magnanimity to be found amongst Chess-players, and this continually makes

amends for that bilious irritability which so universally obtains among them. The West-End Chess Club has become powerful even before it has started, and now stands in a position from which it may serenely look back upon the extraordinary displays of hostility and coldness which greeted its advent. Those who promoted it meanwhile stood calmly at their work, and, like Grant in the battles of the Wilderness, kept "pegging away." They have the satisfaction of finding their labours crowned with a success far beyond their hopes, and, resting, they may be thankful. As to the Association which they have brought into existence, it can afford to be generous, and undoubtedly its enemies are as welcome as its friends to the advantages it offers. We last month gave all the necessary particulars, and, as we then announced, the Club will commence its meetings on the 1st of the present month at the rooms, No. 8, New Coventry-street, Leicester-square. The First Annual General Meeting of the members will take place on Thursday, the 7th instant, at which meeting the permanent Executive will be elected, and shortly afterwards there will be an Inauguration Dinner. Here we fancy there will be a convulsive motion as when a sleeper after the visions of the night begins to find himself in the world of fact. A Club, with its paraphernalia of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee, may be of such stuff as dreams are made of, but a dinner—here an Englishman feels himself in presence of something he can go by. What can be seen may be deceptive, but that which can be conveyed into the temple where Gastric Juice performs his solemn offices—that will be considered as unmistakably sealed with the seal of reality. We may remind our readers that the subscription for town members is £1 1s. per annum, and for country members 10s. 6d. per annum. No entrance fee will be required before the 1st of January next, but after that date it will be rigorously exacted.

Among Chess Clubs which we hear of for the first time, and should be glad to know more about, are the St. Pancras and Kilburn Chess Clubs, also one held at the St. John's Institute, Penzance. We also learn that a Chess Club is about to be started in connection with the Borough of Finsbury Working-Men's Club. We are pleased to have such proofs of the spread of Chess brought before our notice. We consider that it is the duty of Chess journalists to aid small and struggling institutions set on foot, or kept up, by individual energy, by according to them the stimulus of a public recognition. We claim for ourselves that as far as in us laid we have always acted up to this principle, and that no Chess interest, however small, has ever been slighted by us or treated as of small account. We have at all times taken pleasure in bringing to light and in recording the proceedings of all kinds of Chess Associations. We trust that hitherto we have not shown much inclination towards blowing our own *personal* trumpet, but it some-

times happens that what a man will not say for himself no one says for him. Now no one likes to see his efforts unappreciated, though through a false modesty he may suffer it, so we take this opportunity of testifying in our own behalf to the sympathetic interest we have always shown to our brothers in Chess, especially to those working and struggling where peers of the realm do not abound. Having thus eaten for once of the jam of self-praise, we henceforth leave the rest of the pot to those who have no fears of destroying their teeth.

We are glad to hear very favourable accounts of the Burton Chess-players. They have the good fortune to be subject to the stimulating energy of Mr. Mayger, the effective Secretary of two of the three local Clubs. They have invited Mr. Blackburne to inaugurate their winter season with a blindfold entertainment, which will take place at the Trinity Church Institute Club on the 15th inst. We should be glad if he would take with him a few waggon-loads of the bitter materials with which the London Chess world is so plentifully stocked. These might be found useful at Bass's brewery, but here we fail to see that they answer any good purpose.

A new Chess column has come under our notice—viz., in *La Ilustracion Espanola y Americana*, a paper illustrated in a very artistic style and published at Madrid.

We have great pleasure in directing attention to the Chess Class at the Birkbeck Institution, which will recommence work on the 7th instant. This class was established some years ago by Mr. Henry J. Webber, of the City of London Chess Club, who is the honorary teacher. We understand that to the members of the institution the class is free, and that to the public the fee is 3s. per term.

MAGAZINES AND COLUMNS.

We have before us the first number of an Italian Chess Review, entitled *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, published in Livorno on the 1st September. It is to be continued monthly by a society of amateurs. The price for the four numbers corresponding to the last four months of this year is five lire, or about four shillings, including postage. The address is "Via Vittorio Emanuele, 35, primo piano, Livorno." It consists of twenty-four pages, &c. The printing and diagrams are very clear, and the general arrangement of the work resembles the French journal *La Stratégie*. The Chessmen are represented exactly as ours, only excepting the Bishop, which appears disguised in a helmet and visor. The notation is the same as the French. The contributors are numerous, and spread throughout Italy thus:—Rome has 6, Livorno 11, Spezia 3, Bologna 2, Milan 2, and of the following places one each:—Ancona,

Arezzo, Faenza, Ferrara, Firenze (Florence), Genoa, Padua, Patrasso, Isola della Scala, Olate s Lecco, and Venice; others have promised to co-operate. The contents are four games (with numerous variations) divided into two old and two modern games; a new variation of the Evans Gambit, by S. Dubois, on Black's 11th move (this takes up five pages); Chess notices, 12 problems, and notices to correspondents. The proposed objects of the Review are to give ancient and modern games, with critical notes and references to the Italian and foreign theories of the game, studies in the openings and in end-games, problems, Chess literature and bibliography, notices and discussions.

We wish the new-comer every success. Italy was once famous in Chess, and produced in times gone by men of the highest rank in the game, both as players and authors. In our own days Signor Dubois, one of the contributors to the *Nuova Rivista*, has well sustained the honour of his country, but otherwise Italy has not of late been reckoned as a producer of Chess masters, nor, as far as we are aware, has there been any attempt made by means of Clubs and Associations to fan the almost cold embers of the fire that once warmed other countries. Happier times we may believe are now coming upon the land whose name has ceased to be a geographical expression, and it is likely enough that there has been work done by individual energy which, all unnoticed and unrecognised at the time, may be about to bear rich fruit. We dare say that the devotion of the Italians to their schismatical theories concerning the game has had much to do with their semi-exclusion from the great Chess revival of the last thirty or forty years. We give a game in this number which we have taken from the *Nuova Rivista*, and which illustrates their peculiar manner of Castling. Many will view such a divergence with aversion, and all book-slaves would feel far from grateful to any one who should attempt to release them from their chains by the introduction of a novelty which would almost abolish the European doctrines of the openings. Nevertheless, an occasional saunter into the bypaths of the game would, according to our mind, afford a pleasant relief from the monotony that begins to be too apparent in the preliminary and even in the middle part of the game as now played in the orthodox regions of Chess. Constant intermarriages tend to a distasteful sameness of features, as likewise to a loss of physical power; so also is it with Chess. We are threatened with the loss of all individuality, with the probable result of barrenness, and even perhaps intellectual weakness.

The *Dubuque Journal*, in common with our other exchanges, has been much, though unavoidably, neglected by us of late. Turning to its July number we find a translation of M. Alph. Delannoy's article on the "Philosophy of Chess." It is written in a vivid, though to an English mind too exalted a style. Our author finds that wealth, wit, honours, and beauty have their uses, and so also

has Chess. He considers, with the author of *Don Quixote*, that "our life is a game of Chess." He finds in the game the following results:—1st, honourable distinction; 2nd, alleviation of distress; 3rd, forgetfulness of misery—these two might well have gone together; 4th, positive advantages; 5th, feelings of brotherly love. These are the theses upon which he works, and his observations thereupon are not without interest, though he soars somewhat into the unsubstantial regions of the upper ether. While we hold him right in his main deductions, yet we fancy much might be advanced on the other side. It would not, we imagine, be difficult to adduce many instances where Chess has proved a source of dishonourable distinction, has aggravated distress, has made it impossible to forget misery, has yielded positive disadvantages, and has tended to produce feelings of unbrotherly hate. A treatise written from these points of view would not be uninteresting, and it would then be for those who look at all sides of a question to cast the balance. In the same number we find particulars of a prosperous Chess Club which is established at Newark. It is principally composed of Germans, but with that cosmopolitanism which is one of the redeeming points of Chess, its executive desire to enrol amongst its members players of every nationality, the Club not being in any way exclusive, and wishing to extend its usefulness. This is the right spirit, and an Association proceeding on those lines can hardly fail of meeting success somewhere up the road. The Club was engaged in playing a correspondence match with the New York Down Town Chess Club. Among the other contents of the number is an appeal to American Chessists to enrol themselves as members of the American Chess Association, in view of the proposed Centennial Tournament. Our good wishes for the success of this appeal are largely tempered by gloomy doubts as to whether the "dire sister of the slaughtering power" can be as easily ejected from Philadelphia as she was from Olympus.

The *Dubuque* appears as a double number for August and September. It commences with a biography of the eminent problem-composer Samuel Loyd. He was born in Philadelphia on the 30th of January, 1841, and is therefore now turned 34 years of age. The notice may be considered as of an obituary character, for we hear no more of Loyd in the world of Chess. The *Dubuque* considers that he possessed more *natural genius* for problem-composition than any other who has ever exercised this art. In his problems there is an overflowing life and grace that is eminently and exceedingly captivating. His compositions are so beautiful and yet so exceedingly simple and natural that we are led to wonder why the same theme did not occur to the older problemists long ago. To this effect runs on the *Dubuque*, and the praise, though high, is no doubt no more than is eminently deserved. Our contemporary notices that outside the Chess world Loyd has made himself famous by the construction of advertising puzzles and various ingenious

toys, from which patented and copyright trifles he has, it appears, accumulated a comfortable living and quite a fortune. We are glad to hear of such being the case; brains outside of Chess are, now-a-days, a valuable marketable commodity. There are some enthusiasts who imagine the advent of a time when, in the limits of the game, superior intelligence will be profitable. We do not share their views. Caissa, we feel assured, will never have any niche in the Temple of Mammon, nor are we clear that this is any matter worth whining at. For a double number we hardly consider this so strong as the Professor, who has spoiled us by continued excellence, might be expected to turn out. However, among its contents we find one or two things worth alluding to. First, there is a game between a boastful Italian and a modest opponent, who furnishes the usual commentatory fringe. These poor boasters, how they are always served out in story! Of course there was a crowd who grew merry at the discomfiture of the swaggerer, and all the etcæteras of tales of this kind. After all, it's very much of a piece: some boast outwardly, and some inwardly; one way or another, the preacher is not unlikely to be in the right. We learn from the same number of the following new Chess columns—viz., one conducted in a good style by Mr. Russell, and which has been commenced in the *Hannibal (Mo.) Clipper*; another, which has appeared in the *Lebanon (Tenn.) Herald*. There is a Club at the same place which is at present conducting several telegraphic games with the Ohio, Tennessee, and Mississippi Chess Clubs, while, moreover, it has already won a fine "Kentucky opening" from the Nashville Club. The *Detroit Free Press* also, on the 21st of July, presented its first Chess column to its 30,000 subscribers, and seems likely to be conducted in a very spirited style. It has offered prizes for the best problems and for solutions. It must be admitted that America, as far as the literature of the game is concerned, leaves us nowhere in particular; its rod would swallow up ours at a gulp, and could then accommodate a few dozen more of the like slender dimensions.

The *Maryland Review* has a double number for July and August. "Chess in Stroebeck," being a reprint from Lewis, is the commencing subject. The story of this curious German village, which, at the time Lewis visited it in 1831, had been celebrated for centuries for its Chess-playing inhabitants, though pretty well known, is undoubtedly worth re-telling. We do not know that anything has been heard of Stroebeck of late years. We wonder that some Chessist travelling in those parts—the village is not far from the town of Brunswick—has not made it his business to ascertain whether the game still holds there its ancient ascendancy. The number gives some particulars of the reasons which have caused the discontinuance of the *American Chess Magazine*. It appears that it met with but very poor encouragement in a pecuniary point of view, wherefore to continue the publication would

have resulted in a heavy loss each month. Our Maryland contemporary seems still to hope that the American Chessers will so rally round the standard as to warrant the resumption of the Magazine, but none of our other transatlantic exchanges take this view. After all, whether in America or here, such a limited portion of the community are as yet interested in Chess that it is really wonderful that the game possesses so many organs as it does. With respect to the translation of the German *Handbuch*, the *Review* controverts Professor Brownson's idea that fear of grumblers has caused the retention of the Kt symbol, instead of that of the Springer. Our contemporary would not care what grumblers might say, but at present it prefers the use of the Kt. A better reason, however, would seem to be that the success of the translation and its acceptance amongst Chessists would be imperilled by adopting a symbol that is not as yet generally recognised. The commercial element cannot be well kept out of sight in starting a Chess work. We regret to find that the attractive countenance which adorns the cover of the Maryland is, after all, only a fancy sketch. It is some consolation to be informed that there are, in Frederick, plenty of young ladies quite as handsome as the picture. The editor says that Frederick is not far from Brooklyn, only a short distance across the fields. Unfortunately, however, the former location is a long way from London; and there is that very broad ribbon—the Atlantic—to get over first. We must leave it, therefore, to Mr. Duffy, when he visits America next year, to look in at Frederick, and see if the Editor of the *Review* has or has not said a vain thing.

From *La Stratégie* for August we learn that the place where the Parisian Chessists most did congregate was Trouville. There might be found Rosenthal, Le Quesne, Blanchard, Phillibert, Thibaud, L'Abbé Durand, L'Abbé Vincent. Trouville appears to be a most enjoyable place, and pleasure is the order of the day; there concerts, children's balls, grand balls, exhibitions of prestidigitation, dramatic *soirées*, and all kinds of festivities were kept going. The French understand the science of pleasure. The English do not; they take it as if it were fruit which they doubt may disturb the interior, forgetting that there is the green season and the ripe season. Respecting the *Stratégie* International Problem Tourney, our contemporary announces that the receipt of problems or modifications of those already sent will be closed on the 1st of October. It significantly desires composers, especially foreigners, to see to the weight of their letters, and to stamp them sufficiently. We have no doubt the warning is required, and it is probable that even the ingenious device of ornamenting the envelope with a gummy appearance of having had stamps on will not deceive so experienced a man of business as M. Preti.

La Stratégie for September gives an account of an interesting *réunion* of French Chess-players at Le Cercle d'Echecs, Lisieux, in

Normandy. There was a great game, conducted on the one side by M. Rosenthal, blindfold, and on the other by almost everybody there in consultation, including Le Quesne, Blanchard, Camille Morel, &c., with L'Abbé Durand at their head. The sitting was interrupted by a lunch, at which some of the combatants proved themselves such valiant trenchermen that they declared it impossible to return to the boards without a preliminary walk. Le Cercle of Lisieux is so spacious and commodious as to have excited our contemporary's envy, Paris having nothing to compare to it.

The *Oesterreichische* for August has a third article upon problem-composition from the pen of H. Lehner, and a criticism upon the *Westminster Papers* Problem Tourney award. The September number we do not seem to have at hand, but we are in the country "away from the madding crowd," and cannot now get at it.

The *Nordisk* double number for July and August lies before us, but how shall its hidden treasures be unlocked, for we do not understand the Danish tongue, and we apprehend that in these wild parts polyglots do not abound. The village clowns and yon sheep, whose bell is now tinkling in our ears, it is equally vain to apply to for assistance. We notice, however, that Lieutenant Sorensen, or his shade—for he was killed some little time ago by the *Illustrated London News*—continues his criticism upon the prize problems of the British Tourney, and that he has done us the honour of extracting two of Blackburne's blindfold games, which were published in this Magazine. He has acknowledged their derivation, which leads us to suppose that the strictest editorial integrity prevails in Copenhagen. It is not always so elsewhere. We are minded particularly of a game played by Morphy against Boden, which, having seen the light first in our pages, has at different times been reprinted, but in no instance, save by one English paper, accompanied by any acknowledgment of its source.

The *Chess-Player's Chronicle* for August, which was delayed until after the Glasgow meeting, contains no game played thereat. This appears somewhat surprising, but printing exigencies may have had something to do with it. In the particulars which our contemporary gives of the proceedings at the meeting, we are glad that it calls a certain match there by its right name—e.g., "English Provincial Amateurs *versus* Scotland." It is curious that certain strictures of ours last month upon the ambitious title given to that contest have not been noticed by the Scotch Chess organs. This we will take to be an admission of the correctness of our views, because had they been erroneous the reasonable assumption is that some one would have taken issue thereupon.

The *Huddersfield College Magazine* for August contains three unpublished games played between the late Mr. G. H. Taylor, formerly mathematical master at Huddersfield College, and Mr. Skipworth. It also prints an unpublished letter of Alexandre, author of the *Beauties of Chess*, the autograph from which it is

taken having lately come into Mr. Watkinson's possession. The September number of the same magazine is principally occupied with the transactions of the Glasgow Congress. We notice that the *Huddersfield* talks of an "International Match between England and Scotland." We feel bound to protest against that misappellation wherever we meet it. However, there is this to be said, that an English journal may speak of the contest in those terms from a desire to be complimentary. Still, polite inaccuracy has its weak points. Our Huddersfield contemporary hopes next month to publish the award in its Problem-Solving competition. In the new volume twenty-four Problems on diagrams will be submitted for solution, and a copy of Mr. Bird's *Masterpieces* will be given to each subscriber who shall solve the entire series. The next three in the list will receive the *Glasgow Herald* post free for three months.

The *Detroit Weekly Free Press* appears to constitute a most important addition to the periodical literature of the game. This Chess column is edited by Mr. T. P. Bull, and he evidently intends to make a good use of the opportunities placed at his disposal. In an article upon the omission of Problem Tourney prizes from the programme of the American Chess Association, the editor enlarges upon the importance of Problems as a part of Chess literature. We consider that he is right; there is no doubt that the solving of Problems becomes every day more attractive to Chessists at large, and even that the appreciation of games has somewhat gone down before it. Our new contemporary proceeds to criticise the prevalent impression that problemists are not often fine players. In this he is somewhat vague; what he says upon that point is as follows:—"Fine players knowing how intricate some of the conceptions of problemists are, and what a mastery of the powers of the pieces is shown, hesitate, when called upon, to catch the hidden moves." Shortly we should say that fine players attack many points, and problemists only one point—either class being, by their respective trains of thought and practice, thereby rendered *primâ facie* unfitted to excel in the province of the other. The facts fit in with this theory, and such exceptions as there are do not disprove the general rule. Our contemporary mentions several who are at once first-class players and fine problemists, and he says there are a host of others: we doubt it. Moreover, amongst those he has mentioned some are not first-class players, and others are not eminent problem-composers. Blackburne, to whom he does not allude, is well known to be both. Another observation, which the *Detroit* editor makes in the course of this article, we must object to as raising what we may call a false issue. He says that "Chess editors contribute more to the cause of the game than nine-tenths of the players who may outrank them in playing skill, but not in a quick appreciation of what the improving players and problem-solvers want." This is equivalent to saying that gas is useless

without the means of lighting it, which is true enough; but a lucifer-match is not therefore more important than a gasometer. Without first-class players and fine problemists of what use are editors? To use another and perhaps better illustration, the latter are like tradesmen, whose business it is to vend the articles which the customers want. It is the tradesman's duty and interest to sell good articles, but if he cannot get them he may shut up shop. We should mention that the *Detroit Free Press* has started a Problem Tourney, the winner in which will, according to his choice, receive for one year any of the following periodicals—viz., *American Chess Magazine* (if it continue we may perhaps add), *Dubuque Journal*, *Maryland Review*, *City of London Chess Magazine*, or the *Westminster Papers*. Our new contemporary has our most cordial good wishes.

The *Hartford Times* has an obituary notice of the *American Chess Magazine*, which, from the transcendental language used, as well as the initial "U.," leads us to imagine that it must be from the pen of Mr. Uhlich, of Hartford. The writer revels in the luxurious agony of an unquenchable woe. At least he says it cannot be quenched "except by the hot tears of sorrow that drowneth all grief." By the grave where lies the much-loved departed one we must leave the weeping mourner. A vain mockery would it be, we feel, to offer our condolences to that breaking heart. We note that the *Hartford Times*, in alluding to the Chess lull that at present reigns in the States, says that "it is simply the calm that precedes the storm that is gathering for the Centennial Exhibition next year," and that "Jonathan will shine when he gets on his century boots." We hope it will be so. There has been no lack of blacking anyhow.

The *Toronto Globe* notices favourably Dr. Vines' scheme for a Club Correspondence Tourney, to which we have given publicity in our pages, and urges a similar contest being started among the Canadian Clubs. We should say such a Tourney ought to meet with great success over there, seeing how well practised the Canadian Clubs are in correspondence matches with each other.

The *Glasgow Herald* announces the commencement of the contest for the championship of the Glasgow Chess Club. It is conducted on the "double pairing system." All the competitors play in two distinct tourneys, and in the event of both tourneys not being won by the same player, the two winners will engage in a final heat for the championship. Each round is decided in favour of the winner of the two first games, the loser being thereupon thrown out of the tourney. Eight players have entered, and the following is the pairing in the first round:—

Tourney A.
Jenkins v. Spens.
Bash v. Gilchrist.
Murray v. Berwick.
Grant v. Hunter.

Tourney B.
Spens v. Hunter.
Berwick v. Grant.
Murray v. Jenkins.
Gilchrist v. Bash.

THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" AND THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

ON the 28th of August the following paragraph appeared in the *Illustrated London News* :—

"CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—At a meeting of a sub-committee, appointed to revise the rules of this Club, a resolution was proposed and carried to the following effect:—'That in future no professional player shall be eligible to act on the committee of management.'"

ON the 2nd of September Mr. F. W. Lord, one of the Hon. Secretaries of the City of London Chess Club, wrote the following letter in contradiction of the above statement :—

"To the Chess Editor of the 'Illustrated London News.'"

"SIR,—My attention has been directed to your impression of the 28th ult., in which it is stated that the sub-committee for altering the rules of this Club have passed a resolution disqualifying 'professional players' from sitting on the governing body of the Club.

"You must permit me to observe—first, that the sub-committee have not authorised any one to publish an account of their proceedings; and secondly, that the above statement is quite inaccurate.

"We do not recognise any distinction between the members save honorary and active; the former comprising eminent players and composers, whether now before the public or not, and the latter consisting of subscribing members. We know nothing of 'professional players,' a term which, not being assumed by any of the members, we should consider insulting to apply to any of them.

"The basis of the statement above alluded to would appear to be a *proposition* brought forward in the sub-committee limiting the right of sitting upon the chief committee to the subscribing members of the Club, and which was carried. Into the merits of the resolution it is not necessary for me to enter, the more especially as the deliberations of a preliminary body like the rule committee are, or at any rate should be, of an essentially private character. With reference to this I must remark that the resolutions of the rule committee can have nothing but a propositional character, inasmuch as they have to come for confirmation before the governing committee, and if they survive that ordeal have yet to be placed before, and carried at, a general meeting of the members.

"I must ask you to oblige me by publishing this communication, for otherwise the announcement in your column might be considered as officially put forward.

"I beg to remain, Sir,

"Yours very obediently,

"F. W. LORD, *Hon. Sec.*"

ON the 11th September the subjoined communication, addressed to Mr. Lord, appeared in the correspondents' column of the *Illustrated London News* :—

"F. W. LORD.—If you will furnish us with an unequivocal contradiction to the statement, which we had on the authority of one of the sub-committee, we shall be happy to insert it; but you cannot expect us to publish such a half-hearted denial as that contained in your letter."

Our comments upon the above will be few, and if we made none we should say that the conduct of the Chess Editor of our illustrated contemporary would appear to no impartial mind in other than an unfavourable light.

However, we must point out one or two things. In the first place the transactions of a committee, still more of a body like the above-mentioned sub-committee, who have only a power of making propositions, cannot be considered otherwise than of an essentially private character. If the Editor of the *Illustrated London News* did, as he asserts, receive the intelligence from a member of that sub-committee, it would give him no right whatever to make their proceedings public. Only a communication from one of the secretaries could invest him with such a right.

In the second place we have the authority of each and every member of the sub-committee for stating that none of them furnished the Editor of the *Illustrated London News* with the above intelligence, or with any other information relative to the proceedings of the sub-committee. This divergence of course requires explanation, and it now remains for our contemporary to state from whom he received his information.

We must further remark upon the extraordinary action of our contemporary in declining to publish an official statement from the Secretary of the City Club as to what really took place at the sub-committee.

The publication of the Secretary's letter would seem to have been required by the barest principles of justice, instead of which our contemporary takes upon himself to characterise that communication as "a half-hearted denial," and refuses to insert anything but what he calls "an unequivocal contradiction." A statement of the exact facts was clearly the best answer to a garbled announcement, in which whatever there was of truth was twisted in an offensive and utterly unjustifiable manner. As a matter of fact there was no truth whatever in the essence of our contemporary's statement, and it behoves him therefore to withdraw the paragraph in question.

To show how entirely propositional were the attributes of the sub-committee we may observe that the suggestion put forward by them has not received the sanction of the executive committee, but, on the contrary, was rejected by the latter *nem. con.* This fact shows how mischievous a thing it is to pry into and make public the private proceedings of committees.

PROPOSED MATCH BETWEEN STEINITZ AND BLACKBURNE.—We hear that a contest is being arranged between Herr Steinitz and Mr. Blackburne. The preliminaries have been pretty well agreed upon, and the match is intended to commence in January next, by which time Mr. Blackburne will be free of his usual blindfold engagements. We hope this affair will come off; the principals themselves are earnestly desirous to set to work, so that it should seem no cause of hindrance can arise. It will excite universal interest, and has really been wanted since the indecisive nature of the struggle between these two players at the Vienna Congress.

"J. B." OF BRIDPORT.

To the Editor of the CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

SIR,—Will you allow me to have a chat with your readers on the subject of problem-construction?

It may be safely asserted that the influence of Chess, in England at any rate, has never been so great as it is now. The number of problem-composers and of those who, not being composers, yet find one of their chief pleasures in the solving of elegant and difficult positions, has greatly increased. The laws of construction have been examined into and discussed, and, although there is no sign of agreement between the two sects holding different views in regard to dual moves (we might call them *dualists* and *unicists*), we are, nevertheless, on the road to an ultimate solution of many differences existing among composers, for whichever theory is right must be acknowledged to be such in the long run. It is possible that neither is altogether wrong, although I make no secret that I am decidedly no *dualist*.

This great movement, marked as it is by great fertility and activity, has led the contemporary school to have a very good opinion of itself—which it is justified in some measure to have, I own—but I contend that all this vigour, if you like to call it so, accompanied by haste, blinds many a modern composer to his deficiencies, and unwarrantably makes him think lightly of composers who acquired their reputation at a time when fewer people took an interest in problems.

There is now-a-days but a very small number of composers that are not very easily satisfied with their work, and who patiently and conscientiously endeavour to embody their ideas with a due regard to the harmony of the form, the economy of power, and the rejection of every useless piece, whatever its office may be.* I am speaking chiefly of the bulk of young English composers, with whose productions I am most familiar, but my remarks may be applied to most young composers, especially in America, where the new generation—the old, with few grand exceptions, was never very correct in this respect either—is guilty of all sorts of carelessness and extravagance.

A problem may be chiefly remarkable for one of two things, sometimes for both, which is the climax of excellence; in the first place for the prettiness of its final idea, and in the second place for the strategical beauty of the moves that lead to the solution of a difficult position, independently of the final idea. Grand ideas of strategy J. B. does not possess, and in this respect he is very inferior to most of the best composers of our day, Campbell and Healey, for example. His chief merit lies in his workmanship. The manner in which he expresses his ideas is generally the best that could be devised; he uses all the advantages they offer, and never feels satisfied until every piece is placed on that square which affords the greatest freedom of action, and therefore of plausible attacks, and until every move is so chained to the others that the interest in the solution goes on increasing to the *dénouement*. I have seen a problem in 4 moves, in which one of the variations brought about a mate in 3, of which the final idea was very good; the third move, leading to the mate in 4, was uninteresting, and the final idea ugly. The author composed that problem too hastily, or ignored what good construction is.

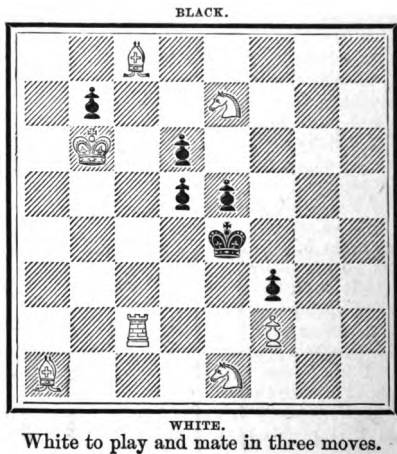
That which some composers call *concentrativeness*, or what I take to be the power of a piece to be of active use in as many lines of play as possible, whereby useless pieces are avoided, J. B. possesses in a very high degree. Certainly that faculty is not altogether acquired, for no amount of argument will cause the dull-

* For example, in C. W. of Sunbury's problem in last number of this Magazine I consider the Black Bishop and the Black Pawns at Bishop's and King's 6 useless, for the duty they fulfil is done by the Kt alone. The same useless amount of power is seen in a 2-mover by Mr. Pavitt, and a 5-mover by Mr. Wormald, both containing the same idea as C. W.'s.

headed composer to see the difference between a good and a bad *position*, so long as *there is a mate on*; but even the most gifted composer can only hope to do justice to his talent by diligently revising his problems for a long time before giving them up for publication.

In J. B.'s problems it would be as difficult to find a useless piece as to reconstruct his ideas with fewer pieces—that is to say, there would scarcely be any instance where an improvement could be effected. Where is the composer of whom we can say as much? J. B.'s mind was essentially elegant, and harmony between the several variations of a problem is seen throughout all his compositions. Of all composers he is the one that has fewest duals, and, without entering into the question of legitimate and illegitimate dual moves, it is plain that with equal pieces a problem with dual moves is not so good as the same problem without. In the latter stages of the elaboration of an idea, the composer often entertains doubts whether the position, such as it is, will do, or whether it might not be improved by sacrificing some beauty of form or some harmony of play to greater difficulty of solution. In order to do this he has recourse to the addition of other pieces, which bring in additional variations, these generally becoming less accurate as their number increases. One or two dual moves will crop up, from which the first position was free. The former idea, like maidenhood in tropical climes, is too thinly clad; the garments of the latter, like those of an elaborate country belle, are too numerous and too heavy, and it is with difficulty one can guess at the primary form which they conceal.

The two problems of mine in this number of the Magazine form a case in point. I may be permitted to give below another published some years ago, in which I think I have hit upon the *happy medium*. J. B. possesses a keen



perception of the fitness of the elements that constitute a homogeneous problem. He uses the essential and eschews the superfluous. There have been many composers greater than he, but none who understood construction better. Don't go to him for grand pictures. He does not understand the complexity of allegorical groups; his genius does not soar so high. He is fond of chaste ideas and chaste workmanship. His material is always of the choicest—pure gold or Parian marble, which he patiently and lovingly chisels into an admirable statuette.

I am, Sir,

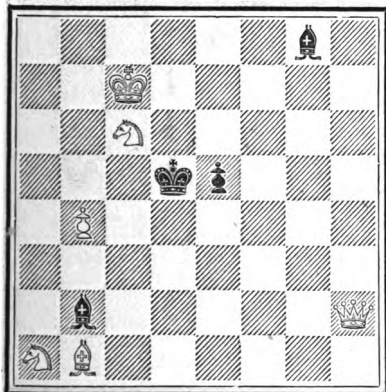
Your obedient servant,

G. E. BARBIER.

PROBLEMS.

No. 193.—By H. J. C. ANDREWS.

BLACK.

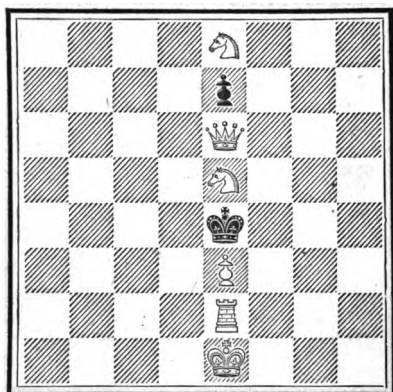


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 194.—By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.

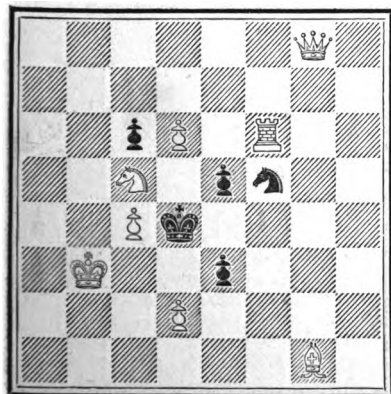


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 195.—By G. H. THORNTON (Buffalo, N.Y.)

BLACK.

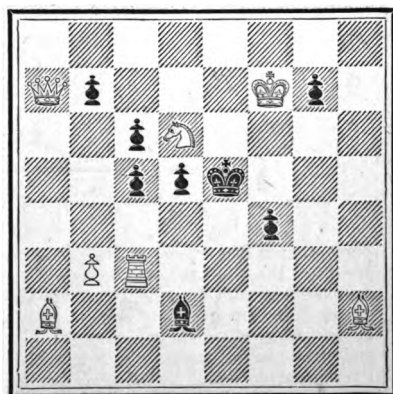


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 196.—By J. W. ABBOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

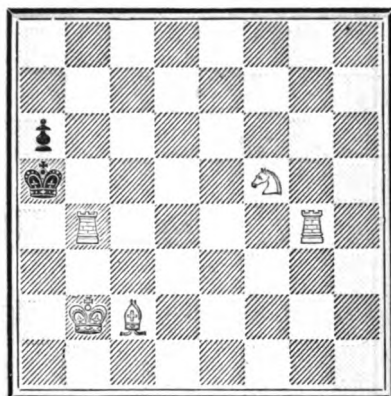
White to play and mate in three moves.

T

PROBLEMS.

No. 197.—By G. E. BARBIER.

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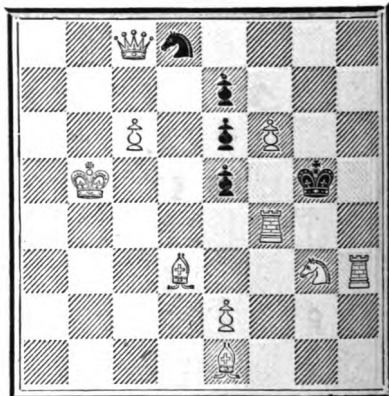


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 198.—By G. E. BARBIER.

BLACK.

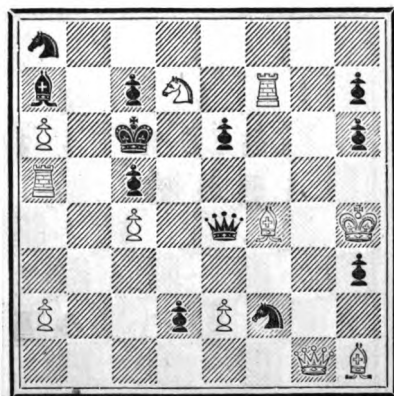


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 199.—By CHARLES DUKE.

BLACK.

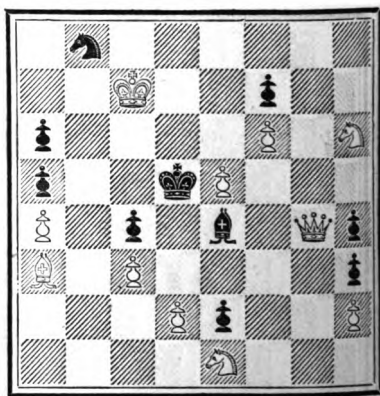


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 200.—By P. K. (of Wurtemberg.)

BLACK.



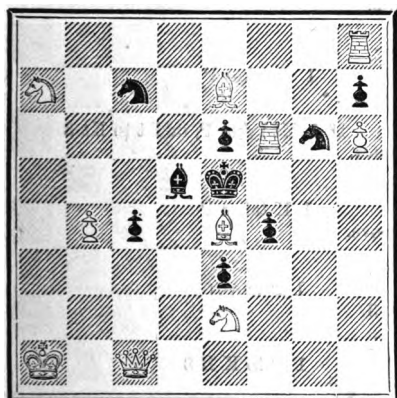
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 201.—By J. STONEHOUSE.

BLACK.

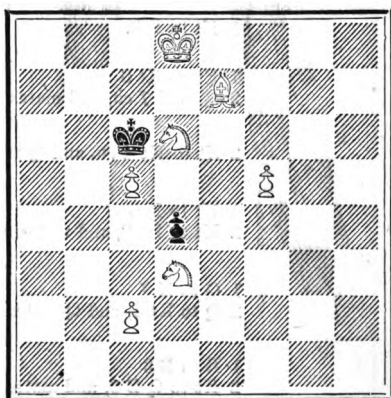


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 202.—By J. CAIRNS.

BLACK.

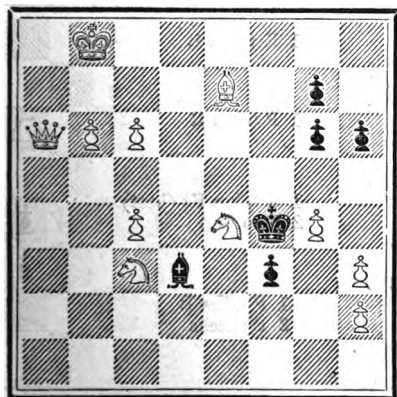


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 203.—By F. W. LORD.

BLACK.

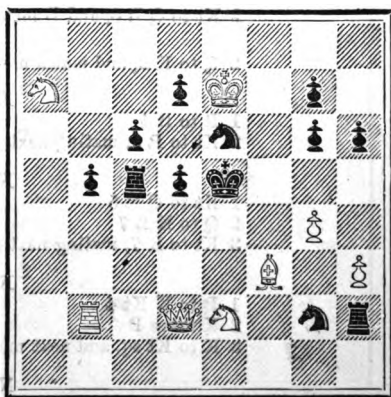


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 204.—By G. PARR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>White.</p> <p>1 R to Q 8.</p> <p>1 Kt to B 8.</p> <p>1 Kt to Kt 6
2 Q to K 7 ch, and mates next move.</p> <p>2 Kt to Kt 4 ch, and Q or B mates.</p> <p>1 Kt to R 6
2 Kt to Kt 8, and mates next move.</p> <p>1 Q to K 7
2 Q to Kt 5, and Q mates on K 3.</p> <p>1 B to B 3
2 Kt to Q B 3, and mates accordingly.</p> <p>2 Q to K 5 ch, and mates next move.</p> <p>1 Kt to Kt 7 ch
2 R to B 5, and Kt mates.</p> <p>1 Kt to K 4
2 Q to K 6 ch, and Kt mates.</p> <p>2 Kt to Q B 6, and B mates.</p> <p>2 Q to K 3, and mates next move.</p> <p>1 R to B 4
2 Kt to R 5, mating next move.</p> <p>1 Kt to Q R 5
2 Q to K B 7
3 Kt to K 7, mating next move.</p> <p>1 B to K Kt 4
2 K takes P
3 K to Kt sq, and next move mate.</p> <p>1 Kt to K 2 ch
2 B to Kt 2
3 R takes K B P, and mates next move.</p> | <p>No. 181.</p> <p>No. 182.</p> <p>No. 183.</p> <p>No. 184.</p> <p>No. 185.</p> <p>No. 186.</p> <p>No. 187.</p> <p>No. 188.</p> <p>No. 189.</p> <p>No. 190.</p> <p>No. 191.</p> <p>No. 192.</p> | <p>Black.</p> <p>1 K takes P
If 1 Kt takes P, or Kt to Kt 3</p> <p>1 K takes P</p> <p>1 P moves</p> <p>1 P to K B 3
If 1 P to Kt 5</p> <p>1 B takes Kt</p> <p>1 K to K 4
If 1 K takes Kt
If 1 K takes B</p> <p>1 P takes R</p> <p>1 R takes Kt (best)
2 B to K 4</p> <p>1 P takes B
2 P checks</p> <p>1 Kt takes Kt
2 Kt returns</p> |
|--|---|---|

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER.

No. 181. By J. Stonehouse. 1. R to Q 8. An excellent problem. The freedom and openness of the position leave a wide range of action at White's command, and there are consequently several very plausible attacks which divert the solver's attention from the author's intention. With a rather difficult first move, a well-constructed and interesting position, and a perfectly accurate series of mates, this problem affords no scope for finding fault. The only thing left to wish for is a trifle more brilliancy.

No. 182. By J. P. Taylor. 1. Kt to B 8. Contrasts unfavourably with its predecessor. A position so heavily blocked and encumbered with Pawns requires a solution of great merit as a compensating element. In 182 this does not appear, the solution being comparatively easy and lifeless into the bargain.

No. 183. By F. H. Curtiss. 1. Kt to K Kt 6. Contains some pleasing variations and is by no means easy, there being many promising attacks for White at the onset.

No. 184. By Deesa (a lady). 1. Kt to R 6. Neat and rather pretty.

No. 185. By G. W. Farrow. 1. Q to K 7. The White Queen threatens several points at once, and the question, Where shall she go to ? is not obvious at a glance. Problems of this open description are often very puzzling, and yet when solved how easy they appear! In 185 the first move is the only difficulty, the rest of the solution being plain sailing.

No. 186. By J. N. Keynes. 1. B to B 3rd is equally complex and beautiful, and is perhaps the finest problem in the number. The leading move is hard to discover, and there are, at any rate, four good and accurate variations. If, however, Black commence with 1. Q B P one, White can proceed either by

2. Q to K 5 ch 3. Kt to Q 3 mate, or by 2. Kt to Q 3 ch 3. Q to K 5 mate,
R takes Q K to Q 4

and if Black play 1. K Kt anywhere, except to Q 5, White can continue either with 2. Q to Q 4 ch, or 2. Q to K 5 ch, &c. These are the only flaws I have discovered in an otherwise capital stratagem.

No. 187. By J. Lord. 1. Kt to Kt 7 ch. Although commencing with a check has a very brilliant and ingenious *coup* in reserve. Here again the position is very open, and the resources for the attack numerous and tempting, so that the initiatory check is not expected any more than the fine waiting move that follows in the main solution.

No. 188. By W. T. Pierce. 1. Kt to K 4 is also a good specimen of its class, the variations being all pleasing and cleverly arranged.

No. 189. By J. J. Watts. 1. R to K B 4. Here the solution is in a nutshell, but the nut itself is not a very hard one.

No. 190. By J. Pierce, M.A. 1. Kt to R 5. The position is rather suggestive of the first move, but the after-play is ingenious.

No. 191. By A. Rosenbaum. 1. B to K Kt 4. A clever specimen of the genus "block." The position is remarkable, and it requires careful examination ere the necessity of completing the aforesaid "block" becomes apparent. Even the *modus operandi* is well concealed, and the fortress is not captured without some strategy.

No. 192. By C. W. (of Sunbury.) 1. Kt to K 2 ch. Rather obvious.

SUMMARY.

The best 2-mover, 181.
" 3-mover, 186.
" 4-mover, 191.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

GAME 166.

The following two games were played by correspondence between Mr. A. Burn, jun., and Mr. Jno. Halford:—

Fianchetto Attack.

White.	Black.
Mr. BURN.	Mr. HALFORD.
1 P to Q Kt 3 (a)	1 P to K 4
2 B to Q Kt 2	2 P to K B 3 (b)
3 P to K 3	3 Kt to K R 3
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to Q 4
5 P to B 4	5 P to B 3
6 B to K 2	6 B to K 3
7 Castles	7 B to Q 3 (c)
8 Kt to B 3	8 P to R 3 (d)
9 R to Q B sq	9 Castles
10 K to R sq	10 Kt to Q 2
11 Kt to K sq	11 P to K B 4
12 P to K B 3 (e)	12 P to K B 5 (f)
13 P takes Q P	13 Q B P takes P
14 P takes K B P	14 P takes P
15 B to Q 3	15 Q to K R 5
16 Q to K 2	16 Q R to K sq
17 Q to K B 2	17 Q to K R 4 (g)
18 Kt to K 2	18 B to K B 4 (h)
19 P to K Kt 4	19 P takes P <i>en passant</i>
20 Kt takes P	20 Q to R 6
21 Kt takes B	21 Kt takes Kt
22 R to K Kt sq	22 Kt to K B 3 (i)
23 R to K Kt 5	23 Kt to K R 4 (j)
24 K to Kt sq (k)	24 P to K Kt 3
25 B to B sq	25 Q to R 5
26 Q takes Q	26 Kt takes Q
27 R takes Q P	27 R takes Kt (l)
28 R takes R	28 Kt takes P ch
29 K to R sq	29 Kt takes R
30 B to Q B 4	30 R to K sq (m)

White mates in two moves.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Mr. Burn is one of the few players who, with a style peculiarly well adapted to an open game, nevertheless can find pleasure in a close one.

(b) This seems to be now recognised as Black's best resource at this point.

(c) As so far reached we like the appearance of Black's game.

(d) Loss of time, we think, as also a weakening of the position on the Q side. He should rather have Castled. There was nothing to fear from P takes Q P and Kt to Q Kt 5; the B could always retire to K 2.

(e) These last three moves may seem slow, especially in so attacking a player as Mr. Burn, but the principle he proceeds upon is a sound one. Having adopted a close opening, he submits to, and, in fact, invites, an attack by the other side.

(f) A premature advance. Games of this kind ought to be kept well in hand; a want of judgment of this kind is very excusable; many strong players show it under similar circumstances, and seem to view with no displeasure a position broken up into as many bits as a smashed mirror. In Mr. Halford's position we should have continued quietly to develop our resources. There was plenty to be done in that way before thinking of making an attack. For instance, he might have played successively Q to K 2, R to B 2, P to K Kt 4, Q R to K B sq, &c., or P to K Kt 4, followed by Q to B 3 and Q to K Kt 3, would have promised well, with, of course, variations in either case, according to the play of White.

(g) He should certainly have changed Queens. White now obtains the superior game.

(h) This does not appear well advised, but his position is one of difficulty. His best resource, we should say, was K to R sq, with the object of retiring the B to K Kt sq if it should be attacked by the adverse Knight at Q 4.

(i) R to Q 2 was better.

(j) This move loses a Pawn. Kt to K 2 seems his only resource, leaving him, however, with a very bad game. Kt to K 5 would flash in the pan very brilliantly—*e. g.*

24 P takes Kt

25 Q takes Kt

26 R takes P ch

27 R takes B dis ch, &c.

23 Kt to K 5

24 Kt to Kt 6 ch

25 B takes Q

26 K to R sq

(k) Threatening B to B sq.

(l) B takes R P ch, followed by R takes Kt, may seem good, but does not turn out so on examination.

(m) A curious blunder. P to Q Kt 4 he could not play, as, of course, the Rook would have taken it, discovering check; but R to B 5 would have left him with some resources. However, with proper play on the part of White the ultimate result could scarcely have been altered.

GAME 167.

Centre Counter Gambit.

White.
Mr. HALFORD.
1 P to K 4
2 P takes P
3 P to Q 4
4 P to Q B 4
5 Kt to Q B 3
6 Kt to K B 3
7 B to Q 3
8 B to K 3
9 Castles
10 R to Q B sq (b)
11 Q to K 2
12 K R to Q sq
13 Kt to K 5 (c)
14 Q B takes P

Black.
Mr. BURN.
1 P to Q 4
2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt takes P
4 Kt to K B 3
5 P to K 3 (a)
6 B to K 2
7 P to Q Kt 3
8 B to Kt 2
9 Q Kt to Q 2
10 Castles
11 P to Q B 4
12 R to Q B sq
13 P takes Q P
14 Kt takes Kt

White.

15 B takes Kt
 16 Kt to K 4
 17 P to K B 3 (d)
 18 B to Q 6 (f)
 19 B takes B
 20 Kt to Q 6
 21 Q to K B 2
 22 P to Q B 5
 23 Q to R 4
 24 P takes P
 25 Kt to K 4
 26 B takes B
 27 P to Q Kt 7
 28 R takes R
 29 B to Q B 6
 30 Q to K sq
 31 R to Q Kt sq
 32 Q to K B 2
 33 K takes Q
 34 R to Kt 3
 35 R to R 3
 36 R takes P
 37 R to R 8
 38 P to Q R 4
 39 P to B 4
 40 B to B 3

Black.

15 Q to K sq
 16 Q to Q B 3
 17 Kt to Q 2 (e)
 18 Q R to K sq
 19 R takes B
 20 Kt to K B 3
 21 R to Q 2 (g)
 22 R to K 2 (h)
 23 Q to Q 2 (i)
 24 B to Q 4
 25 B takes Kt
 26 Q to K sq
 27 R to Q 2
 28 Q takes R
 29 Q to Q 7
 30 Q takes Q Kt P
 31 Q to Q 5 ch
 32 Q takes Q ch
 33 R to Q Kt sq
 34 K to B sq
 35 K to K 2
 36 K to Q 3
 37 K to B 2
 38 Kt to Kt sq
 39 Kt to K 2
 Resigns (j)

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Anderssen in the fifth game of his match with Morphy played here B to B 4. The move in the text is probably better, but White obtains much the superior position in either case.

(b) Q to K 2, with the object of posting the Q R at Q sq, appears more forcible.

(c) B to Kt sq would seem not ineffective at this point. However, we are not sure but that the move in the text is stronger, as it takes advantage of the uncomfortable position of the Black Queen.

(d) A good move, and far superior to P to B 4.

(e) We would prefer Kt to K sq.

(f) Highly ingenious and perfectly sound.

(g) This move imports fresh elements of danger into an unfavourable position. His best resource appears to have been B to R 3, followed, if P to Q Kt 4, by K to R sq.

(h) Going "back" where he came from, but there appears to be nothing better, for he must provide against B to Kt 5, a move which we presume he had previously overlooked.

(i) P to K R 3 is preferable, we imagine. True, Black, in that case, could play B to Kt 5, getting an awkward passed Pawn; but this he could have done on his last move. As the case stands, there is no chance left of saving the game.

(j) Kt to Q 4 will not save the game—*e. g.*

41 B takes Kt	40 Kt to Q 4
42 R takes R	41 P takes B
43 K to K 3	42 K takes R
44 K to Q 4	43 K takes P
	44 K to B 3

45 P to R 5 and wins, as the Black King must go after that Pawn, and then his own Pawns on the K side will be helpless victims. The whole game, as well in the end as in every other part, has been conducted by Mr. Halford with great skill and judgment.

GAME 168.

Played in the second match between Messrs. Thorold and Minchin.

Petroff's Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. THOROLD.	Mr. MINCHIN.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 Kt takes P	3 P to Q 3
4 Kt takes K B P	4 K takes Kt
5 P to Q 4 (a)	5 P to K Kt 3
6 Q Kt to B 3	6 Q Kt to B 3
7 B to B 4 ch	7 K to Kt 2
8 Castles	8 B to K 2
9 P to K B 4	9 Kt takes K P (b)
10 Kt takes Kt	10 P to Q 4
11 B to Kt 3	11 P takes Kt
12 P to Q 5	12 Kt to R 4
13 P to B 5	13 Kt takes B
14 R P takes Kt	14 P takes P (c)
15 Q to R 5	15 R to K Kt sq
16 B to K 3	16 K to R sq
17 R to R 4	17 P to Kt 4 (d)
18 R takes K P	18 P takes R (e)
19 B to Q 4 ch	19 R to Kt 2
20 B takes R ch, and wins	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) B to B 4 ch is the usual continuation. The move in the text is, we doubt not, as strong, but the *début* in neither case is sound, though as affording pleasing varieties and scope for ingenious manœuvring, Chess of the chivalrous kind is always welcome.

(b) We doubt the advisability of this move, though, no doubt, it was natural to attempt the breaking up of the strong centre Pawns; still these Pawns could do no harm until further advanced—an operation almost as dangerous to White as to Black.

(c) B takes P was certainly better.

(d) A grave error. A little examination must have shown the threatened danger. He should have played R to Kt 3, whereby White's attack would have been much blunted.

(e) This is throwing the soup overboard altogether. R to Kt 3 was again the right move.

GAME 169.

Played in a match between Messrs. Beardsell and Keats.

Irregular Opening.

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

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

- (a) Injudicious, as the K P is now very weak.
- (b) I would prefer here P to Q Kt 3.
- (c) P to Q 6 would win a piece, but it is possible that Black's 7th and 8th moves have been transposed in copying out the score.
- (d) Black should play P to Q R 3. The advance of his three Pawns on the Queen's flank against the adverse two ought to tell.
- (e) Weak: the continuation—15 B to B 4, 16 Kt takes Kt ch, B takes Kt, 17 Q to B sq, R to Q B sq—would have given Black the superior game.
- (f) Black should on no account leave the open King's file. R to K 4, and if 24 Q R to K sq, Q to B 3, would secure the position.
- (g) White pursues now the attack with great vigour.
- (h) Q to Q sq or B sq was certainly better.

GAME 170.

Played the 8th of August, 1875, at Simpson's Divan.

Remove White's Q Kt.

King's Gambit.

White.	Black.
J. H. ZUKERTORT.	AMATEUR.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 Kt to B 3	3 P to K Kt 4
4 B to B 4	4 B to Kt 2
5 P to Q 4	5 P to K R 3
6 Castles	6 P to Q 3
7 P to K Kt 3	7 Kt to Q B 3 (a)
8 P to B 3	8 B to R 6 (b)
9 R to B 2	9 Kt to B 3
10 P takes P	10 Kt takes K P
11 R to K 2	11 P to Q 4
12 P takes P	12 P takes P
13 Kt takes P	13 P to K B 4
14 Kt to K 6	14 Q to Q 3 (c)
15 B takes P (d)	15 B to Kt 5
16 Kt takes B ch	16 K to Q 2
17 B to K 6 ch	17 K to Q sq
18 B takes P	18 R takes P
19 B to Kt 5 ch	19 Kt to K 2
20 R takes R (e)	20 Q to Kt 6 ch (f)
21 R. to Kt 2	21 Q takes R ch
22 K takes Q	22 B takes Q
23 K B takes Kt	23 B to Kt 5
24 B to B 5 (g)	24 B takes B
25 Kt takes B, and wins	

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) Apprehending a strong attack if P to Kt 5, but better to brave it.
- (b) Not good. P to Kt 5 could still be played.
- (c) Q to B 3 is preferable, though a move scarcely perhaps to be expected from a Knight-receiver.

(d) Destroying Black's scheme of winning the Knight after the latter should have captured the Bishop.

(e) Very brilliant, and certainly not electroplate.

(f) B takes B is better, but will not save him—e. g.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 21 Kt takes B | 20 B takes B |
| 22 Q to R 5 | 21 Q to K Kt 3 |
| Queen takes B is not better, and the Knight she must not touch. | 22 Kt takes B |
| 23 Q takes Q | 23 Kt takes Q |
| 24 R to Kt 2 | 24 Kt to B 5 |
| 25 R takes Kt | 25 Kt to R 6 ch |
| 26 K to R sq | 26 Kt takes R |
| 27 R to K Kt sq, and wins. | |
- (g) Finishing it up neatly.

GAME 171.

Played at Livorno in March last. We take it from the *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
P. MARCHETTINI.	E. ORSINI.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 P to K 3
4 Castles—viz., K to R sq and R to K sq (a)	4 B to K 2
5 P to Q B 3	5 P to Q 4
6 P takes P	6 P takes P
7 B to Kt 5	7 B to Q 2
8 P to Q 4	8 P takes P
9 B takes Kt	9 B takes B
10 Q takes P (b)	10 Kt to B 3
11 B to R 6 (c)	11 Castles—viz., K to Kt sq and R to K sq
12 B to Kt 5	12 Kt to K 5
13 B takes B	13 R takes B
14 Q Kt to Q 2	14 Q to B 2
15 Kt takes Kt (d)	15 P takes Kt
16 Kt to Kt 5 (e)	16 Q to B 5
17 Kt to R 3	17 Q to Kt 5
18 P to B 3	18 Q to Kt 3
19 Kt to B 4	19 Q to B 4
20 Q to K 3	20 Q R to K sq
21 Kt to R 3 (f)	21 P takes P
22 Q to B 2	22 Q takes Kt (g)
23 P takes Q	

Black mates in four moves.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Castling, according to the Italian mode of playing, is effected in various ways, the principle being that the K and R, so long as they cross each other, may be placed anywhere along the line they occupy. Chess-players are the most prejudiced Tories in creation, and we doubt not there are few over here but will consider such a mode of effecting the above movement as frightful, if not wicked. The porridge-like sameness of the openings, however, as it seems to us, will well bear a little salt, and we should like to see the Italian method of Castling occasionally made use of in games between the strong English players. It can scarcely be denied that most interesting games and positions altogether new would be the result, as also that natural skill would have a better chance thereby against book knowledge.

(b) P takes P is better.

(c) A theatrical move this. Black will not take the B, and therefore White must lose time. It is curious to note that Q to K 5 is useless, for Black in Castling can bring his R to K sq. This affords proof of how much variety may arise under the Italian system.

(d) An ill-advised move. Episcopal influence will now become all-powerful on the other side.

(e) We should prefer 16 Q to K 3, with the object of planting the Kt at Q 4, though we must admit that Black would, in that case, obtain a somewhat powerful game by 16 P to B 4, threatening 17 P to B 5.

(f) White has been for some time in difficulties, and now appears without any good resource. We suppose, however, that Q R to Q sq is no worse than the move in the text.

(g) A brilliant termination to a game well played by Black throughout.

GAME 172.

A Chessikin played in the contest for the Club and Institute Union Trophy between Mr. Thilthorpe, of the Bedford Chess Club, and Mr. Barber, of the South London Chess Club.

Philidor's Defence.

White.	Black.
Mr. R. THILTHORPE.	Mr. BARBER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 3
3 P to Q 4	3 B to Kt 5 (a)
4 P takes P	4 B takes Kt
5 Q takes B	5 P takes P
6 B to Q B 4	6 Q to Q 2
7 Castles	7 B to Q 3
8 Kt to Q B 3	8 P to Q B 3
9 P to Q R 4 (b)	9 P to K R 3
10 Kt to Q 5 (c)	10 P takes Kt
11 B to Q Kt 5	11 Kt to Q B 3
12 P takes P	12 P to R 3 (d)
13 P takes Kt	Resigns.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) An inferior continuation.

(b) Not without a certain feline purpose.

(c) As intended, and while ingenious not exactly unsound, though without help from the enemy not very much should come from it.

(d) Despatches himself very happily. Of course K Kt to K 2 was the correct move.

GAME 173.

Played at Purssell's a few weeks ago.

King's Bishop's Gambit.

White.	Black.
Mr. J. WISKER.	Mr. J. LORD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4	2 P takes P
3 B to B 4	3 K Kt to B 3 (a)
4 Q Kt to B 3	4 B to Kt 5
5 P to K 5	5 P to Q 4
6 B to Kt 3 (b)	6 Kt to K 5
7 Kt to B 3	7 B takes Kt
8 Kt P takes B	8 Castles
9 Castles	9 Kt to Q B 3
10 Q to K sq	10 P to K Kt 4
11 B to R 3	11 R to K sq
12 P to Q 3	12 Kt to Q 3
13 B takes P	13 Kt to K B 4
14 B takes Kt	14 P takes B
15 Q to K 4	15 B to Q 2
16 R to B 2	16 Kt to K 6
17 B to B 5	17 P to K B 4
18 Q to Q R 4	18 Kt to Kt 5 (c)
19 R to K 2	19 P to K R 4
20 Q R to K sq	20 R to K 3
21 Kt to Q 4	21 Kt takes R P (d)
22 K takes Kt	22 P to Kt 5
23 Kt takes K B P (e)	23 P to Kt 6 ch
24 K to Kt sq	24 Q to Kt 4
25 Q to K 4	25 Q R to K sq
26 Kt to Q 4	26 R takes K P
27 Q takes R	27 R takes Q
28 R takes R	28 Q to Kt 3
29 Kt to B 3	29 Q to B 3
30 R to Kt 5 ch	30 K to R 2
31 R to K 7 ch, and wins	

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

(a) This, in our opinion, is not so good a mode of defending the Bishop's Gambit as 3 P to Q 4, followed by 4 K Kt to B 3.

(b) Better, we believe, than the usual continuation, which is as follows:—

6 B to Kt 5 ch	6 P to B 3
7 P takes Kt	7 P takes B
8 Q to K 2 ch	8 B to K 3
9 Q takes P ch	9 Kt to B 3
10 Kt to B 3	10 Castles
11 P takes P	11 R to K sq

And the game is quite equal.

(c) Doubtless Black has a very difficult game to play, yet it appears to us that P to Kt 5 would have given him a better chance.

(d) Very pretty, but unfortunately for him not sound; however, his game was lost whatever he had played.

(e) It is obvious, of course, that taking the R would have lost the game in a very few moves.

ITEMS OF NEWS, &c.

WE are enabled through the courtesy of the Messrs. Pierce—in compliance with our request to them in that behalf—to furnish our readers with the full list of the composers whose productions will appear in their forthcoming selection. In addition to the names given at page 259 there are the following—viz., in Part 1: Bennett, Callander, Coates, Cotton, Cruikshank, Freeborough, Finlinson, Fawcett, Farrow, Greenwood, Hopwood, Hunter, Heywood, Jordan, Johnson, Kempson, Miles, McArthur, Mitcheson, Parr, Ranken, Slater, Spens, Thomas, Turton, Townsend, Taylor, C. W., of Sunbury, Watts, and Wayte. In Part 2 we find the following additional names:—Silas Angus, Brown, and Kempe. The Chess public will now have the means of judging for themselves of the thoroughness of comprehension which will characterise Messrs. Pierce's book, such as will undoubtedly make the volume the most valuable Chess work for Problemists that will have been issued in our time. Future Chess historians will undoubtedly refer to it as the standard of English composition in these days.

The return match between Hull and Grimsby was recently fought at the Mechanics' Institute of the latter place, and resulted in a victory for Hull, who won 11 games and lost 9, while 2 were drawn. Messrs. Lowenthal and Skipworth played for Grimsby, and each won 2 games. After the match there was a repast, and this was followed by 14 simultaneous games played by Mr. Lowenthal. Most of these could not be finished, but of those that were the single player won 5 and drew 1, the latter being with Mr. Guilliatt, of Grimsby.

The Hull Chess Club commenced its winter session on the 6th of September at the Station Hotel, and the meeting was very well attended. We hear of various Tourneys looming at the different Chess clubs in Hull.

By our Australian exchanges we learn that the Melbourne Cup Tourney has made such fair progress that there are now only three survivors—viz., Messrs. Burns and Sedgfield in Class 1, and Mr. Lulman in Class 3. The *Leader* considers that the latter gentleman, at the odds he is receiving, looks very much like the winner of the Tourney. The present holder of the Cup, Mr. Goldsmith, is, of course, waiting all this time. We should say he will be somewhat at a disadvantage, for the survivor of the Tournament will have the benefit of all the preceding practice.

A meeting for the presentation of the Club Union Trophies took place at the St. Mark's Club, Grosvenor-square, on the 22nd of September, Lord Claude Hamilton, M.P., in the chair. In presenting the Chess Trophy to the winner, Mr. Thilthorpe, Secretary of the Bedford Club, his lordship wished that Association success in the next contest, and made reference to the happy union of Chess and athletics (for which there were also prizes) as representing mind and muscle, adding that a well-trained mind in a well-developed body would seem absolute perfection.

The following are the six highest scores in the 5th Class Even Tourney at the City Club:—Sonstadt won 12, lost 1, drawn 3; Block won 11, lost 1, drawn 1; Newman, G., won 10, lost 1, drawn 0; Leon won 8, lost 3, drawn 1; Taylor, J. P., won 8, lost 4, drawn 1; Tasker won 7, lost 5, drawn 0. Among them will, no doubt, be found the winners of the three prizes.

We learn through the *Hartford Times* of a Club having been formed in the city of Mexico under the title of The Mexican Chess Club. Its first meeting was held on Sunday, the 15th of August, at No. 15, Plateros-street, and a ballot for

officers took place with the following result:—President, R. Ferreros; Vice-President, G. Carrington (a well-known English player and teacher of all the Chess-players of the city); Secretaries, F. Salgado, F. Corral, R. Barasorda, and R. Vicario; Treasurer, M. Andrade. Immediately after the election a committee was appointed to make all the necessary preparations for the National Tourney, which will take place next November. The club will meet regularly on the last Sunday of every month. The successful founding of this Association is another proof of what may be done by individual effort, for we take it to be pretty clear, from what we have culled as above, that Chess was but little, if at all, known in the city of Mexico until Mr. Carrington communicated his own love of the game to his acquaintances, and now we have formed in the capital of the Mexican Republic what is quite likely to become an important association, and they set about immediately to start a Tourney. We hope Mr. Carrington may live to see the seed he has sown grow up into a fruitful tree.

The *Hartford Times*, we must say, is full of news. We find mention in its pages of a new Chess monthly, which is soon to be started by Mr. T. D. S. Moore, of London, Ontario. It will be entirely devoted to Problems, and the object of the publisher is to give subscribers an opportunity to have printed in a book form all their good compositions, whether published before or not. Fifty or more problems will be published each month on good-sized diagrams, with new type and on good book paper. We should not wonder if the new serial were to prove a decided success, so growing a taste is Problem-solving. Mr. Moore will not start until he has secured a reasonable number of subscribers, but once commencing the *Hartford Times* says he is sure to go through with it. We think some support ought to come from this country, and would strongly urge composers and others at once to send in their names to Mr. Moore as intending subscribers. The price will be 2 dollars per annum, and cheap enough too, seeing that the year's volume will consist of 600 to 700 Problems, well printed on good paper.

The *Detroit Free Press* suggests the starting of a Postal Card Tourney, or rather match, between players of the United States and the Canadian Dominion, the side winning the greater number of games to be declared the winners. It gives on the American side the names of Hotchkiss, Rameyn, Orchard, Spinkman, Willing, Rogers, Wheeler, Martindale, and Mrs. Gilbert; while for Canada those who might be expected to play would be Hood, Braithwaite, Barry, Gordon, Ramsey, Robertson, Northcote, Henderson, and others. The *Toronto Globe* notices and approves of the project.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from G. E. Barbier, G. Parr, C. Duke, J. P. Taylor, J. Cairns, J. J. Watts, Deesa, W. T. Pierce, and W. Greenwood.

E. THORBOLD.—Thanks for the games which you have courteously furnished us with.

CANADIAN SUBSCRIBER.—We are greatly obliged for particulars of the meeting of the Canadian Chess Association. We have alluded to your query respecting first-class players. The new edition of Captain Kennedy's book has not yet appeared. The information you require about Mr. Bird's *Masterpieces* is contained in our September notice of that work. As to the Philadelphia Congress, so far as it was intended to have a world-wide importance, we must say that we have ceased to place much faith in it. It seems a normal condition of Chess affairs that jealousy and self-esteem readily mating produce discord.

S. J. STEVENS.—Much obliged for particulars of the Trophy contest. We hope the Bedford will carry off the prize next year, if only to vex the gods who expected amusement from the sufferings of Sisypheus.

J. W. C.—A Correspondence Tournament between fifth-class players might, perhaps, be got up without much difficulty. It is about that strength that the game finds its most enthusiastic appreciators. The difficulty would be that in a public Tournament, as you propose, a whale or two would find his way in.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

THE Chess season begins to show various indications of its presence. The City of London Chess Club has started its Annual Handicap, and its usual Special General Meeting to inaugurate the winter is fixed for the 12th instant. The West-End Chess Club we have spoken of elsewhere. It is now in full working order, and, no doubt, will show itself to be a power in "our little burgh." The match between Steinitz and Blackburne has so far advanced that most of the preliminaries have been settled. It will be for £60 a side, the time limit to be fifteen moves per hour, and the winner of the first seven games to score the match. It is exciting the utmost interest on every hand, and the progress of the contest will, no doubt, be watched with eagerness. According to the present understanding, play will commence in January next.

A match has also been arranged between Messrs. Zukertort and Potter for £20 a side. The games will be played at the West-End Chess Club, and the winner of the first five will score the match. With a view to prevent the undue prolongation of the contest, it has been agreed that after the occurrence of five draws the remaining drawn games shall count half to each player. The time limit will be fifteen moves per hour. We consider this as near as possible the fairest time reckoning that can be devised. The slow player gets a chance, and the quick one is not wearied out. Messrs. Zukertort and Potter play their first game on the 2nd inst., and will continue afterwards—at least as at present arranged—on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in each week.

The Fifth Class Even Tourney at the City of London Chess Club is nearing its termination. It will be recollected that Mr. F. C. Desvignes liberally offered a prize to be contended for amongst players of his own strength, and that two other prizes were afterwards added from other sources. Twenty of the members entered

for this Tourney, and each had to play with each. The scores made already bring out the names of Messrs. Newman, Sonstadt, and Block as the winners of the three prizes, though in what order is what remains to be decided.

On the 6th of October Mr. Blackburne played seventeen simultaneous games at the City of London Chess Club, of which he won sixteen and drew one. Mr. Moriau was the gentleman who thus preserved his colours, and he had likewise the satisfaction of so far upholding his own defence to the King's Gambit, which was analysed last year in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, and which *début* he adopted on the present occasion.

A match has been commenced between Messrs. Potter and Bussy at the odds of Pawn and two moves, the winner of the first five games to be adjudged the victor. The score stands: Potter 1, Bussy 1.

We notice with the greatest pleasure a munificent offer made by Mr. Thomas Bevan, ex-Mayor of Gravesend, with the view of encouraging the practice of Chess amongst the working classes of that town. Mr. Bevan desires that fifty working men, residents in one of the three parishes of Gravesend, Milton, or Northfleet, should in the month of March next play a Tournament, and he offers them the following prizes—viz., to the one who shall come out the conqueror, £25; to the second, £12; to the third, £8; and to the fourth, £5. He does not stop here, for he observes, "Why should we exclude the women?" and adds, "I myself was taught Chess by my mother, who first used to give me a Queen, then a Rook, then a Bishop, then a Knight, then two Pawns, then one Pawn, until finally, after many a desperate fight, the old lady found that the youngster carried one gun too many for her." He also remarks that he has met many ladies who played a good game of Chess, and he proceeds to suggest the formation of a Tourney of twenty women who shall be the wives, daughters, or sisters of working men of the above three parishes. For this purpose he offers them the following prizes—viz., for the victress, £20; for the second, £10; and for the third, £5. He also offers £10 amongst the men, and £5 amongst the women, for Draughts prizes, making the very munificent total of £100 for the above objects. The number of entries given by Mr. Bevan are by way of minimum. He would desire to see a much larger number of men and women enter the lists. The above particulars concerning Mr. Bevan's noble donation are taken by us from a letter addressed by him to the *Gravesend and Dartford Reporter*, and we need not say what vivid pleasure it gives us to find the ancient game appreciated and encouraged in such a generous manner. Gravesend is fortunate in possessing such an inhabitant as Mr. Bevan, and we hope it may eventuate that in future times the pleasant Kentish town may, through his spirited initiative, prove one of the strongholds of Chess. The sum which Mr. Bevan gives is large, but much greater sums have been

ere now spent for the encouragement of tastes that can but vitiate the moral sense and debase the intellect. Very different has been Mr. Bevan's object, and his aims are for a purpose that shows a spirit of the truest philanthropy. If his gift creates a taste in Gravesend and its vicinity for a wholesome and refining recreation, he will have done an amount of good to his working fellow townsmen such as one would hardly imagine could possibly be got out of a hundred pounds, but a little money goes a great way in Chess, and it is not unlikely that Mr. Bevan may live to see the fruits of his really benevolent action in a visible lessening of coarse and debasing tastes amongst those whom he has shown his desire to benefit. This may seem too much to expect from a hundred pounds when we consider how many thousands are annually expended for philanthropic objects, with little and often no result. Still there is the possibility, and as one seed has often produced an entire orchard, so we hope that Mr. Bevan may prove to have sown in fruitful soil, and that many Chess-nut trees may in consequence take root there. We are especially delighted that Mr. Bevan has not forgotten the womenkind. He says that he was taught Chess by his mother, so were we ourselves, and our earliest antagonist was a female member of those very working classes whom the generous donor has in view, for we were accustomed to play with an old faithful servant of the household, whose memory—she has gone to the silent land, poor thing—will always hold its place in our affections. She dearly loved a game in her leisure moments, but was very fond of taking back the moves. However, we forgive her for it, though probably we did not like it much at the time. Returning to Gravesend, we dare say that many of its working men not at present very proficient in the game will be using the interim between now and March to qualify themselves by practice and study for the forthcoming contest, and if the publicans in the neighbourhood suffer thereby, so much the better. We should not omit to mention that Mr. Bevan's project has been since further ventilated in the *Gravesend and Dartford Reporter*. Mr. R. Thilthorpe, Secretary of the Bedford Chess Club, in a letter to that journal, addresses the working men of Gravesend (of which town he is a native), and offers them some good suggestions. He tenders them likewise his services to instruct them in the game, and he considers that a powerful Chess Club must arise at the new Workmen's Hall of Gravesend. Mr. C. W. Pratt, an inhabitant of the town, has also written a letter to the *Reporter*, in which he suggests "that a Chess and Draughts Club be formed of males and females in a nice quiet room, open every week-day evening, from seven till ten o'clock, the men to pay one shilling per quarter, and the females sixpence per quarter." He considers that a cheerful room where men could take their wives with them would be a benefit to all. We should say so too, and, if brought about, it would be one of the first fruits of Mr. Bevan's liberality. We shall hope to have further intelli-

gence from time to time of how matters are progressing, and meanwhile we trust our readers will feel sufficiently interested in the subject to excuse our having devoted so much space thereto.

On the 14th of October Mr. Blackburne paid his visit to Burton by invitation of the Trinity Church Institute Chess Club of that town, and played twenty-five simultaneous games at the Hawkins Lane Schools against the following opponents—viz., the Rev. W. F. Drury and Messrs. Bailey, Brodribb, Browne, Cain, Chilton, Cliff, Day, Douglas, Forster, Gill, Hanson, Hind, Loveless, Mayger, Nadin, Outhwaite, Perkins, Pryce, Reeve, Ross, Simnett, Tunncliffe, Viney, and Walker. The visitor won twenty-four games and lost one, the gentleman to whom he succumbed being Mr. T. F. Reeve. On the next day (15th) Mr. Blackburne played eight blindfold games, his opponents being selected from the strongest players of the district, and not confined to the members of the Institute Club. Of these he won from Messrs. Brodribb, Cliff, Douglas, Forster, Gill, Tomlinson, and Tunncliffe, and lost to Mr. J. C. Grinling. Mr. A. E. Mayger, the very efficient Secretary of the Institute Chess Club, undertook the arduous duty of teller. The attendance on both occasions was very good, the blindfold exhibition more especially bringing together about 150 spectators, and each evening there was a good muster of ladies. We learn that Mr. Blackburne during his stay was entertained by H. Nadin, Esq., whereby he had to decline a similar hospitable offer made by the Rev. Mr. Drury. In such a place as Burton, with its enthusiasm, energy, real love of the game, and honest appreciation of skill, a Chess-player must feel himself thoroughly at home. There, far away from envy, detraction, and ill-will, or from any temptation to say and do things better unsaid and undone, or from being obliged to say and do things if there be a necessity to say and do them, one might feel as did Gulliver amongst the horses, and coming back might have the like sensations as had he when from the tower he tremblingly looked down and saw his kind beneath.

With reference to Burton and its flourishing Chess vitality, we learn that its Church Institute Chess Club propose playing matches with the Derby Recreation Society (Midland Railway), Ind, Coope, and Co.'s Chess Club, Bass and Co.'s Club, Burton Mechanics' Institute, Newhall and district players, &c. This is as it should be. We wish Mr. Mayger and the Chessists of Burton every favour that Caissa can bestow, and many pleasurable evenings in her company.

We furnish our readers this month with the first part of a review upon Mr. Wormald's *Chess Openings* by Herr Steinitz. It will be remembered that about the time the work in question appeared it was noticed by Mr. Wisker in this Magazine, and he formed a favourable opinion thereon. Herr Steinitz, on the contrary, takes a different view of the merits of the book, and supports his criticism by variations which, no doubt, our readers will

find it interesting to examine for themselves. As to the divergence of opinion above alluded to, we need only repeat what we have at various times said before—viz., that the different writers who through this Magazine express their views to the Chess public have full liberty to state their ideas upon their own responsibility, and that we are not in favour of establishing any outward appearance of uniformity. At the same time we may mention that we shall be very happy to give Mr. Wormald an opportunity of defending his work in our pages. We have not been able to spare space for the whole review this month, but we may anticipate the part that is to appear in the next number by stating that Herr Steinitz has formed a very high opinion indeed of the collection of Problems which forms the concluding portion of Mr. Wormald's book.

It is always gratifying to hear of the establishment of a new Chess Club anywhere. There must now be a large number of such associations in this country, and it would be well worth while for some one to make out a list of them all with particulars that would give an idea of their scope, objects, and numerical importance. We throw this out as a hint to any one having the time and inclination to undertake such a task, and proceed to mention that a new offshoot from the many-ringed trunk of Chess has appeared under the title of the Bristol Young Men's Christian Association Chess Club. Its Secretary is Mr. W. Hall, and its first President is Mr. W. Cook, author of the *Synopsis*. We learn from the last-named gentleman that the new Club already possesses forty members, and that the Committee have arranged for a Tourney intended to be an annual one. Mr. Cook further states that the members need not be in any way connected with the Institution from which the Club takes its name, so that the latter is open to all. The subscription is 5s. per annum, and the meetings are on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays in each week.

We have received a letter from General Congdon, President of the American Chess Association, and its contents have pleased us greatly. He spurns the idea of letting the Centennial Tournament be smothered by its enemies, and gives good reasons for the hopes he entertains that the original programme will be fully carried out. Into the causes of the opposition which the general has encountered from the Philadelphia Chess Club we cannot enter. He gives us his version of the matter in a sufficiently trenchant manner, but we must leave it untold. Those who in quarrels interpose had better have a pocket-handkerchief within reach. Metaphorically we have experienced the same over here, even where our interference appeared called for; but to go abroad in search of a fist is an Hibernian adventure which we must leave to others. Still we cannot avoid taking notice of the fact that the Philadelphia Club not only does not intend to support the proposed Centennial Congress, but by implication has gone into opposition upon the question. This seems to be shown by the fact that the above

Club intend to conduct a Tourney of their own during the period of the Exhibition. If we understand their announcement aright, this Tourney is scarcely intended to have the world-wide importance contemplated by the scheme of the American Chess Association. There are thus two projects presented to our notice, and the question arises, have we a right to express any opinion upon their relative merits, or must we, under the pain of being considered intrusive, hold our peace? The perplexing problem thus presented to our notice we happily solve by the recollection that Chess is neither English nor American, but cosmopolitan; the whole world is its country; therefore, with no offence to any section of the Transatlantic Chess community, we really cannot refrain from expressing our strong sympathies with those who cling to the hope of establishing a magnificent Congress which should beat everything of the kind that had ever taken place in Europe, should call together the best talent that either hemisphere possesses, and be an event which, while ever redounding to the glory of American Chess, might stand as a solid marble monument upon the shores of Chess, and be an object of admiration to the future. Such a project strikes one at once as inspired by the most earnest feelings of patriotism, while at the same time, if realised, productive of material benefit to the Chess world at large. Of course, therefore, our fullest sympathies and heartiest good wishes are with those who, like General Congdon and Professor Brownson, will not let the splendid scheme fall to the ground; one thing is, they are neither of them men to be scared by opposition, or to be rebuffed by indifference. Success is generally the prey of the energetic, and her swift feet get tired before the pursuit of the persevering. We really cannot but admire General Congdon for the brave fight he has made against many difficulties, and we feel no disposition to conceal our admiration. We consider him, and the National Association over which he presides, entitled to our fullest support, and trust that all Chess journals throughout the world will accord him theirs. Coming to the details with which his letter supplies us, we find that he has the support of Mason, Martinez, Roberts, and others, and that 1,500 dollars have already been promised. Mr. Mackenzie stood neutral between the opposing parties, which we are not at all surprised at, for until now we have thought it necessary to adopt that attitude ourselves. We gather from the letter, however, that the great New York player did not at all oppose the Association, and now that there seems a chance of its project being brought to a successful issue, we feel that he is too good a citizen of his adopted country not to give the truly patriotic scheme the benefit of his great influence. Altogether, the Centennial Congress stock is clearly looking up, and we trust soon to hear of its being at a premium.

The Inaugural Dinner of the West-End Chess Club took place on the 21st of October at their rooms, No. 8, New Coventry-street,

Leicester-square. Mr. Eccles presided, and Mr. Gümpel occupied the vice-chair. About thirty gentlemen sat down to the repast, and amongst them were Messrs. Ball, Donisthorpe, Hoffer, Kunwald, F. W. Lord, Potter, Schomberg, Steinitz, Walker, Zukertort, Dr. Ballard, Revs. A. Cyril, Pearson, J. Waltham, and others. The courses did the utmost credit to the culinary resources of the host, Mr. Vargues, and were justly praised by those assembled. After the interior powers had been thus propitiated, the usual Britannic ceremonies took place. There were two toasts by the President, who first proposed "The Queen," and then "The West-End Chess Club." Next came the Rev. Mr. Waltham, who gave the healths of "The Promoters and Provisional Committee," and his compliments were responded to by Mr. Potter, who in the course of his observations paid a just meed of praise to the services of Mr. Rabbeth, the Chairman of that body; Mr. Gastineau, its Treasurer; of the Secretary, Mr. Rosenbaum; and of Mr. Gümpel, who by handsomely and hospitably placing his rooms at the service of the Provisional Committee for the purposes of their deliberations, had most materially contributed to the success of the preliminary proceedings. The President was then proposed by Herr Zukertort, and the Vice-President and officers by Mr. Piercy, who very happily compared Mr. Gümpel, V.P., to the new rudder invented by the latter, and which, as our readers are probably aware, is now making a stir in the scientific world. There were also toasts of "The Press" by Mr. Donisthorpe, "The Chess Press" by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, "The Masters of the Game" by Ross of Bladensberg, to which Herr Steinitz responded, and last, though most unjustly so, and an unchivalrous conventionality for which society ought to be ashamed, "The Ladies," which being proposed by Mr. Rosenbaum, was seconded by Mr. Cubison, in a speech unanimously pronounced the best of the evening. Mr. Cubison's eloquent, humorous, and genial terms left nothing to be desired, and he undoubtedly proved himself a most worthy champion of the sex, without whom existence, besides being impossible, would also not be desirable. After these complimentary ceremonies had been disposed of, various of those present had recourse to the Chess-boards, and among the games played were some eccentric if brilliant specimens of the alternating kind. It was at a late hour, past three, we are afraid, before those hilarious halls were empty.

So far so good, and yet the skeleton of the feast comes in. Amongst the absentees were Messrs. Rabbeth and Gastineau, hitherto such invariable patronisers of Chess festivities. Their absence from the scene will be easily understood upon referring to our report elsewhere of the proceedings at the General Meeting of the Club, when it will be found that their names do not appear in the list of the elected officers. Of the causes which led to this result we do not wish to speak, except to observe that an apple of discord made its appearance in the Metropolitan Chess world, whereupon two

hostile camps were formed, and bitter counsels became the order of the day. Into the details of the war which was declared, or into the merits of the controversies which formed the *casus belli*, we do not propose to enter, nor shall we drag in any names but our own, speaking now, of course, personally, for editorially we are free from reproach, as we should never use this journal to subserve our personal aims. We had better, in fact, use the third person, and proceed to state that Mr. Potter was one of those who opposed the election of Messrs. Gastineau and Rabbeth as officers of the West-End Club. He now regrets having done so. He considers that the difference of opinion between him and them was not adequate to justify their exclusion from the governing body of a Club which they had loyally served. Furthermore, Mr. Potter cannot justify to himself the course he took of not giving Messrs. Gastineau and Rabbeth notice of his intention to vote, and likewise to use his influence, against them, whereby they remained in ignorance thereof until only two days before the election. True, they knew that he was strongly opposed to the course they were taking in another place, for the theatre of hostile operations was not the West-End Chess Club itself; and even now Mr. Potter, while thus voluntarily censuring conduct on his own part which after the battle does not commend itself to his own notions of fair play, yet he still considers that the measure which they initiated elsewhere, and which placed him in opposition to them, was a hasty one, such as he thinks they ought neither to have proposed nor pressed. True, they had received great provocation in language which ought not to have been used to them; and, again, that language was itself provoked, though it could not be excused, by action on their part, taken without any notice to those whose position it was calculated to injure. However, there were faults on all sides, and it is sufficient to Mr. Potter to acknowledge his own. After all, two or many wrongs do not make a right, and Mr. Potter deplores a course which was inconsistent with that spirit of fairness which he trusts he has not generally been wanting in.

THE Melbourne Chess Tourney has now reached its final stage. There were, as we stated last month, three survivors—viz., Messrs. Burns, Sedgefield, and Lulman. The two former being paired together victory declared in favour of Mr. Burns, who then had to play Mr. Lulman, conceding him the large odds of a Knight. With this advantage the latter gentleman proved himself too strong for his able opponent, and accordingly issued out of the Tournament the survivor of the fittest. This result was by no means unexpected, as will be seen by referring to our notice last month of the forecast put forward by the *Leader*. However, when Mr. Lulman had thus qualified himself to meet Mr. Goldsmith, the holder of the Cup, the good fortune of the former deserted him, and he lost three games running at the Knight odds to Mr. Goldsmith, whereby the latter finds himself in permanent possession of the Cup.

REVIEW.

CHESS OPENINGS.*

MUCH has been done by modern analysts to point out a clear path in almost every practicable direction through the ramifications of the openings; still the work of distilling the essence of plausible combinations in the early part of the game seems to be growing from time to time, and the practice of strong masters constantly supplies the theory of the openings with new material for further investigation. Naturally the stock of abortive moves and variations that do not bear much critical reflection is still more inexhaustible, and the old saying that one fool can raise more questions than many wise men can answer holds good in Chess as well as in other matters. It cannot, therefore, be wondered at that the records of Chess practice, even amongst players of some reputation, bristle with introductions of shallow inventions and futile experiments, whose promulgators find it easy enough to justify a hankering after originality at the expense of correctness. Accordingly the student must generally resort to the theory of the game for guidance amongst conflicting opinions, and the author of a Chess book is expected to perform the difficult task of codifying established forms of play, and discerning between real improvements and such novelties as do not contain the germ of vitality. He in his turn may either shift the responsibility of his teachings upon the practice of masters, whose fame has been repeatedly verified by success in hard-fought contests over the board, or he may quote well-established authorities, or else he may embody the results of his independent judgment in his analytical labours. In the latter case his repute as a practical player will form an important factor in the estimation of the trust that should be reposed in his productions, and it is justly demanded from the Chess writer that his antecedents should afford some proofs of his having trained his intellect to grasping the practicable, and avoiding the delusive grooves of fallacies which border in abundance on the high road of logical deductions from the practice of the game. When players of the stamp of Heydebrandt, Lowenthal, Staunton, Neumann, Zukertort, Lange, Suhle, &c., retire into the upper house of Chess critics, after having fought many a hard battle in the service of his Majesty the King of Chess, greater weight of authority must be at once attached to their investigations than could ever be accorded to the demonstrations of an outsider who has never entered the Chess arena, though he might prove to his own satisfaction the soundness of his alleged discoveries. A Chess author is under the obligation of producing in his examinations of each form of play a complete chain of combinations, every link of which is required to be perfect; for if there be the slightest flaw in any of the propositions whereby he supports his conclusions, the whole structure of his analysis tumbles down, like a house made of cards, at the slightest touch. The combined gifts of accuracy, sound originality, correct judgment, and faithful patience—in a word, the Chess genius necessary to the fulfilment of such an object—are no common properties, and cannot be accredited to every one who professes to have discovered his own great qualifications for such a purpose by a process similar to the one which enabled the German philosopher to evolve a camel from the depths of his inner consciousness.

These considerations have recurred to us on perusing the book before us, which lays claim in a remarkable degree to supersede the researches of the best German authorities. In common fairness to the latter, it becomes incumbent upon us to investigate the author's standing as a Chess-player. Mr. Wormald is certainly a problem-composer of high merits (of which we shall speak more anon), though we believe he has never succeeded in gaining a prize in any problem competition, and might, therefore, be regarded as scarcely tip-top even in that respect. But, assuming that he ranked highest in the region of Chess fiction, it would not give him any

* *The Chess Openings.* By Robert B. Wormald. (London: W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.) 1875.

title of promineney in the realities of the game, where a multitude of the deepest problems are presented for immediate solution at every stage. No reciprocity has ever been alleged to exist between the qualities requisite for the composition of fine problems and the capacities that command success in the struggles over the board. Some first-class players have produced isolated specimens of excellent compositions, but none of them have ever entered into competition in any problem tournament; and, on the other hand, very few of the best composers have ever risen beyond the strength of dilettants in actual play. The claims to repute in the two branches must therefore rest on different grounds; and the aspirant to the fame of a player can only be judged by his deeds against first-class masters in matches and tournaments. Applying this measure to the question of the author's strength, we must confess our total ignorance of any achievement on the part of Mr. Wormald which would place him on a level even with second-rate players. The only tournament of any import for which he ever entered, to our knowledge, was the competition for the challenge cup of the British Chess Association in 1868, and his failing to gain any prize on that occasion becomes the more significant if we bear in mind that the entrance was restricted to British-born subjects. Nor have we ever heard of a single good game played by Mr. Wormald, against a strong opponent, wherein he might have shown any such marked ability as usually distinguishes the skirmishes of strong masters which appear in the periodical Chess publications of the day. So far Mr. Wormald has given little indication of his having learned anything before he attempted to teach, and his Chess pugnacity seems to have been reserved for the semi-controversial book under our notice, which abounds with attempted exposures of alleged errors that occur in other Chess works. For our part we should have thought that analytical discussions are more fitted for a Chess periodical than for a Chess book, whose province it is only to give the final verdict on the merits of the question, without recapitulating the arguments of the advocates on each side.

The illustrious author of the *German Handbook* would never stoop to such mean tricks of self-glorification as pointing out the fallacies of other works. He properly confined his attention to promulgating what he considered best, though he generously never failed to mention other writers when he adopted their views, or when he was in doubt about his own. Tastes may differ; but, with the most charitable inclination to take into account Mr. Wormald's divergence from our notions of propriety, we felt, even before investigating the truth of his charges, that some of his long-winded and elaborate demonstrations of the peccadilloes alleged against other writers were doing violence to our toleration. We were also disposed to give the author credit for his efforts to show himself impartial in attacking his predecessors indiscriminately one and all, without fear or favour, if we did not notice one remarkable exception. Heydebrandt, Jaenisch, Max Lange, Neumann, Sühle—nay, even the combined efforts of Morphy and De Rivière, do not pass the author's scrutiny unscathed; but we could not find a single instance where he expressly ventured to differ from any recommendations made by the late Mr. Staunton in his numerous Chess works. How far this remarkable exemption will tend to establish the analytical infallibility of the late Mr. Staunton—who, significantly enough, was still alive at the time when Mr. Wormald's book went through the press—is a question which we have no wish to ventilate further, and it becomes only our duty to elucidate the merits of the author's accusations against other Chess writers, based, as he informs us in the preface to his first edition, solely on his own conscientious examination. By the way, we cannot repress a wish that Mr. Wormald had bestowed more of his conscientious examination on the correction of his proofs, and the expunging of clerical blunders and bewildering misprints, which occur in his book in a larger proportion than in any other existing Chess work worthy of the name. This sort of carelessness is in itself quite unpardonable when often recurring; but when we find it also combined with a complete failure of establishing the immense majority of the derogations attempted against contemporaries and previous Chess teachers, we are led strongly to suspect that Mr. Wormald's conscience cannot be of a very exacting description.

We shall presently let the book speak for itself, and, though the space at our

command will not allow us to repeat the variations so as to make our critical comments generally intelligible, we trust that our analytical remarks will be of some use to those who can follow us with the book in hand, especially to Chess compilers and future writers on the game. We have no hesitation in terming Mr. Wormald's *Chess Openings* a slovenly work, to the contents of which Lessing's celebrated verdict might be applied, "What is new is not true, and what is true is not new." Though we cannot give examples from the whole volume, we have no wish to support our judgment on mere general assertions; and we have, therefore, adopted a singular mode of reviewing, which we trust will be considered fair to the author. We shall at first confine ourselves to going through the first five chapters and the commencement of the sixth, and we think that the number of errors of various descriptions, even in that portion, would be sufficient to justify our condemnation of the whole. The author's incapacity appears most saliently when he attempts to find fault with other writers. In every one of those instances we find him utterly wrong and incapable, both in the reasons he advances for rejecting well-established moves and variations, and in the amendments which he proposes to substitute. Yet, in order to meet the objection that the first portion of the book was perhaps the weakest, we offer the volume fair chances by opening the book at every tenth page until we arrive at one free from error. As will be seen, Mr. Wormald's Chess intelligence did not grow with the number of his pages. Our odd process of reviewing was suggested to us by our remembrance of an old martial law which provided the punishment of death for every tenth man of a regiment guilty of certain offences on the battle field, which punishment was only remitted for the rest when the lot singled out any man who happened to be able to advance a special plea of bravery. Leaping over nine pages from a certain point of the book, we found invariably some sins of omission or commission to record, and when we met at last a sheet innocent of any gross absurdity we were reminded of the story of the hypochondriacal caliph who was ordered by his medical advisers to wander about the world until he could procure the shirt of a really happy man. The story runs that, when the caliph at last discovered the contented individual answering that description, the latter never knew of any such garment as the Arabian potentate was asking for. Something similar happened to us when, in our peregrination through every tenth page, we came to the end of our labours by discovering one free from any analytical blunderings. The contents of the happy page consisted in a sort of index of the opening moves of a certain *début*.

On the first page of the book containing analysis (page 4) we meet on the 10th line from the bottom with an unsatisfactory examination of Lord's move,

3 $\overline{\text{Kt to Q 2}}$, in the Philidor's defence. The author tries to demonstrate that

White obtains the superior game thus: $\overline{\text{B to B 4}}$
 $\text{P to Q B 3, 5 } \overline{\text{P to Q B 3}}$; but we

contend that 4 $\overline{\text{Kt to Kt 3}}$, as proposed in Cook's *Synopsis*, was more worth analysis, and would render the game even. In fact, even White's 4th move is weak, and his best answer is, in our opinion, 4 $\overline{\text{P to Q B 3}}$.

We notice a great failure of perception on page 6. In suggesting 12 $\overline{\text{Q takes Q}}$,

on the fourth line after the diagram, the author overlooks in the first instance that White can win in a fine and decisive style by 12 $\overline{\text{R to Q sq}}$,

followed by 13 $\overline{\text{B to Q B 4}}$, in case Black take the K P. In the next place, we

see no more than an even game at the utmost at the end of the variation, while the author pronounces White to have a winning game. Supposing Black proceed

14 $\overline{B \text{ to } K 2}$, he will recover his P, and we see no better play for both sides than the following: 14 $\overline{B \text{ to } K 2}$, 15 $\overline{P \text{ takes } Kt}$, 16 $\overline{B \text{ takes } B}$, and if anything we would prefer the position of Black's King for the ending game, and Black has also the advantage of the first possession of the open file for the R.

On page 9 we find the variation of Philidor's defence, 4 $\overline{Kt \text{ takes } P}$, analysed in the old style, with the continuation 5 $\overline{P \text{ to } K 5}$. The author ignores Paulsen's move, 5 $\overline{P \text{ takes } P}$, which is much better, and whereof a variation appears in Cook's *Synopsis*, quoted from the *German Handbook*. The omission is all the more misleading, as Mr. Wormald in consequence questions whether 4 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q 4}$ is not quite as good as 4 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } B 3}$, as recommended by other authors. About the

middle of the same page, the move 7 $\overline{P \text{ to } K B 4}$, recommended by Morphy and De Rivière, is dismissed as weak. We cannot discover in what way at the end of the variation White has sustained any disadvantage, and it seems to us perfectly monstrous to pronounce his game inferior. We should have no hesitation in saying that the first player has almost a won game. No less surprising is move

9, $\overline{R \text{ to } Q Kt sq}$, just a few lines further. It would strike an average player as absurd to commit a R in the opening to such a square, where he has no future, more especially when White has an excellent move at his disposal by 9 $\overline{K \text{ to } R sq}$

preparatory to P to K B 4. On the next page (page 10) the same silly move, R to Q Kt sq, is specially marked as the best at the end of the variation, and it is therefrom concluded that Black has a safe game, when it must occur at a glance to any experienced second-rate player that 13 P to K Kt 4 gives White a great advantage. A similar provincial sort of move—namely, P to Q R 3—is recommended for Black twice in different positions on page 11—once on the fifth line from the bottom even more prominently as best—without our being able to see any necessity for it in either case. Respecting the first variation on page 13, though it appears to be quoted from the *Handbuch*, we are not at all sure whether at the end Black has not a winning game instead of White; and we submit the

following continuation: 12 $\overline{Q \text{ takes } R}$, 13 $\overline{B \text{ takes } B}$, 14 $\overline{Q \text{ takes } K P}$, best, 15 $\overline{Q \text{ to } B 3}$ (if 15 $\overline{Q \text{ to } B 4}$, Black may answer Q to Q B 3, since White dare

not obviously capture the Q Kt on account of B to Kt 5, ch), 15 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } Q B 3}$, 16 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q B 3}$, 17 $\overline{P \text{ takes } Kt}$, 18 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } B 3}$, 19 $\overline{B \text{ to } K 3}$, 20 $\overline{R \text{ to } Q B sq}$, 16 $\overline{Kt \text{ takes } P}$, 17 $\overline{B \text{ to } Kt 5}$, ch, 18 $\overline{R \text{ to } K sq}$, ch, 19 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } K 5}$, 20 $\overline{Q \text{ to } R 4}$, and we believe Black should win.

In the Petroff's defence, the author gives, in page 14, 3 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q 4}$, which the *Ge Handbook* justly considers much inferior to 3 $\overline{Kt \text{ takes } P}$, on

account of the continuation 4 $\frac{P \text{ to } K 5}{Kt \text{ to } K 5}$, 5 $\frac{Q \text{ to } K 2}{B \text{ to } Kt 5}$, ch, 6 $\frac{K \text{ to } Q sq}{}$, &c. On the same page, fifth line from the bottom, a piece of carelessness occurs, which would be most vexatious and perplexing to the beginner, who would rack his brains to find any reason for the suggestion in the book, without thinking it possible that the author only committed a simple blunder by recommending, as "better still," 5 $\frac{Q \text{ to } K 2}{}$, whereby a piece is left *en prise* without rhyme or reason. Towards the end of the next page (15) we are solemnly informed that, though all modern authorities are unanimous in condemning 6 $\frac{B \text{ to } Q 3}{}$, Mr.

Wormald has a will of his own, and he will stick to it in preference to 6 $\frac{B \text{ to } K 2}{}$, now universally adopted.

Though he demonstrates himself that his own pet move gives Black an inferior game, he maintains that B to K 2 must be worse, and proceeds to argue briefly thus at the end of page 16: 6 $\frac{\text{Castles}}{B \text{ to } K 2}$, 7 $\frac{P \text{ to } Q B 4}{\text{Castles}}$, 8 $\frac{Kt \text{ to } K B 3}{}$; and wherein, he asks triumphantly, lies the alleged superiority of B to K 2? We might help the author's understanding by pointing out that, for defensive purposes, the superiority consists in the Q P—the object of the hostile attack—being once more protected. But Mr. Wormald's jumping to totally opposite conclusions on the whole question becomes most absurd when we find that the above variation, quoted from *Theorie und Praxis*, does not contain the best argument in support of a good judgment. It does not seem to occur to the author that the conditions being at variance, Black need not, and perhaps ought not, on the 8th move, to proceed in the same manner in both cases, and that he might in the one instance adopt the very move with advantage which in the other proved inferior. Let us

substitute in the last-cited variation 8 $\frac{B \text{ to } K 3}{}$, and the attack by Q to B 2, which would defeat that move if the B stood at Q 3, as shown in the correspondence match between Pesth and Paris (mentioned previously on the same page), would now become ineffective—e.g.: 8 $\frac{Q \text{ to } B 2}{B \text{ to } K 3}$, 9 $\frac{P \text{ to } K B 4}{}$, 10 $\frac{Q \text{ to } Kt 3}{Q Kt \text{ to } Q B 3}$, and White dare not take the Q Kt P on account of the winning answer, Kt to Kt 5.

In the middle of page 18, the subvariation of the *giuoco piano* commencing with 4 $\frac{Q \text{ to } K 2}{}$, and ending with 8 $\frac{\text{Castles}}{Kt \text{ to } K B 3}$, is adjudged in favour of White, which ruling we cannot adopt, for it appears to us that the other side can at once assume the offensive by 8 $\frac{P \text{ takes } P}{Kt \text{ to } K B 3}$. The root of the author's error springs from his recommending 6 $\frac{P \text{ takes } P}{}$, which is premature. On page 19, fourth line from the top, we are puzzled to find the author's meaning when he urges 7 $\frac{B \text{ to } Q Kt 5}{}$, ch, as Black's best rejoinder. The check is simply impossible,

but as a set-off two pieces are left *en prise* by the move. The ninth move of the main variation on page 20 is a clerical error—viz., P takes Kt instead of P takes B—and rather close upon its heels follows an error of judgment. The author declares the variation on the fourteenth line from the top as ending in favour of Black, in contradiction to the *German Handbook*, which considers the

game even. The best book authority being thus challenged, it is worth trying to resolve a question of taste into one of facts, and a little further investigation leads

us to confirm the opinion of the *German Handbook*. Supposing 15 $\frac{B \text{ to } R \ 3}{R \text{ to } K \text{ sq, best}}$ (for if 15 $\frac{P \text{ to } Q \ B \ 4}{P \text{ to } Q \ B \ 4}$, then 16 $\frac{Kt \text{ to } Kt \ 3}{B \text{ to } R \ 3}$, 17 $\frac{Q \text{ to } Q \ 2}{K \ R \text{ to } K \text{ sq}}$, and,

unless Black exchange the K B for the Kt, which leads to an easy draw, White would soon obtain an attack by Q to K B 4, followed by Kt to B 5. On page 21 we think it difficult to understand why at the end of the subvariation quoted from Jaenisch the game should be declared even, when Black is a P ahead and has two Bishops and a Kt for two Kts and a B. Turning to Max Lange's attack in the *giuoco piano*, the author considers it so embarrassing that he again stands at issue with all the leading practitioners and writers in preferring the old-

fashioned 4 $\frac{P \text{ to } Q \ 3}{Castles}$, which has long ago been proved inferior to 4 $\frac{Kt \text{ to } K \ B \ 3}{Castles}$ in answer to 4 $\frac{Castles}{Castles}$. The author is probably unaware that by this strange

judgment he evinces little confidence in his own analysis, which in all the leading variations concludes in favour of the defence. The note to White's 7th move

(page 23), in refutation of 7 $\frac{B \text{ to } Q \ Kt \ 5}{B \text{ to } Q \ Kt \ 5}$, is altogether very weak, for on the

8th move Black is made to capture the Kt, when 8 $\frac{B \text{ to } Q \ 2}{B \text{ to } Q \ 2}$ appears at once

much superior. Nor does the author seem to perceive how much he is compromising the defence by the capture he advocates, since he misses on the 12th move

the opportunity of turning the variation in White's favour. 12 $\frac{B \text{ takes } Kt}{B \text{ takes } Kt}$ is

strikingly better than 12 $\frac{P \text{ to } K \ B \ 4}{P \text{ to } K \ B \ 4}$, and a first-class player would see at once

the importance of retaining a Kt against the B when the opponent has a doubled Pawn. In the present case White's advantage could be much increased by

13 $\frac{P \text{ to } Q \ Kt \ 4}{P \text{ to } Q \ Kt \ 4}$ after having taken the Kt, which fixes all the Pawns on the Q side.

The subvariation (page 24, 8th line from the top) is dismissed with the observation "that Black's 3 Pawns are more than an equivalent for his constrained position." How Black can be 3 Pawns ahead when White retains 6 Pawns on the board will be a mystery to novices, who would not suspect the common care of the author. No more clearly does it appear to us that White's attack is completely repelled, and some further investigation more than confirms our doubts.

Supposing 13 $\frac{Q \text{ to } Q \ 2}{B \text{ takes } B}$, 14 $\frac{Q \text{ takes } B}{B \text{ takes } Kt}$, 15 $\frac{R \text{ takes } B}{P \text{ to } K \ B \ 4}$, 16 $\frac{Kt \text{ to } R \ 4}{Kt \text{ to } R \ 4}$, and wins (if 14 $\frac{Kt \text{ to } R \ 4}{B \text{ to } Kt \ 3}$, then 15 $\frac{Kt \text{ to } R \ 4}{Kt \text{ to } B \ 5}$, threatening $\frac{Kt \text{ to } B \ 5}{Kt \text{ to } B \ 5}$, with a

winning game). Again, 13 $\frac{Q \text{ to } Q \ 2}{B \text{ to } Kt \ 3}$, 14 $\frac{B \text{ takes } B}{Q \text{ takes } B}$, 15 $\frac{Kt \text{ takes } Q \ P}{R \text{ to } K \ sq}$,

16 $\frac{P \text{ to } Q \ B \ 3}{P \text{ to } Q \ B \ 3}$, with a good chance of winning; or else, if White wishes to

secure the draw, he may do so by 16 $\frac{Kt \text{ to } B \ 5}{B \text{ takes } Kt}$, 17 $\frac{Kt \text{ takes } P, \text{ ch}}{K \text{ moves}}$,

18 $\frac{Q \text{ to } Kt \ 5, \text{ ch}}{Q \text{ to } Kt \ 5, \text{ ch}}$, and draws by perpetual ch. We therefore think that this sub-

variation, dismissed in two lines with a wrong conclusion, ought to have formed the subject of the main investigation; and 9 $\overline{P \text{ takes } P, \text{ ch}}$, is decidedly inferior.

Towards the middle of page 25 an addendum is made to a variation which *Theorie und Praxis* left off without further comment. Had Messrs. Neumann and Suhle known how they would be supplemented, perhaps they would have taken a little further trouble; but of course it could not occur to them that any later writer could be so totally devoid of Chess instinct as to recommend

17 $\overline{B \text{ to } Kt 3}$, and then dismiss the position with the short remark, "and White has still some attack, but Black has a Pawn more, with a strong position." It requires little experience to see that Black's best course consists in securing the draw by 17 $\overline{B \text{ to } K 2}$, with some chance of winning; for in the position where

the author leaves his variation White might still continue, 18 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } B 6, \text{ ch}}$
 $\overline{K \text{ to } R \text{ sq.}}$

19 $\overline{P \text{ to } K Kt 4}$, 20 $\overline{B \text{ to } K B 4}$, threatening B to K 5 with a strong attack.
 $\overline{Q \text{ to } Kt 3, \text{ best}}$

Messrs. Neumann and Suhle are evidently in bad odour with the author, who a few lines further on adduces an elaborate analysis, extending over five sub-variations, for the purpose of proving a flaw in the variation given in *Theorie*

praxis, while supporting their preference for 11 $\overline{B \text{ to } K 2}$, as against

11 $\overline{B \text{ to } Q 3}$ recommended by Mr. Wormald. The author may have found it easy enough to slay the giants of his own imagination in the first three of his counter variations, which we did not consider worthy examination, since the first move of each scarcely offered any defence to his bravery. But when we came to the fourth, commencing with 12 $\overline{R \text{ to } K \text{ sq}}$ (page 26, 15th line from the bottom),

which suggests just a plausible obstacle to White's Don Quixotic attack with only two pieces in the field, we found at once the stumbling block in the next move. For if,

in answer to 13 $\overline{Q \text{ to } R 6, \text{ ch}}$, Black retreated 13 $\overline{K \text{ to } R \text{ sq}}$, instead of to

Kt sq, White could do nothing. 14 $\overline{R \text{ to } K R 4}$ would then be useless, on

account of 14 $\overline{B \text{ to } K B 4}$, and White dare not take the B, since Black would

answer B to K Kt 4. In the same way, 14 $\overline{B \text{ to } K B 4}$ would be unavailing for

the attack, on account of the reply 14 $\overline{P \text{ to } K B 3}$, followed by B to K B 4, threatening K B to K B sq.

So far our suspicions are already verified, that the author's charge of imperfect analysis against players of deservedly greater reputation than himself would recoil upon the accuser. But when we investigate the author's alleged improve-

ment, 11 $\overline{B \text{ to } Q 3}$, it strikes us that Mr. Wormald seems to have picked up what Messrs. Neumann and Suhle have probably thrown away as unworthy of consideration in seeking for a good defence. The author betrays a ludicrous unconsciousness of the hidden danger of Black's position when he declares (top of page 27), that after 14 P to Q 6 Black has a Pawn plus, with at least an equal position. We positively dispute his assertion, and may state, on the contrary,

that we much prefer White's game, though we cannot afford the space to support our opinion with a lengthy analysis. Suffice it to point out that the natural continuation of 15 Kt to Q B 3 (better than taking the P first) may be followed up in many instances by offering the sacrifice of the R at K Kt 7; and we may add just one beautiful variation, which occurred to us during the further exami-

nation of the lines of play open to both sides: 15 $\frac{\text{Kt to Q B 3}}{\text{B to K 3}}$, 16 $\frac{\text{R to K 7}}{\text{K takes R}}$, 17 $\frac{\text{B to R 6, ch}}{\text{K to Kt sq}}$, 18 $\frac{\text{Kt to Q 5}}{\text{Q to Q sq, best}}$, 19 $\frac{\text{R to K sq}}{\text{(threatening a beautiful mate in four—viz., 20 } \frac{\text{Q to Kt 4, ch}}{\text{B takes Q}}, 21 \frac{\text{R to K 8, ch}}{\text{B to K B sq}}, 22 \frac{\text{R to K 3}}{\text{and wins.}}$

In the next variation, which treats 8 $\frac{\text{B to K 3}}$ in answer to White's checking with the R, the game is dismissed on the 15th move strongly in favour of Black, just after the latter has sacrificed a piece. We certainly must differ from such a dictatorial decision; for, though Black has three Pawns for the piece, the want of compactness in the superiority of Pawns has to be counterbalanced. Black has only two Pawns more on the Queen's wing, one of which is doubled; and on the other side, where he has one Pawn ahead, his game will be broken up by 16 $\frac{\text{P takes P}}$, followed by K to R sq and R to K B sq. We should certainly

take White's game for choice. Again, we are startled by 6 $\frac{\text{Kt takes Kt}}$ being pronounced the best play (page 28, 9th line from the top), on the ground that otherwise the attack obtains the superior position in the next subvariation. The author gives a bad reason for the good judgment of other authors; for, after careful examination, we come to the conclusion that the following continuation of that subvariation would embody the best play on both sides, viz.: 14 $\frac{\text{B to B 6}}{\text{Kt to Kt 5}}$, 15 $\frac{\text{Kt to R 3}}{\text{P to B 4}}$, 16 $\frac{\text{P to Q B 3}}{\text{Kt to Q 4}}$, 17 $\frac{\text{B to K 5}}{\text{P takes P}}$, 18 $\frac{\text{P takes P}}{\text{K to K 2}}$, 19 $\frac{\text{Kt takes P}}{\text{Q R to Q sq}}$, followed soon by P to K B 3, after which we would decidedly prefer the Black.

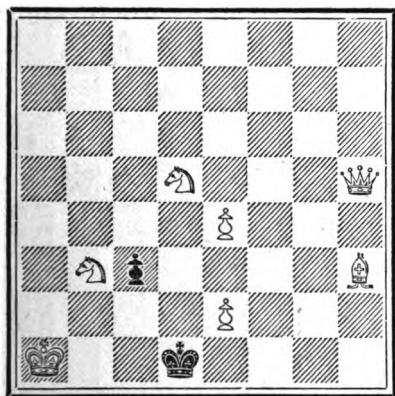
Yet White could have gained the advantage by 14 $\frac{\text{Kt to Q 2}}{\text{at the very point where the author's weak proposition compromised his game; for, whether Black answer Kt to Kt 5, or K to Q 2, or R takes P, the first player ought to get a superiority of position or forces by the rejoinder of Kt to K 4. In the main variation at the same page we take exception to 9 } \frac{\text{B to K 3}}{\text{Q to K 2}}$ being recommended as the best; 9 $\frac{\text{Q to K 2}}$, mentioned incidentally, is, in our opinion, much stronger.

(To be continued in next number.)

PROBLEMS.

No. 205.—By G. E. BARBIER.

BLACK.

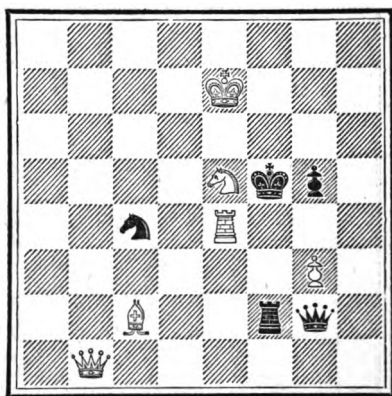


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 206.—By W. GREENWOOD.

BLACK.

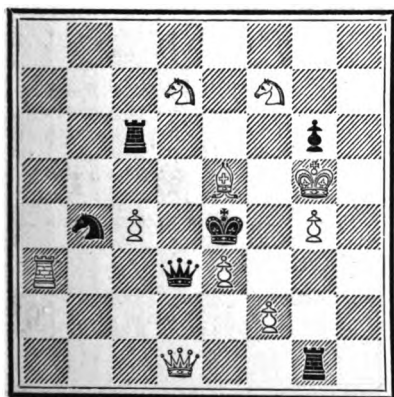


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 207.—By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.

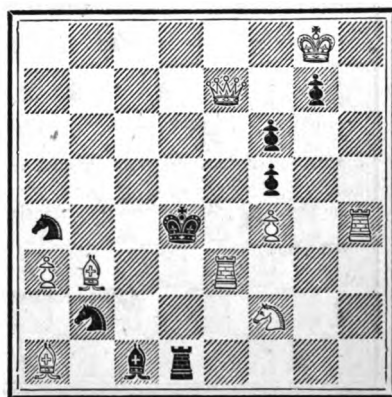


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 208.—By G. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



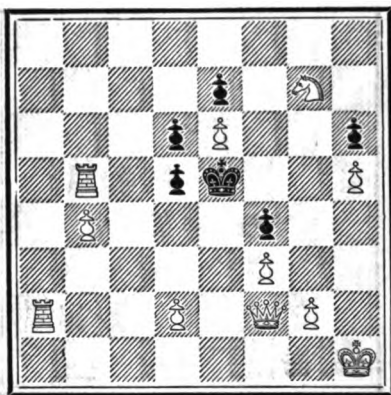
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 209.—By T. G. HART.

BLACK.

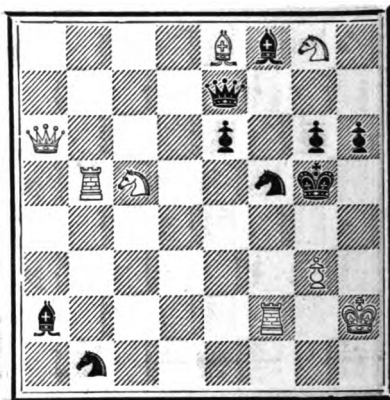


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 210.—By E. E. HUMPHREYS.

BLACK.

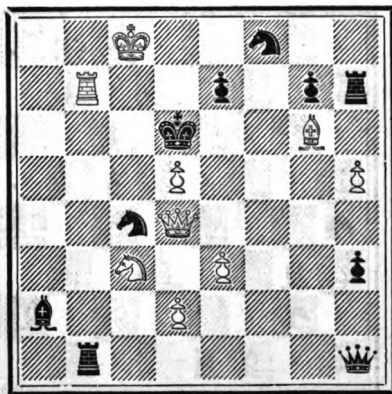


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 211.—By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

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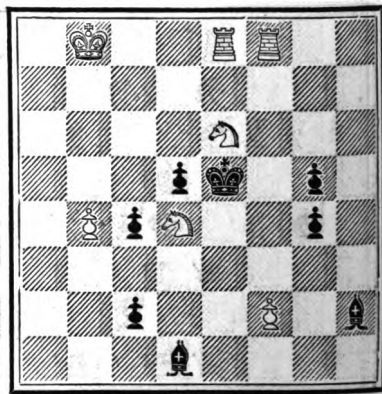


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 212.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

BLACK.



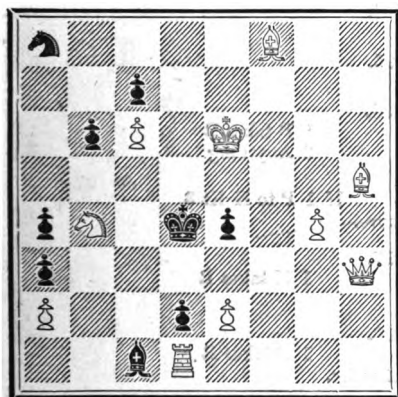
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 213.—By S. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.

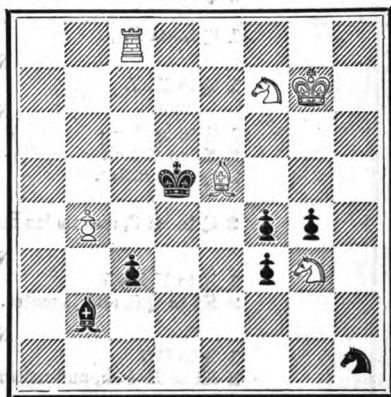


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 214.—By C. W. (of Sunbury.)

BLACK.

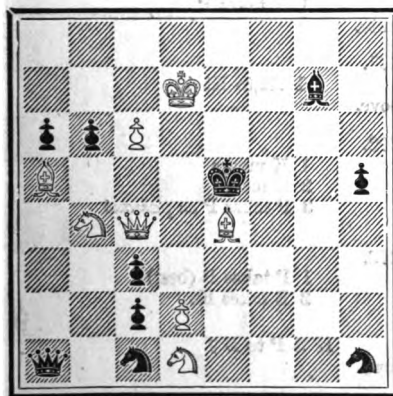


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 215.—By J. N. KEYNES.

BLACK.

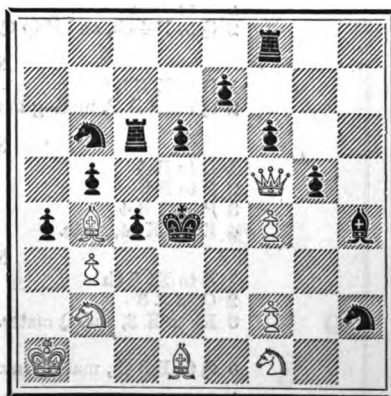


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 216.—By J. J. WATTS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

White.	No. 193.	Black.
1 Q to K B 2.	No. 194.	
1 Q takes P.	No. 195.	
1 Q to Kt 7.	No. 196.	1 B takes R 2 Anything
1 B to Q Kt sq 2 Kt to B 4 ch 3 Q or B mates.		If 1 P to K Kt 3
2 Q to Kt 8, and mates next move.	No. 197.	1 K takes R
1 R to K Kt 5 2 Kt to Q 6, and R mates.	No. 198.	1 P takes R If 1 K takes R
1 B to R 7 2 Kt to K 4 ch, and mates next move.	No. 199.	1 Q to Kt 7 2 P to K 4 If 1 Q takes K B
2 R to R 4 ch, mating next move.	No. 200.	1 K takes P
1 R takes R P 2 Q to Q Kt sq 3 Q to K Kt 6, mate.	No. 201.	1 Kt to Kt 4
2 Q to Kt 8, and mates next move.	No. 202.	1 K moves 2 K moves 3 P takes P <i>en passant</i>
1 B to B sq 2 Q to B 4 ch, and P to Q 4 mate.	No. 203.	1 P takes B (best) 2 B takes Kt
1 B to K B 3 2 Q takes B P, mating next move.	No. 204.	1 R takes P 2 R takes B
1 B to R 4 2 B to B 2 3 P to Q B 4 4 Kt to Kt 4, mate.		If 2 P to B 7
1 B to Kt 5 ch 2 Q to R 3 3 Kt to K 2, and Q mates.		
3 Q to B 8 ch, mating next move.		
1 Kt takes Kt P 2 Kt to B 4 3 Kt takes Kt P ch, and the other Kt mates.		

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE OCTOBER NUMBER.

No. 194. By W. T. Pierce. 1 Q takes P. Forms the numeral *one*, and it may be hoped No. 1 of a series of two-movers *without duals* by its author. Although containing but two variations, this problem is less obvious than many other more elaborate specimens of its kind.

No. 195. By G. H. Thornton. 1 Q to Kt 7. Very pretty and accurately constructed; White's first move is, perhaps, rather too palpable, otherwise the position would have ranked higher.

No. 196. By J. W. Abbott. 1 B to Q Kt sq. Here White has several very plausible attacks, especially with the Queen, and the actual *modus operandi* is not too easy. The variation arising from the defence 1 $\overline{\text{K Kt P 1}}$ is ingenious.

If, however, Black commence 1 $\overline{\text{Q B P 1}}$, White may continue either by 2 Kt takes B P ch or 2 Kt to K B 5, and in reply to 1 Q Kt P 2 he may play either 2 Kt to K B 5, &c., or thus: 2 $\overline{\text{Q to K 7 ch}}$, 3 $\overline{\text{R to Q 3 mate}}$.
K to Q 5

No. 197. By G. E. Barbier. 1 R to K Kt 5. Very simple; but its simplicity is no doubt intentional, as illustrative of the composer's argument in your last number. A good 4-mover might be made out of this position by placing the White Bishop at K 8, and endeavouring to secure the following solution:—
1 $\overline{\text{R to K Kt 5}}$, 2 $\overline{\text{Kt to Q 6}}$, 3 $\overline{\text{B to Q R 4}}$, 4 $\overline{\text{R mates}}$. Some modifica-

K takes R P 1 K takes B
tion would be requisite, however, so as to prevent a dual termination by 3 R to Kt 5 ch, &c., but such a difficulty, in skilful hands, would probably lead to a further increase of beauty and depth in the resulting problem.

No. 198. By G. E. Barbier. 1 B to K R 7. In this problem all the White pieces—save one Knight—are brought into action against the Black King and one Knight. If we take the works by "J. B." (of Bridport), and by Kohtz and Kockelkorn (first-rate exponents of two very opposite schools), we do not find in either one solitary instance of the employment of such an immense force against so weak a foe. In J. B. we never see more than a White Queen and two other pieces brought to bear against a Black King when *solus* or with but one superior attendant. In fact, J. B. never sets an elephant at work to pick up a pin, and it is difficult to believe that any legitimate effect desired in regular problems can justify so extreme a disparity of forces. In 198 the variations are of about average interest. If, however, Black play 1 $\overline{\text{P to K 5}}$, White can respond either by

2 K P 1, or 2 R at R 3 to R 4, or 2 Q to Q B 7, &c.

No. 199. By C. Duke. 1 R takes R P has a decidedly clever and difficult first move, considering the thralldom in which Black lies at starting. The escapes from other solutions are ingeniously contrived. The principal blemish consists in the dual arising from 1 $\overline{\text{Q to Q 4}}$ (a plausible defence, as it releases the Black

Kt and threatens 2 $\overline{\text{Kt takes B}}$, or 2 $\overline{\text{Kt to K 5}}$). After 1 $\overline{\text{Q to Q 4}}$, either
2 $\overline{\text{B takes Q ch}}$ 3 $\overline{\text{Q to Kt 6, mate}}$, or 2 $\overline{\text{Q to Q Kt sq}}$ 3 $\overline{\text{Q mates accordingly}}$.
P takes B Aught
or 2 $\overline{\text{Q to Kt 8}}$, &c. A triple reply may also be made to 1 $\overline{\text{Q to B 6}}$:

No. 200. By P. K. (of Wurtemberg.) 1 B to B sq has also a rather dark first move, and is a beautiful and well-constructed stratagem. In reply to the bad move 1 $\overline{\text{B to B 6}}$ White can proceed either by 2 $\overline{\text{Q to Q 4 ch}}$, or by
2 $\overline{\text{Q takes B ch}}$.

No. 201. By J. Stonehouse. 1 B to K B 3 contains some pleasing variations. In case Black commences with 1 B to K 5, or Kt 2 or R sq, White can play either 2 Q to B 3 ch, or 2 Q takes B P, &c.

No. 202. By J. Cairns. 1 B to R 4. Rather commonplace and obvious.

No. 203. By F. W. Lord. 1 B to Kt 5 ch. The gem of this number. Although commencing with a check, the second move is a true master-stroke, and this is altogether one of those rare problems which (whilst giving the greatest pleasure to the solver) leaves the critic nothing whereof to complain.

No. 204. By G. Parr. 1 Kt takes Kt P. Rather an indefinite article, not at all easy, but more peculiar than pleasing.

SUMMARY.

The best 2-mover, 194.

" 3-mover, 200.

" 4-mover, 203.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from A. Cyril Pearson, G. J. Slater, J. Pierce, M.A., J. N. Keynes, C. Duke, F. Pott, G. W. Farrow, J. Cairns, P. K. of Wurtemberg, W. Coates, and A. Townsend.

GENERAL CONGDON.—We are obliged by receipt of your letter, and are glad to find that there are such good prospects of bringing out a Grand Centennial Congress after all. We sympathise most heartily with the energetic and determined spirit which spurs you to fight against the difficulties that have lain in your way. We have no doubt that the Chessists of America will rally almost to a man to the support of one who shows such a patriotic eagerness to make his country what it is fully entitled to be, one of the Great Powers of Chess.

A. STEINKUHLER.—Thanks for the particulars of the Manchester Chess Club meeting. We should be glad to hear better accounts of your old-established club.

J. W. (Huddersfield).—We are afraid that all of us are at times guilty of "polite inaccuracies," but we willingly withdraw the term. As to our quotation of the heading, we fancy that the tenor of our remarks must have made it pretty clear that we only reproduced the official title to show how totally inapplicable it was to the nature of the contest. We consider that our criticism was justified by the facts of the case, but have no wish to dwell upon the matter. The little bit of vanity, as we considered it, was, after all, but a slight speck when placed in comparison with that energy and liberality upon the part of our Scotch friends which contributed so materially to the success of one of the best meetings which the B. C. C. Association have ever had.

EDITOR (Chess) of *Detroit Free Press*.—Much obliged for your attention. We gave instructions to the Secretary of the Magazine to exchange with your well-edited and energetically-conducted Journal. We will ascertain what numbers have not been sent, and they will have reached you before this does.

TUDOR CASTLE (Hon. Sec. to the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association).—We are greatly obliged for the particulars of the Annual Meeting.

W. COOK (Bristol).—Always glad to hear of the establishment of a new Chess Club.

A. E. MAYGER (Burton).—Much obliged, and, as you will perceive, made full use of.

"SECOND TO NONE."—An answer to you was crowded out last month. We are afraid there will be a difficulty in procuring you a correspondent opponent of the Pawn and move strength, but will, nevertheless, do our best for you in that behalf.

CLUB MEETINGS AND TRANSACTIONS.

THIS is the season when many Clubs elect their officers, and also prepare for the winter Chess campaign. Take, for instance, the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, which held its Annual Meeting on the 22nd of September. Everything is all right with that powerful body. The Committee in presenting their Report congratulated the Club upon its present condition and future prospects. Its financial condition is healthy; more could not be desired. It appears that an increase of the subscription had caused a few members to retire, but then, on the other hand, there was a balance in hand in consequence of that step. For the ensuing year there would be two Tournaments, one for the Silver Cup presented by the President, and the other a Handicap. The officers chosen were as follows:—President, Rev. J. Greene, M.A.; Vice-Presidents, W. Bury and W. Thomson; Hon. Treasurer, W. Tribe; Hon. Secretary, Tudor Castle; and Committee, W. Franklin, W. Hibbins, E. F. Lewis, J. J. Minchin, Rev. N. Tibbits, and T. W. Walton.

Another flourishing institution is the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club. The following particulars have been furnished to us by its Secretary, Mr. Fish, and we let him speak for himself:—

The Annual Meeting of this Club was held on Monday, October 4th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing season:—President, Mr. E. Mitchell; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Blake and Baddeley; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Heap; Secretary, Mr. James Fish; Committee, Messrs. J. Heap, Nicholl, Goodwin, Von Zabern, Boyer, and Senior. The Society numbers over a hundred members, and is inaugurating the season with a Blindfold Match on Saturday, October 30, when Mr. Blackburne will contend against eight of the strongest players of the Club. On the Monday following will be commenced a Grand Tournament (for which there are already about fifty entries), for nine prizes, given by the Club. The players will be divided into three classes, and each class will contend for three prizes. The players will be paired by lot, and winners of the first round will play for first and second prizes, whilst the losers in the first round will play off for the third prize. It is expected to finish the above in November, after which a Handicap Tournament will be commenced for a series of prizes given by members of the Club. In addition there will be a grand fight for a handsome Silver Challenge Cup, given by the Treasurer, Mr. Heap. While the Committee are anxious to have a lively season in their own "little home," they are not unmindful of their duty to the Chess world at large, and are prepared to play a home and home match.

Now the oldest of the Manchester Chess Clubs is, we are sorry to say, far from being in a satisfactory condition. It leaves its present quarters at Hiley's Restaurant by Christmas, and is not at present provided with a home. The roll of its members only shows 32 as against 150 in 1857. This is bad news indeed. The Annual Meeting took place on the 12th of October, and the following officers were elected—viz., President, M. B. Wood; Vice-President, J. Goodin; Hon. Secretary, A. Steinkuhler; Committee, Messrs. Baddeley, Fish, Grube, Tarrant, and Ulph. Surely these gentlemen will put their heads together and make a determined

effort to save from approaching extinction their respectable society of 18 years' standing. A will in search of a way always finds the latter's hiding-place.

We have no official intelligence from the Union Club, which also meets at Hiley's Restaurant, but information from other sources leads us to believe that the energetic vitality which characterised it last year has somehow met with a check. This in a young institution is scarcely excusable. Why should not these two Clubs amalgamate? We believe there was at one time a talk of this course being pursued. Their combined resources ought to be adequate to the formation of a most flourishing institution, which in friendly rivalry with the Athenæum might give Chess two firm legs in Manchester, in which case Liverpool would have to look to its laurels. We hope to hear of the Cottonopolitans awakening from sleep to their own credit and the common satisfaction of their well-wishers. The city which produced Blackburne has a reputation to sustain, and should look to it.

The Oxford University Chess Club has elected the following officers for the present term—viz., President, H.R.H. Prince Leopold; Vice-President, Hon. H. C. Plunkett, University; Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Emerton, Christ Church; Secretary, Mr. W. Francis, Exeter. A Handicap Tournament is to take place during the term, and also a Match with a neighbouring town which has challenged the Club.

The Queen's Park Club held their Annual Meeting on the 24th of September at their rooms, Douglas-place, Crosshill. The Treasurer's accounts showed a satisfactory state of the finances, and a balance was expected. A most cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Dr. Eben. Duncan, the retiring President, as also to the other retiring members of the Council, for the very satisfactory manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the Club during the past year. The Club was to reopen for the session on the 4th of October, and thenceforth would meet on Monday and Thursday evenings. The *Glasgow Herald*, from which we take these particulars, speaks in high terms of the vigour and enthusiasm displayed in the management of this Club, and expects a large increase in the number of its members this winter. The officers elected for the current year were—President, Mr. J. L. Taylor, Govan View Cottage; Vice-President, Mr. A. Brash, Vale View-terrace; Directors, Mr. J. Birch, Spiers-place, and Mr. F. J. Langford, Athole-terrace; Treasurer and Secretary, Mr. A. T. Jago, 3, Allanton-terrace. The subscription is 10s. 6d. per annum. Applications to the Secretary.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Bury and West Suffolk Chess Club was held at the Club-room, Angel Hotel, Bury, on the 15th of October. The numerical strength of this Association remains about the same as it was last year. It had lost two or three members by removal, but their places had been filled by others.

The Committee intend to make efforts during the present season to engage in contests with Clubs of repute. Lately it has not been able to try its strength in this way, the attempts made for that purpose having failed, owing to various difficulties beyond the control of the Bury players. The report does not state in what these obstacles consisted, but we know of one instance within our own information in which the Bury Club challenged a metropolitan Association, but whereas the players of the latter could not play early in the day, those from the old Suffolk town could not play late, and so the negotiations fell through; but could not the Saturday half-holiday be made available for such purposes?

The Bury St. Edmunds Club, though not numerically large, has always been of a fair strength, as shown by its being victorious over Chelmsford and beating Colchester by a large majority of games likewise; though not successful against Ipswich and Norwich, it showed itself nearly equal to those towns. During the past season a third Handicap Tournament has been engaged in, and though not completed the result has become clear: Mr. W. Dawson takes the first prize and Mr. F. Ford the second. The executive for the present year is as follows:—President, Mr. R. Craske; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. F. Ford; Committeemen, Messrs. W. Burrell, Clarke, Dawson, Hinnell, G. W. Richardson, and Thomas.

The Littlehampton Chess Club have resolved to make the experiment of holding two meetings in each week—viz., on Mondays and Thursdays. The new Club-room being at the Lecture Hall is convenient in every respect, and nine fresh members having already joined this season, there is a prospect of the Club becoming more popular. We consider that Dr. Vines, the Secretary, deserves great credit for his efforts to promote Chess in this watering-place, and trust that his energy may be crowned with every success.

Once more we hear of the Endeavour Chess Club, and, as might be expected, with news of fighting. It has opened its winter campaign with two battles, and its arms were victorious in both. Playing on the 16th of October with the Camberwell (Excelsior) Club, the Endeavour won by 6 to 4, with 1 draw; and again, on the 23rd, with the Bedford, when the latter were defeated by the decisive majority of 7 to 2, and 1 draw. On the 29th of October the Endeavour was to have played the International, by whom the former was last year defeated. We may remind our readers that the Endeavour meets at 138, Brixton-road, and would strongly urge them, if living in that locality, or otherwise their convenience will allow of it, to join that Association. It is essentially a fighting Club, incessantly engaged in playing matches over the board with other metropolitan Chess bodies. The advantages of such continual earnest, real practice in improving the play and begetting confidence in the player cannot be over-estimated, a good style and a certain increase of strength, a lessening of the tendencies to

blunders, and a development of natural aptitude are the natural results of steady, constant match-playing. In 1874 the Endeavour played 28 matches, which, as we stated at the time, was, as far as we knew, the largest number ever fought by any Chess Association during a similar period of time. The Hon. Secretary is Mr. E. E. Peyer, who no doubt will be very willing to furnish any information that may be required.

The Bedford Chess Club, which meets at 25, Spital-square, E., is about, as we understand, to play matches with the People's Café Chess Club and the Athenæum Club of Holloway. We trust that Messrs. Stevens and Thilthorpe will many times this season lead their warriors to battle. So they fight they shall have credit, whether victorious or defeated.

About the Bermondsey Club we cannot say anything, because our ears have caught no sound from that quarter. However, they may be intending great things, such as the Philistines of Brixton and the Euston-road had better prepare for; but looks not Samson somewhat as if he had had a fever or was just come from a certain salubrious habitation at Wandsworth?

THE WEST-END CHESS CLUB.

THE First General Meeting of the members of this Club took place on Thursday, the 7th of October, at the Club Rooms, No. 8, New Coventry-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Gastineau, Treasurer of the Provisional Committee, and he having briefly introduced the proceedings, the Secretary read the Report, which showed the progress of the formation of the Club, and which very justly drew attention to the fact that no one man could claim the credit of its successful establishment—that was due to the combined efforts of those engaged in the work. With the reading of the Report the mild despotism of the Provisional Committee came to an end, and they resigned their powers into the hands of the members. Thereupon Mr. B. Piercy, as an independent member, and not a candidate at the forthcoming elections, was called to the chair, and the scrutineers, Messrs. Grady, Jones, Lord, and Solomon, proceeded to receive and count the votes. The result of the ballot having been ultimately ascertained, Mr. Piercy announced the same as follows:—President, J. Eccles; Vice-President, C. G. Gumpel; Treasurer, B. T. L. Thomson; Secretary, A. Rosenbaum; Committee, Messrs. Ball, Ballard, Kunwald, Ross of Bladensberg, Schomberg, Steinitz, and Wagner. Two auditors were also appointed—viz., Messrs. Reid and Ehrlick. After the elections the Vice-President, Mr. Gumpel, took the chair, and the meeting proceeded to discuss the Rules, which, as prepared by the Provisional Committee, with certain amendments, were passed. This business occupied the meeting until a late hour, and was con-

cluded by a vote of thanks to the Provisional Committee for what they had done in forming the Club. Thus the West-End Chess Club is now thoroughly organised and in full working order. It has no chrysalis state to pass through, no period of laborious effort to attract notice, no need to seek for a public recognition. It has come into existence fully matured, and is immediately acknowledged as equally a power in Chess as any institution that has been years before the public.

At the General Meeting an amendment was made to the Rules as drawn by the Provisional Committee, whereby the radius for country members was extended to twenty miles from Charing Cross. We have some doubts about the advisability of this measure. The circle, as it originally stood, was twelve miles, and when we get outside that limit, we, as a rule, find no more villa residences of a suburban character, but *bond fide* country habitations. However, experience is the best guide in these matters, and by the time the next General Meeting—which will be in February, 1876—takes place, the Committee will be in a position either to continue the Rule as it stands or modify it as may seem advisable. For our own part, we should be in favour of a fifteen mile radius. We have only to add that the number of members of the Club is now upwards of 150, that the attendance since the General Meeting has been fair, and that the prospects of the newly-established institution are altogether decidedly of a most satisfactory character. We understand that various of the games in the impending Match between Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne will be played at the West-End Club, and this will undoubtedly be a great attraction. We may remind our readers that the members meet every day from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 12 o'clock at night. Any communications may be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. A. Rosenbaum, at the Club Rooms, No. 8, New Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

LEBANON HERALD PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE competing Problems must be in two moves, and original. Author's solution on the reverse of the diagram. The usual conditions as to a motto, sealed envelope, &c. Competition open to the world, and no limit as to number. The Problems must be sent before 25th December, 1875, to the Chess Editor *Herald*, P.O. Lock Box No. 1, Lebanon Tennessee, U.S.A. The First Prize will be an elegant Coin-silver Cup, suitably inscribed; Second Prize, the *Herald* for one year, postage paid. The author of each Problem *honourably mentioned* to receive a handsomely-printed Certificate of that fact. We may observe that though any number of compositions may be sent in, the prizes are for single Problems, therefore any author conscious of having an especially good two-mover may, if he choose, rely on it alone. This may suit some of our composing readers, as the competition closes by Christmas now next, so that the time is short. We consider it a happy idea of the *Lebanon Herald* thus to institute a two-move Tourney, as that class of composition, when really good, pleases the ordinary solver more than more-laboured productions.

GAME 174.

Played at the West-End Chess Club on the 10th of October, 1875, for a Prize offered by Dr. Ballard, the Bishops and Knights on both sides being displaced—viz., the Bishops standing on the Knights' squares, and the Knights standing on the Bishops' squares.

White.

Mr. BLACKBURNE.

- 1 Kt to K Kt 3 (a)
- 2 P to Q B 4
- 3 Kt to B 5
- 4 P to Q Kt 3
- 5 P to Q 4
- 6 P to Q 5
- 7 P takes Kt
- 8 K takes Q
- 9 Kt to Q 3
- 10 P to B 4
- 11 B to Q 4
- 12 P to Kt 3
- 13 B takes P
- 14 Kt to K 5
- 15 B to Q 3
- 16 K to B 2
- 17 B to B 4 (e)
- 18 K R to Q sq
- 19 B to Kt 4
- 20 B to K sq
- 21 B to B 2
- 22 R takes R
- 23 R to Q sq
- 24 P to Q R 3
- 25 K to Kt 2
- 26 R to Q B sq
- 27 K to B 3
- 28 K to Kt 2

Black.

Mr. POTTER.

- 1 P to Q 4 (b)
- 2 P takes P
- 3 Kt to K 3
- 4 P to B 6
- 5 P to K Kt 3
- 6 P takes Kt
- 7 Q takes Q
- 8 P takes P (c)
- 9 P to B 3
- 10 B to K B 2
- 11 R to Kt sq
- 12 Kt to Q 3
- 13 B to B 2
- 14 B to K R 4
- 15 Castles (d)
- 16 Kt to K 5
- 17 R to Q 3
- 18 K R to Q sq
- 19 P to B 4
- 20 Kt to B 3
- 21 B to Q Kt 3 (f)
- 22 R takes R
- 23 Kt to Q 4 (g)
- 24 P to Q R 3
- 25 Kt to B 2 (h)
- 26 R to Q 7 ch
- 27 R to Q 3
- 28 R to Q 7 ch

Both parties concluded to persist in the same moves, and the game was therefore abandoned as drawn (i)

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) This, as Mr. Blackburne observed at the time, threatens mate in two moves.

(b) Better, we should say, than P to K 4, to which P to Q 4 would be an inconvenient answer.

(c) The advanced Q B P must, of course, fall; and Black therefore comes out of the preliminary skirmish with a doubled Pawn ahead. Still his position, consequent upon White's move of P to K B 4, which soon follows, and which cannot be prevented, is a constrained one.

(d) Perhaps Black's best move at this point was Kt to K 5, notwithstanding the possibility of the Pawns being trebled on the K file.

(e) White probably does wisely in not capturing the Knight.

(f) P to Kt 3, though it admits of B to R 6 ch, was no doubt better than the move in the text, for the weakness of the Q B P is a cause of subsequent embarrassment.

(g) Exchanging Rooks was possibly preferable.

(h) Kt takes P may appear plausible, but it involves the loss of a Pawn, though at the same time no worse result than a draw would seem to follow.

(i) This repetition is forced upon Black by the weak condition of his Q B P, while, as far as White is concerned, the latter being a Pawn behind, cannot afford to risk much. Had he concluded to adventure something, two lines of play were open to him—viz., K to R sq when checked, or R to B 2 in reply to R to Q 3; whether either of these courses would yield any profit, and to whom, is a question to answer which would require a good deal of analysis.

GAME 175.

Played lately at the Union Chess Club, Manchester.

Remove White's Q R. /

Evans Gambit.

White.
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN.

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

Black.
Mr. WYLDE.

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

NOTES BY A. BURN, JUN.

(a) P to Q 3 is the proper move here. The move made enables White to obtain an immediate advantage in position.

(b) P to Q 4 would have been a better move at this stage. The chief difference between the odds of the R and the Kt consists in the fact that a player receiving the former piece may generally, with safety, sacrifice a Pawn or two for the sake of exchanging off pieces or opening out his game.

(c) It is obvious that if he take the Kt he loses offhand by 12 Q to K R 5, P to R 3, 13 Kt takes P, R takes Kt, 14 Q takes R ch, K to R sq, 15 B takes Kt, winning the Queen. We understand that, as a matter of fact, Black did at first take off the Kt, and the position being replaced, 12 P to B 3 was played instead, the game being then continued from that point.

(d) A most disagreeable move for Black, so completely shutting out his Q R and B that from this point he may be considered practically to be giving Mr. Blackburne the odds of a piece.

(e) If instead Black play K to R sq, the following curious play would result:—

19 R takes Kt 20 B takes Kt 21 B takes R 22 Q takes B P, winning;
Kt takes R P takes B Q takes B

or if 19 P takes R 20 Q takes K B P, winning, for if 20 R takes Q,

21 Kt takes R mate.

(f) If Kt to B 4, Q to Kt 6 ch wins.

(g) We may presume that at this point Black suddenly remembered having an important engagement which called for his immediate departure.

GAME 176.

The following is the concluding game in the Match between Messrs. Burns and Sedgfield in the Melbourne Cup Tournament, and we have taken the moves from the *Town and Country Journal*. At the finish the score stood Burns 3, Sedgfield 1.

Centre Gambit.

White.	Black.
Class I.	Class I.
Mr. BURNS.	Mr. SEDGFIELD.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 P to Q 4	2 P takes P
3 K Kt to B 3	3 K Kt to B 3 (a)
4 P to K 5	4 Kt to K 5 (b)
5 Kt takes P	5 P to Q 4
6 B to Q 3	6 B to K 2 (c)
7 Castles	7 Castles
8 P to K B 3	8 Kt to Kt 4 (d)
9 B takes Kt	9 B takes B
10 P to K B 4	10 B to K 2
11 K to R sq	11 P to Q B 4
12 Kt to K B 5	12 B takes Kt
13 B takes B	13 Kt to B 3
14 Kt to B 3	14 Kt to Q 5 (e)

White.	Black.
15 Q to Q 3	15 P to K Kt 3 (f)
16 B to Kt 4 (g)	16 P to K B 4 (h)
17 B to R 3	17 Q to Q 2
18 P to K Kt 3	18 Q R to Q sq
19 B to Kt 2	19 Q to K 3
20 Q R to Q sq	20 R to Q 2
21 R to B 2	21 B to Q sq (i)
22 Kt to R 4	22 Q to Q B 3
23 Kt takes P	23 Q takes Kt
24 Q takes Kt	24 Q takes Q
25 R takes Q	25 B to Kt 3
26 R takes P	26 K R to Q sq
27 K R to Q 2	27 R takes R
28 R takes R	28 R to Q B sq
29 P to B 3	29 B to K 6
30 R to Q 3	30 B to B 8
31 B takes P	31 R to B 2
32 B to Q 5 (ch)	32 K to B sq
33 P to Q Kt 3	33 B to Kt 7
34 P to B 4	

And after a few more moves Black resigned the game and the Match.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) A novelty, but apparently worth trying.
- (b) Similar now to a position that may be brought in the Petroff Defence.
- (c) As the *Town and Country Journal* points out, B to Q B 4, to be followed by Q to K 2, is preferable.
- (d) Perhaps to B 4 would have been better. In any case his game must be inferior.
- (e) He appears to have no really satisfactory move at his command, but the selection made can hardly be the wisest. P to Q 5 we suppose would have been his best choice.
- (f) Would have been better last move, if advisable to do it at all. At the present stage the capture of the Bishop, followed by P to Q 5, would seem necessary, though we do not say that the outlook would have been very promising for him afterwards.
- (g) As a matter of judgment, we should prefer B to R 3; it would be good then as against P to K B 4, and in that case would obviously save a move, while also it would permit of his advancing the K Kt P either one or two squares, according to circumstances, which would afford him, among other advantages, the opportunity of planting the B at Kt 2 with telling effect.
- (h) Not wise, for it forces the adverse Bishop to a square which, as the previous note shows, affords a favourable standpoint for offensive operations. True, White has now taken two steps in getting there; but, nevertheless, we would rather have left the Bishop where it was.
- (i) A move scarcely to be expected from a player of Mr. Sedgfield's force. We presume he wanted to plant it at B to Kt 3, with the idea of then advancing the Q B P. The results are disastrous, for White is able to attack the temporarily unprotected Q B P (threatening at the same time P to B 3), and thereby inflicting a wound the hæmorrhage from which cannot be stopped. The correct play would have been K to Kt 2, followed by K R to Q sq, or *vice versa*.

GAME 177.

One of 17 simultaneous games played at the City of London Club on the 1st September, 1875.

Sicilian Defence.

White.	Black.
Herr ZUKERTORT.	M. MORIAU.
1 P to K 4	1 P to Q B 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to K 3
3 Kt to B 3	3 Kt to Q B 3
4 P to Q 4	4 P takes P
5 Kt takes P	5 P to Q R 3
6 B to K 2	6 B to B 4
7 B to K 3	7 Q to B 3 (a)
8 Kt to B 5	8 B takes B
9 Kt to Q 6 ch	9 K to B sq
10 P takes B	10 Kt to R 3
11 B to B 3	11 P to K Kt 3
12 Castles (b)	12 K to Kt 2
13 Q to K sq	13 R to B sq
14 R to Q sq	14 Q to K 2
15 Q to Kt 3	15 P to B 4
16 P to K 5	16 Kt to B 2
17 B takes Kt (c)	17 Q P takes B
18 P to K 4	18 Kt to R 3 (d)
19 R to Q 2	19 P to Q Kt 4
20 K R to Q sq	20 R to R 2
21 K to R sq	21 R to Q B 2
22 Kt to K 2 (e)	22 K to R sq
23 Kt to K B 4	23 P takes P (f)
24 Kt from Q 6 takes K P	24 R to Q 2
25 R takes R	25 B takes R
26 Kt to B 6	26 B to K sq
27 Q to K R 3	Resigns (g)

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Black's last move we do not approve of, but this leads to immediate embarrassment.

(b) White has evidently a fine position.

(c) White has all along had an eye to keeping his opponent's Bishop locked up, but now does not mind unfastening one of his padlocks. He will scarcely be able to influence the course of the game much.

(d) K to R sq would appear better.

(e) As it were chiselling the game quietly into the desired shape.

(f) This certainly aids the adversary.

(g) If 27 K or Q to K Kt 2, White wins a Rook by Kt takes K P. If Kt to B 4, 28 P to K Kt 4, P to Kt 4, 29 Kt takes K P. If Kt to Kt sq (best), 28 Q takes K P, Q takes Q, 29 Kt takes Q, &c.

THE CITY OF LONDON

CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

CHESS affairs have lately been characterised by much activity in the metropolis, and various emulative contests have been commenced or started. On the 2nd of November Messrs. Zukertort and Potter fought their first battle, which terminated in favour of the former player. Since then they have kept to their work, and the present score is Zukertort 2, Potter 1, and 8 draws. The fact of so many drawn games having resulted is not only curious in itself, but is calculated to affect the ultimate issue one way or the other. For by the conditions after the first five draws each game of that description will count half to each player. Under this arrangement it is now certain that the proposed five games will not be reached, and it is most probable that a score of three won games or thereabouts will carry the day. It is pleasant to note that friendliness and good feeling have all along characterised the contest. There have been no bickerings or disputes, nor prospect of any. The conditions of the match were settled in about five minutes, were *not* reduced to writing, no umpires were appointed, and the contest commencing punctually on the day appointed, and has been since continued without intermission. It is a pleasure to us to take part in a contest conducted in such a manner, though we see little chance of our coming out otherwise than second best.

In the City Club the Handicap is being carried forward, and some of the remaining strong players have entered for the same. The 5th of November was a day of victory for the City Club, for again, as last year, their Knight Class showed themselves too strong for the well-tried players of the Endeavour Chess Club. There were ten combatants on either side, and the City won by 11 games to 7. The score and pairing was as follows :—

[December, 1875.]

Y

CITY KNIGHT CLASS.					ENDEAVOUR CLUB.				
Bodé	.	.	.	0	Koenigs (by default)	.	.	.	2
Cohen	.	.	.	0	Wilson	.	.	.	2
Herzfeld	.	.	.	1	V. C. Peyer	.	.	.	1
Whomes	.	.	.	1	Kindell	.	.	.	0
Brain	.	.	.	1	McLeod	.	.	.	0
Dr. Gordon Smith	.	.	.	2	E. E. Peyer	.	.	.	0
Macfadyen	.	.	.	2	Leigh	.	.	.	0
Argall	.	.	.	2	Keene	.	.	.	0
Holeman	.	.	.	1	Izzard	.	.	.	1
Atkinson	.	.	.	1	Drew	.	.	.	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
11					7				

A Return Match has since been played, but was not finished, the score, however, so far being in favour of the Endeavour, who were 6 to 5.

The Desvignes Fifth-Class Even Tourney, at the above Club, has terminated, and the three gentlemen whose names we gave last month are the winners of the three trophies—namely, first prize, Mr. Newman; second prize, Mr. Sonstadt; third prize, Mr. T. Block. Mr. Desvignes has the satisfaction of knowing that the contest which he set on foot, and to which he contributed the first prize, has proved a great success, arousing as it did a spirit of emulation amongst the most regular frequenters of the City Club, and inducing their attendance during the season when Chess is least appreciated.

At the West-End Chess Club there has been a much-increased attendance of members, this being partly owing, no doubt, to the advance of the congenial winter season, and being also contributed to by the Zukertort and Potter Match, which is played there on the Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in each week. A contest between an Englishman and a foreigner always seems, and perhaps naturally, to attract more attention than one between two native players. Apart from the above causes there can be no doubt that the natural advantages of comfortable rooms tastefully fitted up, seated in a particularly convenient locality, and open daily, both in the afternoon and evening, cannot but form an accommodation very cheap indeed at a subscription of £1 ls. per annum. An Even Tourney has been started at this Club, at an entry fee of half-a-guinea. This will mostly be composed of Second-Class and strong Third-Class players, though combatants of other strengths may enter, and they would be wise to do so, as a course of practice against strong opponents is always beneficial. A Handicap Tournament with the First and Second Classes excluded, and a like entry fee of half-a-guinea, has been started. Play in both these Tournaments will commence on the 4th inst. With respect to the Handicap, we take it that the present and prospective engagements of strong players in matches may have operated with the Committee in not attempting a General Handicap. On a future occasion we should advise that similar contests should comprise all classes, as thereby a greater interest is created both internally and externally.

On the 9th of November there was a very successful Chess festival at Gravesend. Mr. Thilthorpe, the energetic Secretary of the Bedford Chess Club, is a native of that town, and he desired to signalise in some public manner Mr. Bevan's munificent offer of £100 in prizes for the benefit of his working fellow-townsmen, as chronicled by us last month. For this purpose, and generally to encourage the game in Gravesend, Mr. Thilthorpe engaged Mr. Blackburne's services to give a blindfold exhibition at the Town Arms, the newly-decorated public rooms of that establishment having been very generously provided free for the occasion by the proprietor, Mr. Councillor Bird. The date was scarcely well chosen, as the Mayor's banquet took place the same night, and must have kept away many members of the municipality and others who would, no doubt, have been glad to support the affair by their presence. However, there was a large attendance of native players, of whom a large proportion were working-class representatives, and the same satisfactory feature was observable amongst those who sat down to try their skill against Mr. Blackburne. His opponents were eight in number—viz., Messrs. Gilroy, G. Champion, Robinson, Posgate, Pollinger, Green, S. C. Carnaby, and J. C. Champion. Of these seven ultimately succumbed to the blindfold player, but the other, Mr. Posgate, effected a draw. On this occasion Mr. Blackburne astonished the natives by calling a game backwards in consequence of a man having been misplaced at one of the boards. We do not remember a feat of this kind having been performed before, and its possibility argues a vivid mental grasp of the sequences of the game. We dare say it is such a quality which preserves blindfold players from mistakes. Should they at any time lose their view of the board, or be uncertain about the locality of any piece, no doubt they re-create the position by calling over the moves forwards or backwards as the occasion may require. There were some visitors from London present, and amongst them were Mr. Wisker; Mr. Down, President of the City Club; Mr. Stevens, President of the Bedford Club; Mr. Manning, who acted as Teller, and others. As an adjunct to the Chess, there were musical performances going on in another room, these being conducted by Messrs. Philpot and Frampton, from London, who were assisted by their Gravesend friends. The assistance also of Mr. G. Pears, of the Bedford Club, who provided Chessmen, and of the Messrs. Rooney, who contributed boards, deserves to be recognised. Altogether the entertainment was a great success, and is well calculated to answer its intended object of promoting the cause of Chess in Gravesend. This is proved by the fact that at the conclusion of the games a meeting took place on the spot, at which it was resolved that a Club should be formed. Mr. J. C. Champion was appointed Secretary *pro tem.*, and Mr. Bird furthered the project by offering the use of a room. We hope to hear of the game taking deep root in the North of Kent.

On the 10th of November Mr. Potter played fifteen simultaneous games at the Alexandra Club, Newby Place School Rooms, Poplar. There were two draws with Messrs. A. Sharp and F. Sharp, the others being won by the visitor—with the exception of one game with Mr. E. Sharp, which could not be finished, and will be continued at the City Club when an opportunity offers. The position was in favour of the Poplar player, and we should say he ought to win.

A Special General Meeting of the members of the City of London Chess Club took place on the 12th of November, the President, Mr. H. F. Down, in the chair. The business to be discussed was the revision of the Rules, and it being known that some important modifications were to be proposed, the attendance was large. The first alteration was made in Rule 2, which provided that two black balls should exclude from election as members. To this an amendment was moved that one adverse vote in four should be necessary, and being put was carried by 36 votes to 34. The effect of this will be that in a committee of nine there might be two black balls against a candidate's name, and yet he would be elected. This being so we must confess our preference for the old Rule. The next division of opinion was upon Rule 7, which, as previously revised in Committee, allowed no one to vote on the election of officers who was not present in person. The practical effect of the Rule was that proxies, hitherto permitted, would be henceforth abolished. Mr. Nicholson moved an amendment allowing the use of voting papers at the elections on the ground that those members who were prevented from attending the General Meetings should not be prevented from exercising a choice in the selection of the Committee of Management. This amendment was seconded by the Rev. G. A. Mac Donnell, and supported by Mr. Piercy, but was opposed by Messrs. Standing, Wisker, Rabbeth, and Bird, and was ultimately lost, so that the Rule stood as framed. We consider that the meeting acted very wisely in coming to this decision. In nine times out of ten those who give proxies are totally indifferent to the results of the election, and deprived by their own want of interest in the general working of the Club from knowing anything about the merits of the various candidates. Proxies act with especial hardship against the regular frequenters of the Club, those in fact who form its backbone, and without whom it could not be carried on. Absentees, it is true, give their money, and so do those who regularly attend the ordinary meetings of the Club, but in addition the latter give their personal presence, they take part in the tournaments and inter-Club matches, they actively co-operate and work for the good of the Association, and act as its staunch lieges on all occasions. If any of these puts up for election upon the Committee his claims should seem pre-eminent, and if left in the hands of the regular frequenters, who know what he is and what a good Committeeman he is likely to make, he is safe enough; but

the outsiders, those who come rarely to the Club, know nothing of him, and unless he is befriended by some one having outside influence, he will be swamped by proxies. And voting papers are little better. True, instead of being carried in by a member, they must be sent direct to the Secretary, but the external influence can be used all the same, and even if such influence could by severe penalties be put down (a suggestion which we consider futile and impracticable), still we should be no better off, for the outside voter would no more than before know anything of the really eligible candidates, so far as the latter should be unknown to the general public. Altogether we consider the abolition of proxies a very desirable reformation, and we are glad that the meeting took the same view. Rule 11 was the next moot point. As passed by a majority of 1 in the Committee, it confirmed the previous state of things, by which honorary members could sit upon the governing body. It was well known that the question was to be raised anew at the General Meeting, and a protest against the Rule as passed was accordingly read by Mr. Howard, the same being signed by the following nine Committeemen — viz., Messrs. Chapple, Gastineau, Gümpel, Howard, Lowenthal, Manning, Rabbeth, Watts, and Wisker. With reference to this matter we must here state that we had previously made up our mind, first, to take no part in the discussion or voting either one way or the other, and, secondly, that whichever side won we would simply record the results with no comments thereupon. Our motives for taking this course were twofold—first, because we had previously burned our fingers in this very matter, and wished to keep as far off from the fire as possible; secondly, that Chess “questions” are for the future outside of our inclinations, and it is our intention to keep aloof from them. To return to the matter of the meeting, Mr. Howard moved, and Mr. Lowenthal seconded, an amendment in accordance with the protest above mentioned, while Mr. Piercy moved a counter amendment that honorary members should be allowed to exchange into the class of ordinary members without it being necessary for them to undergo re-election. This proposition was supported by Mr. Steinitz and two or three others, but their arguments could not be heard on account of their being received with repeated cries of “Time” and “Divide.” This we think was a pity; it is always best to hear what an opponent has to say, and then he has nothing to complain of. A majority can always afford to listen, and their cause sustains no injury by a display of courtesy towards the minority. Messrs. Howard and Lowenthal’s proposition was supported by Messrs. Bird, Gümpel, Chapple, and Wisker, and was carried by 30 votes against 9, after which the meeting terminated.

A certain result of the discussion concerning Rule 11 was foreseen. It was pretty well known that both sides were strongly committed to their respective views, and that victory, whichever way it should incline, would involve a secession on the part of the

defeated party. As the consequence of the above vote Messrs. Blackburne, Hoffer, Steinitz, and Zukertort, with other members, have retired from the City Club. With the merits of the case we propose, as above stated, not to interfere in the slightest degree, and we consider it idle to speculate upon what may be the results of the undoubtedly important secession which has taken place. All we would urge is that all who remain faithful to the City Club should now put their hands vigorously to the plough; the ground has lain fallow too long, and there is much work to be done. The soil is virile enough we are sure, and the harvest time shall find something to add to the stores of the past, if only the labourers, whatever view they took in the late struggle, shall now unite vigorously for the common good.

It is necessary for us to state that Mr. Blackburne gave us notice that he felt himself called upon to resign his seat upon the Council of the Magazine on account of its semi-connection with the City of London Chess Club. We pointed out to him that such a change could not be necessary now that we have arrived at the penultimate number, and he, recognising the force of our objection, has consented to our not disturbing the cover so long as his expressed wish should be made known.

We ought to have last month announced the receipt of an intimation from Mr. Bird announcing his desire to retire from the Council of the Magazine.

We have received a letter from Mr. Mac Donnell, in which, though with his usual courtesy, he points out that he does not approve of the publication in the same Magazine of two such antagonistic articles as Messrs. Wisker's and Steinitz's reviews of Mr. Wormald's book, and he desires it to be made known that he was not consulted as to the insertion of the second critique, and that he disclaims any responsibility for its appearance. We have often made known that the Reviewers upon this Journal wrote upon their own responsibility, and that we guaranteed no uniformity of opinion amongst our collaborateurs. That they should hold different views is inevitable, and in our opinion is no misfortune, while the Chess public would, as we considered, be glad to hear what could be said upon both sides of any question, more especially when the moot point was whether a certain work, impliedly professing to supersede previous works of authority, was or was not up to the mark. We apprehend that our readers are glad to hear any authoritative opinion upon the matter either one way or the other, and that they will feel indifferent as to Reviewers who take opposite views being allowed to express them in the same Magazine. We understand Mr. Mac Donnell rather to state than to complain that he was not consulted as to the appearance of Herr Steinitz's article. Of course our responsibility as to the insertion of anything in the Magazine is our own, which we could never have undertaken to share with our collaborateurs, though at the same time we have

always been glad of their assistance when given, and could have well borne a little more of it; that, in fact, has been one of the weak points of the Magazine. Those who were at first expected to help have had their energies diverted in other directions, so that a greater burden of work fell to us than we had anticipated or could be likely permanently to sustain. We take this opportunity of asking our readers to excuse any shortcomings they may notice in this month's number, for having to play a heavy match, to conduct almost single-handed a Journal of 32 pages, and at the same time to pursue our daily avocations, form a combination of exacting circumstances such as we may surely rest upon to explain any imperfections. We suppose we ought not to invite the public into the chambers of our consciousness in this kind of way; such, at least, appears to be the impression elsewhere. However, we doubt not we are incorrigible in that respect, and should never be able to refrain from looking upon our readers as personal friends to whom we might say anything we pleased.

Another game has been played in the unfinished match between Messrs. Owen and Burn, and was won by the former; we give it elsewhere. The score now stands, Burn 10, Owen 5, and some draws.

The Manchester Athenæum Chess Club still pursues its prosperous career. On the 30th of October Mr. Blackburne played eight blindfold games there, against Messrs. H. Heap, Fish, J. Heap, Von Zabern, Giltay, Goodwin, Hockmeyer, and Greenleaves. The last named gentleman won his game and the others lost. After the match the blindfold player was entertained at supper, whereat every one enjoyed himself. We presume this was because the dishes were seasoned with that condiment which makes even a meal of herbs pleasant to the partakers. The Grand Tournament at the above Club commenced on the 1st of November, with 53 competitors, and has made such progress that before this number appears it will have concluded. Mr. Fish, the Secretary, desires us to state that the challenge to play home and home matches with other Clubs to which we gave publicity last month was intended to be addressed to Associations within a convenient distance, and he more particularly specifies the Liverpool, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, and Huddersfield Clubs as the objects of the friendly enmity of the Manchester Athenæum. Mr. Fish suggests 15 or 20 players on each side as about the number that could be agreed upon. We suppose the glove will not be long on the ground. We are also requested to state that the Manchester Athenæum are open to play a Correspondence Match with any Amateur Club in the kingdom. Might we suggest to the International that a correspondence contest between them and the energetic Manchester players would afford scope for that skill which both sides have at their command, and could not but be interesting to the members of both bodies?

An important movement has been set on foot for amalgamating

the old Manchester Club with the Manchester Athenæum. We trust that such a very desirable union will be brought about. Both institutions would, we consider, materially gain by it, and together they would form a remarkably strong provincial Association. The following particulars, furnished to us by Mr. Steinkuhler, supply all the information we have at present received upon this matter:—

At a meeting of the Committee of the Manchester Chess Club held on Tuesday, Nov. 9, the President, Mr. M. B. Wood, in the chair, the following members being present—viz., Messrs. Baddeley, Fish, Grube, Steinkuhler, Tarrant, Ulph—it was stated by the Hon. Sec., A. Steinkuhler, that owing to the gradual and steady decline in the number of members (from 150 in 1857 to 30 in the present year), caused principally by the many facilities for playing Chess elsewhere, more convenient to a great many, the Club could not go on as it had done hitherto, taking into account the impossibility of securing fresh quarters to suit, at a rental the Club could afford to pay. Under these circumstances he proposed, as the only means of keeping the Club together, an amalgamation with the Athenæum Chess Club, which numbers now about 130 members, thus forming the strongest provincial Club in England, containing nearly all the best players in Manchester. This plan would offer a great many advantages, as, besides all the conveniences of the Athenæum, newspapers, library, billiards, good cheap restaurant, &c., the Club would have the use of a very fine and large lofty room in the Lecture Hall to play matches of importance. This proposal was unanimously adopted, and Messrs. Baddeley and Fish, officers of the Athenæum Chess Club, authorised to lay the matter before the directors of the Athenæum, in order, if possible, to obtain a larger room for the increased number of members. The subscription to the Athenæum amounts to 21s a year, extra subscription to the Chess Club 2s. 6d., with an entrance fee of 1s. (the latter to cease after the first year), thus being only 3s. 6d. more than the present subscription of 21s. to the Manchester Club, which is more than compensated by the extra advantages and conveniences, besides affording the happy solution of the problem to keep all the members of the Manchester Chess Club together, and giving them more chances of daily play than hitherto possible. The name of the Club will be the Manchester Athenæum Chess Club.

The Endeavour Club goes on fighting away. It has played and won the following matches—viz., against the International, with a score of 6 to 3, and 5 drawn; Ibis (Prudential Insurance Co.), 7 to 5; Excelsior (Camberwell), 8 to 1, and 1 drawn. The Endeavour lost the return match with the International, the latter scoring 8 to 3, and 1 drawn. We are to receive next month the results of 10 other contests, which would raise the number of matches played this year to a figure above that of last year, which was 28. We are sorry to hear that this creditably militant and flourishing Association is to lose the services of its energetic Honorary Secretary, Mr. E. E. Peyer. He has held that office for four years, and to his vigour is owing the fact that from a small body which could only send about three weak players into the field to contest a match, the Endeavour has acquired its present reputation, both for the success which generally attends its battles, and the cohort of skilful players to which that success is due. For a flourishing Club to lose its Secretary is like a victorious army deprived of the able commander in which it trusted. However, Mr. Peyer has well deserved the repose which he feels himself called upon to claim, and we hope the inheritor of his shoes will tread in his footsteps.

We hear of the establishment of a new Chess Club at Leytonstone. It already numbers 20 members, and its supporters anticipate that it will shortly become the strongest Chess Club in Essex. The members meet every Friday evening from half-past six till half-past ten o'clock at the Kirkdale Rooms, Leytonstone-road. Gentlemen desirous of becoming members should address themselves to the Secretary, Mr. Donaldson, at the rooms of the Club. Good wishes are both commonplace and useless. If the new Association desires to become the strongest Chess Club in Essex, there must be regular practice on the part of the members and constant energy on the part of the Secretary. The strict rules of the game should be observed, and should be self-enforced; leniency asked or accepted from an adversary takes the edge off natural acuteness and destroys every inducement to exercise care. Moreover, besides preventing the acquirement of an accurate style, without which no one ever became strong, the system of taking back moves leads to continual disputes—no one can tell where it will stop. The pleasure of victory also is taken away, for the loser is sure to say, "I gave you back a move which would have lost you the game." There ought to be some prize instituted, not pecuniary, nor even necessarily of any substantial character. In a Club of 20 to 30 members it would be easy to establish the system in vogue at the Glasgow Club—viz., to number all the members according to their reputed strength—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and so on. No. 20 might think himself stronger than No. 19, and would wish therefore to displace the latter. A match is accordingly arranged between them, and, according to the result, No. 20 would either become No. 19 or remain as before. To secure the victor from being oppressed by his title being continually called into question, there should be a limit of time, say about three months, before another challenge could be given. This condition would induce care in conducting the match, and add to its importance in the eyes of both parties. No. 1 would, of course, stand in a proud position, and would be the Captain of the Club. New members, whatever their strength, if they wished to take part in the competition, would be entered at the bottom of the list, and have to work their way up. We advise our Leytonstone friends to choose this, or some equally useful mode of improvement, and thereby they will save themselves from falling into a loose and lazy style of play, than which nothing more annoys a competent beholder, while the intellectual pleasure to be derived from the game is considerably impaired. After all, the sight of men moving about a set of wooden dolls, their fingers doing all the work and their brains abed, is far from exciting any other feeling than that of contempt. It is, in fact, but a ridiculous aping of the nursery. Pinafore Chess ought certainly to be discouraged, yet it extensively prevails, and the ancient game is thereby put upon the same level as Fox and Geese.

A match between the North London (which meets at the Grange, Richmond-road, Dalston) and the Bedford Chess Club took place on the 11th of November, resulting in a decisive victory for the former, who scored 7 games to 3.

We have received the following appeal from Messrs. Pierce, and hope it will be generally responded to. It is evident that they have not received anything like that support from the Chess public which it was reasonable to expect. Their spirited undertaking must entail a pecuniary loss, and this they were very willing to sustain, but if such loss should be a heavy one then it would argue a want of liberality upon the part of English Chessists, and likewise a deficiency of patriotism, such as we trust they will not submit to be accused of. We hear that the number of those who have hitherto subscribed to the forthcoming work is really very small, and this is a great pity. A volume containing 600 of the best efforts of modern English composers should seem a work the value of which would urge its own claims and would require no recommendations. We trust that all English Chessists of any position will allow their national feeling to come into play here, and will consider it almost as a duty to second the efforts of two gentlemen who in collecting together the finest proofs of what English modern composition is capable of have shown thereby a public-spirited desire to secure on a durable basis the fame of their composing fellow-countrymen, many of whose brightest and greatest inventions have hitherto been scattered abroad in journals and columns, and out of the reach of the general public. We hope, therefore, that the British Chess world will wake up and show no more apathy in this matter.

The Editors of *English Chess Problems*, which work is now in the press, will be glad if the Secretaries of London and provincial Clubs will open up subscription lists for the disposal of copies of the book. The Editors beg to remind all those who take an interest in the subject that the expenses involved in publishing in the style that befits a great work like this are very heavy, and they anticipate the hearty and ungrudging support, not only of Chess-players in England, but also in America and the colonies. They take this opportunity of repeating that the collection numbers over six hundred of the finest specimens of English strategy, and that a subscription of nine shillings entitles the subscriber to one copy sent post free. A list of subscribers will be published if the number is not less than 200. Names and subscriptions must be sent before Christmas to Mr. J. Pierce, Copthill House, Bedford, or to Mr. W. T. Pierce, Terrace-villa, Roehampton, London.

Herr Steinitz recently paid a visit to the Littlehampton Chess Club, where he contested six blindfold games with the members. He won them all. On the 15th of November he played twenty simultaneous games at the Old Change Chess Club, all of which he won. He also played lately, both simultaneously and blindfold, at the Birmingham Chess Club. He met with his usual success over the board, winning, we believe, nearly all the games; but of six blindfold parties contested against him there he found two adversaries strong enough to beat him, two games he won, one was drawn, and the remaining game was not finished, but was, we understand, much in the visitor's favour.

REVIEW.

CHESS OPENINGS* (continued.)

At page 31 in the Ruy Lopez we meet another addendum which the author feels himself constrained to make to a variation of the *German Handbook*, and his very first move seems objectionable. Why should 11 $\overline{\text{Kt to K 3}}$ be the best?

11 $\overline{\text{P to K B 3}}$ is palpably superior. Again, in answer to 5 $\overline{\text{P to Q 4}}$, he recommends Kt takes P, an absolutely bad move when the defence of 3 $\overline{\text{P to Q R 3}}$ has been adopted. The answer of 6 $\overline{\text{Q to K 2}}$ given in a note would be sufficient to prove it, though certainly not in the way the author proceeds, for on the seventh move White should play 7 $\overline{\text{Kt takes P}}$ instead of 7 $\overline{\text{P to Q 5}}$. Another rash assertion is made at the top of page 32. The author declares 6 $\overline{\text{P to Q 4}}$ disastrous, overlooking entirely that in the next subvariation, illustrating its effects, White can even get the better game by 7 $\overline{\text{P takes P}}$. Further on (14th line from the bottom), neither Black's 8th move nor White's reply is advisable. Black should have played 8 $\overline{\text{P to Q B 4}}$, in order to prevent the answer P to Q 4, which the author ignores.

At page 33 (12th line from the bottom) we have another of the author's improvements upon the *German Handbook*, which recommends 6 $\overline{\text{Kt takes P}}$, as leading to an even game. Mr. Wormald prefers 6 B takes Kt, but at the end of his variation pronounces the positions to be equal. No clue is given to the mysterious hint that one even game should be preferable to the other; but if we had our own choice we would certainly consider the variation given in the *Handbook* slightly in favour of the attack, while in the one recommended by Mr. Wormald we should estimate the defence to have a better chance with the two Bishops and a Kt against two Knights and a Bishop. To the treatment of the defence to the Ruy Lopez of 4 $\overline{\text{B to Q B 4}}$, we have to remark that all the authors seem to have ignored the simple answer of 5 $\overline{\text{Kt takes K P}}$, which to our mind would sufficiently establish the inferiority of that defence. Turning, however, to the author's analysis, page 37, we find another deliberate deviation from the *Handbook*, which, according to his account, only leads to an even game, while, as he asserts, 10 $\overline{\text{B to K B 4}}$ should be stronger. When we come to scrutinise his evidence on the latter point, we find him sticking tenaciously to a P that

* *The Chess Openings*. By Robert B. Wormald. (London: W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican. 1875.)

cannot be maintained, while the only move that gives Black an excellent chance of release—viz., 10 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q 4}$, is totally ignored. We then proceed to examine the author's reason for considering the variations of the *German Hand-book* inferior (tenth line from the bottom), and again we cannot endorse his conclusion that Black has no disadvantage after 12 $\overline{B \text{ to } Q 3}$. For suppose

13 $\overline{Q \text{ to } R 4}$ P takes P (if 13 $\overline{B \text{ to } K 3}$, then 14 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } Q B 3}$), 14 $\overline{B \text{ to } K B 4}$, P takes Kt, 15 $\overline{R \text{ takes } B}$, 16 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } Q B 3}$, with a strong attack. The note at page 37, 5th

line from the top, is quite unintelligible in its place, and evidently refers to White's 7th move. The same page is marked by a still grosser blunder (16th line from the bottom), which is all the more aggravating, as it no doubt misrepresents

an eminent German author; for the move 7 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q 3}$, attributed to Max Lange's

recommendation, involves clearly the loss of a piece by the answer of P to Q 5. As a set-off, we are treated at the end of the page with some more novelties. The

defence of 3 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q B 3}$, 4 $\overline{B \text{ to } B 4}$, 4 $\overline{P \text{ to } K B 4}$, is in the author's opinion tolerably safe.

We are naturally anxious for proofs of such a singular decision, and as we proceed our astonishment is still more excited on the 6th move, where the author proposes

two substitutes—namely, 6 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } K B 3}$, and 6 $\overline{Q \text{ to } K 2}$, which he declares to

be at least equally good with the one promoted by the *Handbuch*. Turning over the page, we are left to our own resources for further explanation, and we look out for some deeply-hidden combination like Talleyrand, who sat up all night for the purpose of discovering the secret reason which might have induced another ambassador to be laid up with the smallpox. We apply the obvious test of

7 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q 4}$ to each of the author's propositions, and we find that in each case

White must get out in a few moves, with a clear P ahead and the superior position. Searching further in quest of the redeeming point of a generally-

condemned defence, we at last find that, after 14 $\overline{P \text{ to } K B 3}$, Mr. Wormald

differs from the *Handbuch*, and does not hold the demonstration of the latter in favour of the first player conclusive. Looking at the board, we had to reassure ourselves, by repeatedly playing the variation over, that we had not by some mistake of our own arrived at a position totally different from the one the author wished to represent. We found the Queens exchanged, all White's pieces in full play; and, on the other hand, Black's two Rooks still in their original places, with one P doubled and virtually a P behind, since the K B P cannot be taken on account of the impending Kt to Kt 6, dis. ch. Yet we are invited to believe, on the sole authority of Mr. Wormald, that the *Handbuch* did not establish any superiority for White's game.

In Game VI. (at page 39) the author boldly asserts that the counter gambit, though not strictly sound, could be fairly ventured upon, without adducing a single variation wherein the defence only could succeed in equalising the game.

Thus far we have followed the author closely through five chapters; and we think the shortcomings pointed out fairly entitle us to form an opinion that Mr. Wormald much overrated his powers in starting himself as an independent authority. We have now arrived at the point where we must condense our critical comments upon the rest of the book in the way indicated in the preface to

this analytical review. But before, however, commencing our process of decimation, it struck us that in common fairness we ought to take a glance into the author's treatment of the Q B P opening, which has been much commended elsewhere. We have to look no further than to Black's 6th move, in the first main variation, in order to discover a state of hopeless confusion in the author's remarks, at the top of page 42. He there thinks fit to condemn a move which

would strike us as the best at first sight—viz., 6 $\overline{\text{Kt takes P}}$. In support of his view he gives a subvariation wherein the Q checks backwards and forwards, which only seems to help the defence to develop and consolidate all his forces in a manner totally opposed to the spirit of an open game. On the 11th move he

overlooks the decisively superior 11 $\overline{\text{Q to Q 3}}$, whereupon White dare not take the Kt P ch, on account of the reply K to B 2, followed by B to Kt 5; and he innocently concludes his subvariation with the observation, "and Black has the better game," though he evidently meant to prove at starting that the indicated line of play should turn out to the disadvantage of the defence. Proceeding, however, with the main variation, containing the alleged better line of defence,

we would (at the 5th line from the top) certainly much prefer 7 $\overline{\text{B to Q Kt 5}}$, threatening Q to Q R 4, either before or after capturing the Kt, according to circumstances, while the author's 7 $\overline{\text{P to K 6}}$ is no doubt premature. Such an exhibition of muddling would raise grave doubts in our mind about the merits of the whole chapter. But we need not part from the latter by now skipping over to page 52, where the same opening is still under the author's examination. In

the subvariation just below the diagram, 11 $\overline{\text{P to Q 4}}$ is given as best in preference to the move of the *Handbook* mentioned at the foot of the page. In his explanatory remarks the author hits upon White's correct reply, 12 $\overline{\text{Q takes K P}}$

(sixth line from the bottom), which leads to White winning three pieces for the Queen, but he fails to draw therefrom the proper conclusion by pronouncing the game as a probable draw. We should decidedly think that the position arrived at is not less favourable for White than ordinary situations of the same character, where the Q has little chance against the three pieces. On the other hand, the

continuation given by the *Handbook* of 11 $\overline{\text{B to Kt 3}}$ leaves Black certainly with a better game than the one obtained in the author's variation. We open the book again at page 62, and, glancing over to the other side, we have arrived perchance at one of the most difficult and complicated positions in the commonly-known

débuts—namely, the attack in the Scotch Gambit, by 5 $\overline{\text{Kt to Q Kt 5}}$. We could hardly trust our eyes to see that the author proceeds in the dead fashion of fifteen years ago, 5 $\overline{\text{Q takes P ch}}$, and 6 $\overline{\text{K to Q sq}}$! Paulsen's profound move,

5 $\overline{\text{B to Kt 5, ch}}$, and all the beautiful variations springing therefrom, some of which actually occurred in the congresses of Paris and Baden, and in the match by telegraph and correspondence between London and Vienna, are all disposed of in one line, in a remark to the 6th move—where, by the way, it is out of place:

"In reply to 6 $\overline{\text{B to K 2}}$, Black may also play 6 $\overline{\text{B to Kt 5 ch}}$; but we rather

prefer the move in the text." And could it be believed that the whole investigation of this attack consists of one obsolete main variation carried up just to the 9th move? Another turn of ten pages and we have reached page 72, where we expected to find a maiden sheet, as the two pages before us only profess to enumerate some of the unimportant variations of the Evans Gambit before the 9th move, which is, after all, the bone of contention between different authorities and players. But we are sadly disappointed. By a singular process of reasoning, the

author lets Black play in the defence (8th line from the top) 7 $\overline{B \text{ to } Q \text{ Kt } 5 \text{ ch}}$ instead of the obviously better 7 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } K B 3}$, and, having brought about the

same position by a transposition of moves as in the defence, 5 $\overline{B \text{ to } B 4}$,

6 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q 4}$, 7 $\overline{P \text{ takes } P}$, 7 $\overline{B \text{ to } Kt 5 \text{ ch}}$, he afterwards concludes the variation much in

White's favour. Yet a few lines further, he refers us for the treatment of the latter defence to Game VII., which we discover at last at page 101. Of course the positions are identical, but, to our utter bewilderment, the author this time carries out the variation in favour of Black, and the reader can take his choice between the two versions. Turning back once more to page 72, we detect a puzzle for practised riddle-solvers (16th line from the top) in the move

9 $\overline{P \text{ takes } P}$, which leaves it an open question which P the author meant.

Another turn brings us to page 82. At the foot of the page the author again objects to a variation in the *Handbuch*, and substitutes one of his own, which, as he says, "has at least the merit of originality." The author's grand discovery

consists in 15 $\overline{Q \text{ takes } Kt}$; and he argues that, because White offers to sacrifice the Q, Black must be obliged to take her. And might we ask what would be the

consequence of the simple answer 15 $\overline{P \text{ takes } Kt}$, followed by P to Q B 3, or B to Q 5 accordingly? Another turn of ten pages and we come to page 92. With a total absence of Chess judgment in difficult positions, the author describes

19 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } Q B 3}$ as Black's best move (13th line from the top), when 19 $\overline{P \text{ to } Q B 3}$ is, on the face of it, more calculated to break the force of the attack. On the

next move he lets White check with the Q R, when checking with the K R would be so vastly superior as to force the game in a few moves—e.g.,

20 $\overline{K R \text{ to } K sq \text{ ch}}$, 21 $\overline{Q \text{ to } B 5 \text{ ch}}$, 22 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } Q 5}$, 23 $\overline{Q R \text{ to } Q sq}$, &c.

It may be remarked that even in the author's version White would win the exchange by 22 $\overline{Kt \text{ to } Q 5}$, just at the very point where the author questions

White's superiority.

At page 102 the author declares 8 $\overline{Q \text{ to } K B 3}$ in every respect preferable to

8 $\overline{Q \text{ to } K 2}$, and finds it easy enough to prove it by a defective analysis. But,

supposing we substitute in the variation at the top of page 103, 11 B to K Kt 5, instead of 11 B to R 3, the author's assertion would be made doubtful—e.g.,

11 $\overline{B \text{ to } K Kt 5}$, 12 $\overline{Q \text{ to } R 3}$, threatening B to Q Kt 5, &c., as played, we

believe, in a game by Paulsen about fourteen years ago. At the foot of page 112,

13 $\overline{B \text{ takes } Kt}$ is recommended, and in the note following on the next page the

effects of 13 Q to R 4 are explained. The very first move of this subvariation

gives 13 P to Q R 3 best. Indeed! and White is made to answer 14 Kt to Q 4.

Which Kt? And why either? For an answer to the latter question we recommend Mr. Wormald the examination of the brilliant game between Mr. Blackburne and an amateur published in the *Field* of the 12th of May last, wherein the defence was completely smashed up in a few moves by the sacrifice of 14 Kt to Q 6 ch, and by perusing the notes to that game he may also discover

the error in his own previous analysis. The line of play then adopted by the first player was certainly ingenious for actual play, but there is hardly any excuse for an author who, with time and patience on hand, does not at least investigate the possibility of such a sacrifice. Another turn, and at last we have, at page 122, a correct sheet before us, at the beginning of a new chapter, which contains just a sort of index of the opening moves in the Two Knights' Defence, and then proceeds with the most commonly known variation of this *début* up to the 8th move. But, as we find no flaw, we will give the rest of Mr. Wormald's analytical labours a free pardon.

As will have been perceived by Chess students, we have as much as possible confined ourselves to errors to which attention had not been directed by other critics, whose competency is above dispute, but who nevertheless seem to us to have delivered their judgment in praise of the book with undue haste. Chess works are studies, and, though a remarkable fecundity has lately been manifested in the production of new books on the openings, owing to the rapidly-increasing popularity of the game, it should be remembered that the renewed activity in the Chess literature has only taken place after an interval of many years. For our part, we found it impossible to endeavour to do justice at the same time to the public, to the new advents, and to old authorities, without bestowing the most minute attention before committing ourselves to a final opinion.

In fairness to the other critics who have pronounced views opposite to our own in reference to Mr. Wormald's book, we frankly confess that at first we were much prepossessed in its favour, having been taken in by the remarkable garrulity of the author, which we trusted would be at least supported by common care and ordinary judgment, until on closer research we found the most hollow propositions spread out over pages. Nor could we discover any redeeming quality in the general arrangement of the book, throughout which the old discursive form prevails, the impracticability whereof has been put into striking contrast by Mr. Cook's adoption of the tabular system in the *Synopsis*. The variations, notes, and subvariations are, moreover, needlessly entwined, and often separated by pages from their root; and as a general book for learners it suffers from the disadvantage of containing no illustrative games. It is also behind other modern Chess works in its compilations, as admitted by the author in the preface, since his references to the *German Handbuch* are mostly taken from the fourth edition of the latter, which, as is well known, has been much superseded by the appearance of the fifth edition.

We now turn with real pleasure to the last fifty pages of the book, which contain a collection of one hundred of the author's problems. Here Mr. Wormald is in his own element, and our praise of his productions—which, on the whole, are marked by originality of idea, witty surprise, and easiness of construction—can hardly be tempered with critical qualification. The author cannot be altogether acquitted of carelessness even in that department of his book; for, though we understand all the problems have passed the sifting of previous publication, a few faulty and incorrect compositions have nevertheless crept into the collection. But the rest are distinguished by such taste and beauty of conception as to evoke our expression of regret that the author did not devote himself entirely to the cultivation of this branch, more congenial to his great talents in that respect, without giving way to ambitious propensities towards shining as an analyst in the real game, for which he is, in our opinion, totally unfit. More especially may

we commend his two-move problems, which for difficulty and elegance vie with any that we have ever seen; and though he sometimes, in problems of a greater number of moves, resorts to the common devices of basing his solutions on a check or the capture of a piece at the first move, we find him generally fully entitled to such licence by the freshness of his ideas, and by the subsequent fine manoeuvres comprised in the composition.

W. STRINITZ.

REVIEW OF PROBLEMS IN THE NOVEMBER NUMBER.

No. 205. By G. E. Barbier. 1 Q to B 7. Neat and pretty.

No. 206. By W. Greenwood. 1 Q to K R sq. Moving the Queen at starting to a corner square (in the case of a 2-mover) is about the most obvious commencement that can be devised, such being, as a general rule and from long experience, the very first move that a practised solver will be sure to try! It is a pity that 206 opens in this hackneyed way, for in all other respects the problem is unexceptionable.

No. 207. By W. T. Pierce. 1 K to R 4. Has considerable constructive merit apart from duals, but the first move is rather easy.

No. 208. By G. J. Slater. 1 R to Q B 3. An excellent specimen of its class. The opening is ingenious, and the position is equally commendable for beauty and accurate finish.

No. 209. By T. G. Hart. This problem admits of 3 solutions—viz., either by 1 R to R 8, by 1 P to Kt 3, or by 1 Q to K sq ch.

No. 210. By E. E. Humphreys. 1 Q to Q 6. Bright and pleasing, though not at all difficult.

No. 211. By A. C. Pearson. 1 R to Kt 4. It is not, perhaps, hard to discern that the Rook must move first. The variations are, however, beautiful, and the construction able and accurate.

No. 212. By J. Pierce. 1 B P one. Commences in a very subtle manner, and is the most difficult 3-mover in this number.

No. 213. By S. H. Thomas. 1 B to B 7. Also rather puzzling and a good problem, though not so interesting as some of its author's former compositions.

No. 214. By C. W. (of Sunbury.) 1 Kt to Kt 5. An old idea not very strikingly reset, the solution, though pretty enough, being obvious at a glance.

No. 215. By J. N. Keynes. 1 B to R 7. Although this move of the Bishop soon suggests itself, the after-play requires careful attention, as it is easy to go wrong in more than one variation.

No. 216. By J. J. Watts. This admits of a solution in three moves by 1 Kt to Q 2, 2 Q to Q B 2, &c.

SUMMARY.

The best 2-mover, 208.

„ 3-mover, 211 and 212, equal.

„ 4-mover, 215.

H. J. C. ANDREWS.

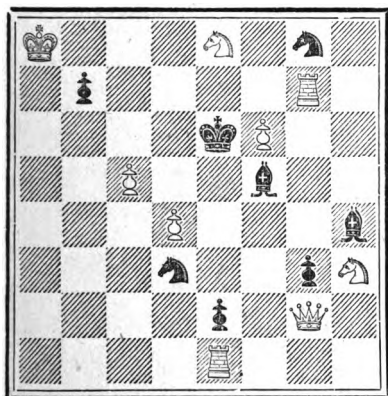
The London and Brighton Magazine, 6d. monthly, is about to start a Chess column under the editorship of Mr. Chatto. He is an old worker in Caissa's orchard, and we wish him every success. Orders should be addressed to the Charing Cross Publishing Company, Friar-street, Broadway, E.C.

A Handicap Tournament, with 40 entries, has been inaugurated at the Old Change Chess Club. The Bedford and the Shaftesbury Clubs have played a match with the even result of 6 to 6 and 1 draw. A match between the Bedford and the Jewish Institute Chess Club gave forth a like uncertain sound—viz., 9 to 9 and 1 draw; while in a contest between the North London and Shaftesbury Clubs the former won by the narrow majority of 9 to 8. The match between Messrs. Potter and Bussy at the P and 2 moves has made some progress, and the score now stands Potter 4, Bussy 1.

PROBLEMS.

No. 217.—By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

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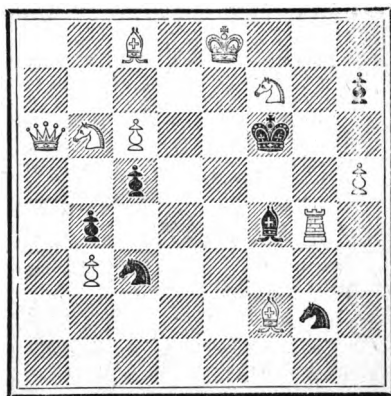


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 218.—By J. STONEHOUSE.

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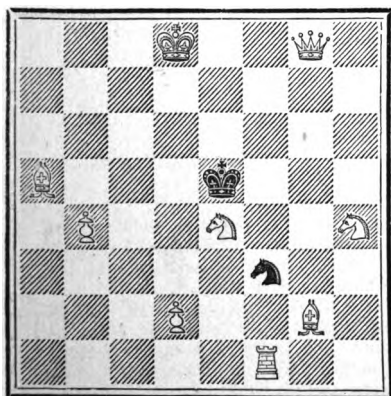


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 219.—By J. P. TAYLOR (Dalston).

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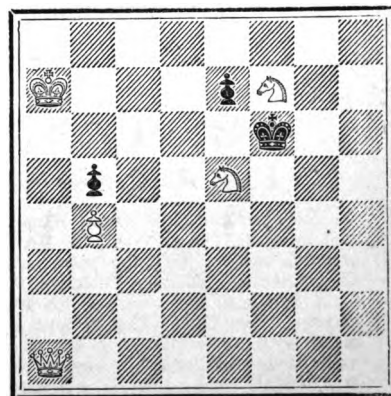


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 220.—By J. CAIRNS.

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WHITE.

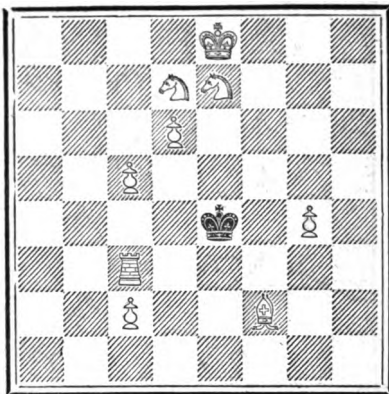
White to play and mate in three moves.

Z

PROBLEMS.

No. 221.—By DEBSA.

BLACK.

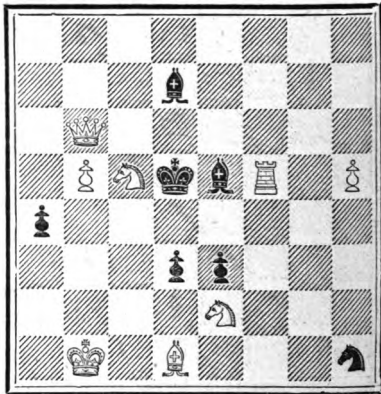


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 222.—By J. MENZIES.

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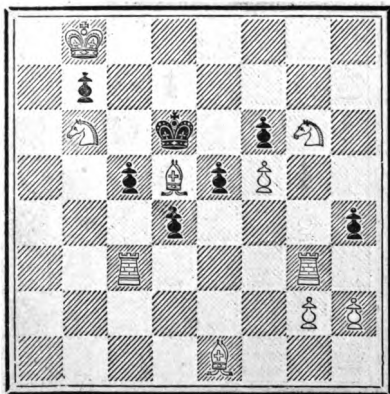


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 223.—By G. PARR.

BLACK.

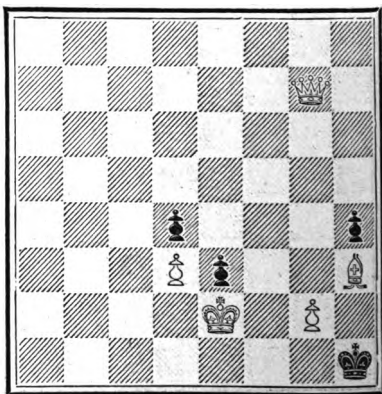


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 224.—By F. F. POTT.

BLACK.



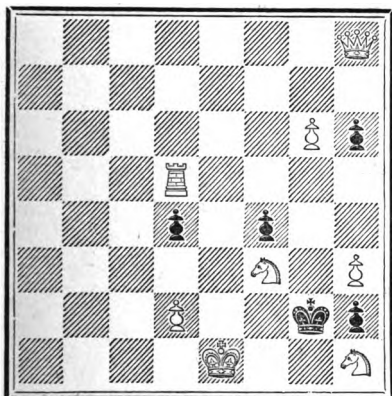
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 225.—By A. TOWNSEND.

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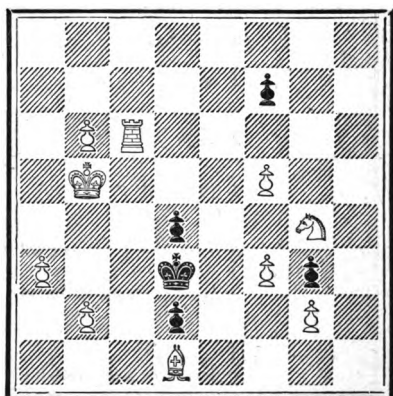


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 226.—By W. COATES.

BLACK.

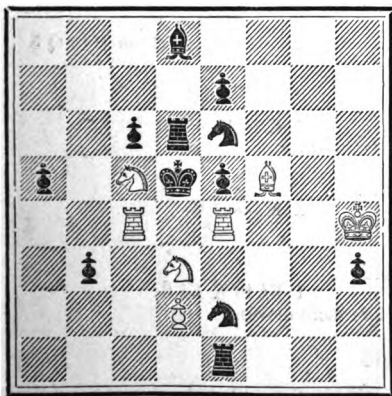


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 227.—By P. K. (of Wurtemberg.)

BLACK.

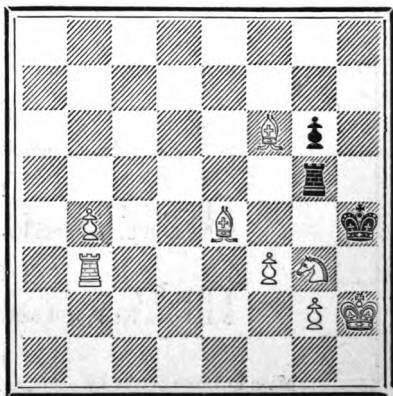


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 228.—By A. ROSENBAUM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- | | | |
|--|----------|---|
| | No. 205. | Black. |
| White. | | |
| 1 Q to B 7. | No. 206. | |
| 1 Q to K R sq. | No. 207. | |
| 1 K to R 4. | No. 208. | |
| 1 R to Q B 3 | No. 209. | |
| 1 R to R 8 (author's solution) | | |
| But 1 P to Kt 3 or | | |
| 1 Q to K sq ch will also yield solutions. | | |
| | No. 210. | |
| 1 Q to Q 6 | | 1 Q takes Q |
| 2 Kt to K 4 ch, and Kt mates. | | |
| | No. 211. | |
| 1 R to Kt 4 | | 1 R takes R (a) |
| 2 Q to B 4 ch | | 2 Kt covers, or Pawn covers,
or K to B 4 |
| 3 Q mates accordingly. | (a) | |
| | | 1 K P moves |
| 2 Kt to Kt 5 ch | | 2 K moves |
| 3 Q to R 4, mate. | | |
| | No. 212. | |
| 1 P to B 3 | | 1 B or P takes P |
| 2 Kt to Q Kt 5 | | 2 K to K 5, dis ch, or P to Q 5 |
| 3 Kt to B 4, discovering mate. | | |
| | No. 213. | |
| 1 B to B 7 | | 1 K to B 4 |
| 2 K to B 6, dis ch, and mate next move. | | |
| | No. 214. | |
| 1 Kt to Kt 5 | | 1 K takes B |
| 2 Kt to B 5, and next move mate. | | |
| | No. 215. | |
| 1 B to R 7 | | 1 Kt to K Kt 6 |
| 2 B takes Kt P, and mates in two more moves. | | |
| | No. 216. | |
| Mate in three moves by | | |
| 1 Kt to Q 2. The author's solution begins with | | |
| 1 B to B 2 | | |

GAME 178.

Lately played in the match between Messrs. Owen and Burn.

Irregular Opening.

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

White.	Black.
45 P to R 6	45 R to K 7
46 K R to Q sq	46 K to B sq
47 R to R 7	47 K to Kt sq
48 K R to Q 7	48 Kt to K 4

White mates in two moves (r).

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) A defence of this kind ought not to pay. Looking at the position from Black's next move, which, of course, is intended to follow, we cannot but think that the early weakness of his King's side presents a mark for a sound and effective attack.

(b) P to K B 4, followed by Kt to K B 3, should be better, we think. White may then play his B either to K 2 or Q 3 (for from the latter square it could operate very powerfully, and general principles are not to be invariably followed), and then, after Castling, his obvious advantage of position would need but to be allowed its natural development.

(c) This and the next move show an intention to prosecute an attack on the King's flank, without Castling on that side. We are annotating as we go along, and therefore do not know what is the positional outcome, but it appears to us that thereby he divests himself of the mail of safety and leaves the gate open whereby stealthy perils may creep in.

(d) He skilfully prepares to Castle on the Queen's side, leaving the mass of pieces on his opponent's King's side to attack but an empty citadel.

(e) Played with far-seeing skill all this. White does not appear now to have any advantage at all.

(f) We fail to see the object of this move, and such purpose as it may have would certainly be better served by playing the K R to this square, for the K Kt does not appear to require any protection.

(g) This move shows us why he wanted his Rook at K Kt sq—viz., because he expected his opponent to support his K B and then to advance his K B P, but this the move confirms our opinion that the K R was the proper support of the K Kt P.

(h) Black has perhaps the superior position now.

(i) P to B 4 has a tempting aspect, but the move made turns out on examination to be better.

(j) He may have had no better move, but our view of the position would have led us to do anything else first. A cursory glance at P to B 4 and its apparent consequences (the pressure upon our time prevents us from analysing it deeply) would make us prefer that line of play. As to the sacrifice of the "exchange" involved, we should think little of it against the freedom gained, and the prospective chances that appear in the distance.

(k) Except under immediate coercion we could not consent to let the King escape from a spot where he must feel so very uncomfortable, and if our eyes told us there was nothing to be done we should sternly ask them if they had ever heard of Ananias and Sapphira. Of course, very often our eyes would be right and we should be wrong. Here, however, our media of optical perception, which we admit for a time warred with our instincts, must give us in best, for to the move of B to B 3 there seems no good reply—*e.g.* :—

29 B to B 3

30 Q takes P

30 B to R 5 ch

31 K to Kt sq

31 R takes B simply, and

White's checks are worth nothing, for the King always safely gets to K B 3, where he can be checked no more. On the other hand, if White play 31 K to Q 2, his days are shortened considerably by R takes B ch, followed by R to Q sq ch. Suppose, then, we try

30 Q to R sq (apparently best)

30 B to R 5 ch

31 K to Q 2

31 Q to Kt 6

32 Q to Kt sq (R to Q sq seems

32 Q takes P at B 5

of little use, for Black evidently gets the best of it if he only play P takes B P)

33 K to K 2 (has he any better move?)

34 B takes P ch

35 Q to B sq

33 Q takes B P

34 K to B 2

35 Q to K 4 ch (here Black would evidently get a winning position by exchanging Queens, and playing then P to Kt 4)

36 P takes B P.

36 K to B 2 (covering with Q

would be bad, on account of Q to Kt 7 ch).

Here we may leave Black with two passed Pawns ahead, and with some meat left on the bone in other respects.

(l) B to B 2 was perhaps the move here, after which we fail to see that Black would have much on, still the move made cannot be bad.

(m) Is not Q to K 2 better?

(n) An ingenious but not a sound conception. Kt to B 5 at once was, we suppose, his proper line of play, and we see nothing against B takes R P.

(o) Mr. Burn here observes in a marginal note that 37 Q to R 4 wins, and we should say so too.

(p) The position is extremely difficult, but this was not the best selection at his disposal. He should rather have played Q to B 5 ch—e.g.:

39 Q to B 5 ch

40 K to Kt sq (if 40 Kt to K 3, K to Kt sq; 41 Q to Q 6 ch [checking at Q 8 is futile], Q takes Q; 42 R takes Q, R to Q 7; 43 R takes R, Kt takes R; 44 R to Q sq, B to B 6; 45 R takes Kt, R takes P; 46 Kt to Q 5 or B 5, R to K 8 ch; and Black should draw)

41 Kt checks (if B checks K to Kt sq)

42 Q takes Q

43 R takes R

40 R to Q 7

41 Q takes Kt

42 R takes Q

43 R takes P or Kt checks, and Black should draw.

(q) Best. If White play 42 R to Q 8, Black replies [with R takes K P, followed by Kt takes B, and his Q R P then becomes dangerous.

(r) A remarkably interesting game, full of points. We may have been able to indicate where the players failed here and there (without, however, guaranteeing having been always right), but that we should have been equally wise over the board is not so clear.

GAME 179.

The following three Games in the Zukertort and Potter Match have, with the notes, appeared previously in the *Field*.

First Game, played Nov. 2.

(Irregular Opening.)

White.

Mr. POTTER.

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

Black.

Mr. ZUKERTORT.

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

White.	Black.
7 Kt to B 2	7 Q Kt to B 3
8 B to K Kt 5 (d)	8 B to K 2
9 P to K 3	9 Castles
10 B takes Kt	10 B takes B
11 P to K B 4 (e)	11 P takes P (f)
12 B P takes P (g)	12 R to B sq
13 P to Q R 3	13 B to R 3
14 Kt to Q 2 (h)	14 Kt to R 4
15 B to B sq (i)	15 B takes B
16 K takes B	16 Q to Q 2
17 K to Kt 2	17 R to B 2
18 R to K sq (j)	18 K R to B sq
19 R to K 2	19 Q to Kt 4
20 P to Q Kt 4 (k)	20 Kt to Kt 2
21 R to Kt sq	21 R to B 7 (l)
(1st hour)	(1st hour)
22 K to B 3	22 Kt to Q 3
23 R to R sq (m)	23 Kt to B 4
24 P to Kt 4 (n)	24 Kt takes K P (o)
25 R takes Kt	25 B takes P
26 R to K 2 (p)	26 B takes R
27 Q takes B	27 Q R checks (q)
28 R to K 3	28 P to Q 5
29 R takes R	29 R takes R ch
30 K to Kt 2	30 Q to B 3 ch
31 Q Kt to K 4	31 P to B 4
32 P takes P	32 P takes P
33 Q to R 2 ch	33 R to B 5 (r)
34 K to Kt 3	34 P takes Kt
35 Kt takes P	35 K to K B sq
(2nd hour)	
36 Kt to Kt 5	36 P to K R 3
37 Kt to B 3	37 R to Q B 6

Resigns.

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

(a) Recommendable when the second player has answered P to K B 4, but rather tame and meaningless in the regular continuation. White will find it difficult now to utilise the K P. The Indian players, with native genius, play in the K fianchetto the Q P to Q 3, and in the Q fianchetto the K P to K 3. Now that White's Q P is already moved to Q 4, the K fianchetto looks like a breach of the æsthetic rules of development.

(b) It strikes us as much better to reserve an outlet for the Q on the Q side, and we should therefore have preferred P to Q B 4. Since White could, then, never advantageously capture the Q B P, Black would have had the option at any time to support the P by P to Q Kt 3, or else of leaving the line open for the Q as exigencies required.

(c) Too early for a waiting opening, though it may be done sometimes after bringing the pieces out and Castling.

(d) The whole design of White's opening is so unnatural that it is already

difficult to see what he could do with his Q B excepting play it, as he did, and exchanging it for the Kt, thus leaving the opponent early with the combined powers of two Bishops.

(e) White was bound to provide against the advance of the adversary's K P. His own K P is now left isolated, and he is never able to advance it with impunity.

(f) This is surprising. Undoubtedly Black ought never to have given his opponent the opportunity of getting rid of his weak K P. R to B sq at once was strikingly better, and Black ought thus to have quietly waited for a more favourable occasion for opening the game on the Q side.

(g) Still more surprising is White's weak reply. Instead of availing himself of his only chance of relieving his K P from all embarrassment, he retains it in the old position, and, as will be seen, this constituted the sore point in White's game all through.

(h) Mr. Potter does not play his game with his usual circumspection, otherwise he would have certainly moved the Q to R 4 instead, and thereby have driven the B off the file where he prevented the Castling. Of course it would have been useless for Black to attempt to keep the watch of the line by B to B 5, for White would have simply answered Kt to Q 2; and if Black then ventured P to Q Kt 4 attacking the Q, the latter could safely retire to Q sq, threatening to win a piece.

(i) This was now the best. Had he played P to Q Kt 4, Black could answer R to B 6.

(j) White gives the enemy too much time for concentrating his forces on the Q side. He ought to have opposed his R at Q B sq.

(k) P to Q Kt 3 appears stronger play. Black's Kt is only driven where he wanted to go to.

(l) Black has now obtained the vastly superior position.

(m) Mr. Potter seems to have run here unawares into the overt danger. His game was here utterly lost by his neglecting to stop the opponent's Kt from coming in at K B 4. P to K Kt 4 would have palpably served that purpose, and then his game would have been fairly defensible, though Black had certainly the best of it.

(n) This gives Black occasion to execute a forcible series of onslaughts; but White could hardly save the game anyhow. If he played R to Kt sq, the telling answer was R from B sq to B 6; and, if he retired the Kt to B sq, a clear P was lost, thus:

24 Kt to B sq	24 R takes R
25 Q takes R	25 R to B 6
26 Q takes Q	26 Kt takes P ch.

(o) A very fine conception. Best play matched against best could not save White's game now.

(p) What else could he do? If Kt to B sq, Black would have answered B takes Q R, followed by R to B 8 if the Q retook; and trying to save the other R was equally disastrous, e.g.:

26 R to Kt sq	26 B takes R
27 K takes B	27 R from B sq to B 6 ch
28 K to Q 4	28 R takes Kt ch
29 Q takes R	29 Q to B 5 ch
30 K to K 5	30 Q to B 2 ch
31 K to Q 4	31 P to K 4 ch, and wins.

(q) Perhaps it would have been an improvement to check with the other R, for it seems that the game would have been won more speedily. The most probable continuation was thus:

27	27 R from B sq to B 6 ch
28 R to K 3	28 P to Q 5
29 R takes R	29 P takes R
30 Q to K B sq	30 Q takes Q
31 Kt takes Q	31 R takes Kt ch, and wins.

(r) The proper rejoinder, after which no hope is left for White.

GAME 180.

Second Game, played Nov. 4.

(French Opening.)

White.	Black.
Mr. ZUKERTORT.	Mr. POTTER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 Kt to K B 3	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 P to Q 4	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 Kt to Q B 3	7 B to K 3
8 B to K 3	8 Kt to Q 2
9 Kt to K 2	9 P to B 3
10 B to K B 4	10 Q to B 2
11 B takes B	11 Q takes B
12 Kt to Kt 3	12 Q to B 5 (a)
13 Q to Q 2	13 Q takes Q
14 Kt takes Q	14 Kt to K sq
15 P to K B 4	15 P to K B 4
16 Q R to K sq	16 Kt to B 2
17 Kt to B 3	17 P to K Kt 3
18 Kt to K 5	18 Kt to B 3

And the game was given up as drawn by mutual consent (b).

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

(a) If only played for a draw, nothing could be better. White is almost confined to the answer actually adopted, which offers the exchange of Queens.

(b) We publish this uninteresting specimen of a match game without further comment. It is evident that both parties were all through disinclined to engage in hot action. As it stands the positions are quite even, and it was no use to prolong the contest.

GAME 181.

Played at the West-End Chess Club, Nov. 6.

White.	Black.
Mr. POTTER.	Mr. ZUKERTORT.
1 P to Q 4	1 P to Q 4
2 P to K 3	2 Kt to K B 3
3 B to Q 3 (a)	3 P to K 3 (b)
4 Kt to K B 3	4 P to B 4 (c)
5 Castles	5 Kt to B 3
6 P to Q R 3	6 B to Q 3
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to Q Kt 3
8 P to Q Kt 3	8 Castles
9 B to Kt 2	9 B to Kt 2
10 Q to K 2	10 R to B sq

White.
 11 K R to Q sq
 12 P takes P
 13 Kt to Kt sq
 14 R to K sq (e)
 15 Q Kt to Q 2 (f)
 16 P to Kt 3
 17 P to B 4
 18 P takes P
 (1st hour)
 19 Kt to B 4 (h)
 20 Kt takes Kt
 21 B takes P
 22 B takes B
 23 Q to B 3 (j)
 24 Q R to Q sq
 25 P to Q Kt 4
 26 B takes B (k)
 27 Q to Q 3
 28 P to B 4
 29 R takes R
 30 B to K 5
 31 P to K Kt 4 (m)
 (2nd hour)
 32 P to K Kt 5
 33 R to Q sq
 34 Q to Q 5 ch
 35 R takes Q
 36 K to Kt 2
 37 K to B sq (o)
 38 B to Q 4
 39 K to Kt 2
 40 K to B sq

Black.
 11 P takes P (d)
 12 R to K sq
 13 Q to B 2
 14 Kt to K 5
 15 P to K B 4 (g)
 16 R to B sq
 17 Q to K B 2
 18 P takes P
 (1st hour)
 19 Q Kt takes Q P (i)
 20 P takes Kt
 21 B to Q 4
 22 Q takes B
 23 B to B 4
 24 Q R to K sq
 25 B takes Kt
 26 Q to B 2
 27 Kt to Kt 4 (l)
 28 R takes R ch
 29 Kt to K 5
 30 R to Q B sq
 31 Q to K Kt 3
 (2nd hour)
 32 Q to B 2 (n)
 33 Q to R 7
 34 Q takes Q
 35 R to B 8 ch
 36 R to B 7 ch
 37 R to Q 7
 38 R to Q 8 ch
 39 R to Q 7 ch
 40 R to Q 8 ch

And the game was given up as drawn.

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

(a) This is the second time in this match that Mr. Potter ostentatiously deviates from the course usually pursued in this opening, and abstains from advancing the Q B P at the earliest opportunity, though being the first player. If only done with the object of taking the opponent out of the books, it was hardly worth while to confine the *début* to a do-nothing policy, which clearly forfeits the advantage of the first move; for the usual continuations of the Q P opening are in themselves dull and simple enough to render the knowledge of the variations of no avail.

(b) Black could have also safely taken the initiative at once by advancing the Q B P to B 4, for White could not capture the P without submitting to some inferiority in position—e.g. :—

Black.
 4 P takes P
 5 P to Q Kt 4
 6 P to Q B 3
 7 P takes P

White.
 3 P to Q B 4
 4 P to K 4
 5 P to Q R 4
 6 P takes P
 7 P to Q Kt 3 recovering the

P with the better game. For it would be useless for White now to attempt protecting the P by B to Q R 3, since Black would then still capture the Q B P with the P, threatening to win a piece by R takes B, followed by Q to R 4 ch.

(c) The second player actually takes the field on the fourth move, and he can do so with impunity, owing to the slow process adopted by White.

(d) Not a moment too soon. It would have been most disadvantageous to allow White to exchange Pawns, and thus to open room for the action of his R and Q B.

(e) The R is now obliged to shift his position; for it would have been unwise to allow the opponent's K P to advance.

(f) White would manifestly have sustained a great disadvantage in position had he taken the Kt; for, upon Black retaking with the P, White's Q could not well capture that P, on account of the reply of Kt to K 4.

(g) Here we should have preferred Kt takes Kt, followed by P to K B 3.

(h) Good as it looks, it leads only to a series of general exchanges, which, if anything, leaves Black with slightly the best of the game.

(i) Black might have also retreated the B to Kt sq, threatening P to B 5, which could not have been long averted.

(j) A very good move. He would have palpably lost the game had he taken the K B P with the Kt, for Black would have answered Kt to Kt 4, threatening Kt to R 6 ch, and therefore winning a piece.

(k) To retake with the R would have been clearly inferior, on account of the reply Q to R 7.

(l) The advisability of this move seems to us questionable, for by the actual reply White strengthens his position considerably, while Black gains nothing by exchanging one of the Rooks, for which purpose the move seems to have been made. Up to this we preferred Black's position for the last dozen moves, but now the game verges into a draw.

(m) Hazardous as it looks, it seems to have been calculated with deep foresight, for we have not been able to discover any line of play for the opponent clearly demonstrating the unsoundness of this step.

(n) Q to R 4 looked very strong, but it would have led to no more than a draw—e.g.—

Black.	White.
32	32 Q to R 4
33 Q to Q 5 ch	33 K to R sq
34 B takes P ch	34 K takes B
35 Q to Q 7 ch	35 K to Kt 3
36 Q to K 6 ch, and draws by perpetual check.	

(o) Had the K moved to B 3, Black could also answer by R to Q 7, and thus secure a draw.

GAME 182.

Another game in the Zukertort and Potter match played at the West-End Chess Club on the 20th November, 1875.

French Defence.

White.	Black.
MR. ZUKERTORT.	MR. POTTER.
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 3
2 P to Q 4	2 P to Q 4
3 P takes P	3 P takes P
4 Kt to K B 3	4 Kt to K B 3
5 B to Q 3	5 B to Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to B 3

White.
 8 Kt to K 2
 9 Kt to Kt 3
 10 P to K R 3
 11 P takes B
 12 P takes B
 13 K to R sq
 14 Kt to R 2
 15 B to K B 4 (c)
 16 Q to K 2
 17 R to B 3
 18 R to K Kt sq
 19 B to K 5
 (1st hour)
 20 R to Kt 2
 21 K to Kt sq (e)
 22 B takes Kt
 23 Q to Q B 4 ch
 24 R to K B sq (f)
 25 P takes Kt
 26 Kt to K Kt 4
 27 Kt to K 3
 28 Kt takes R
 29 Q takes Q
 30 R to Q 2 (i)
 31 R to Q 3 (j)
 32 K to Kt 2
 33 R takes Q P
 34 R to K sq
 35 K to B 2
 36 R to Q 5
 37 R to K Kt sq (l) (2nd hour)
 38 R to K R sq (m)
 39 R to Kt 5 ch
 40 Q R takes R P
 41 R takes R
 42 K to K sq
 43 R to K Kt 5
 44 R to Kt 8
 45 K to B 2
 46 P to R 4
 47 R to Kt 4
 48 R to Kt 8
 49 R to Kt 7
 50 R checks
 51 K to K sq
 52 P takes P
 53 K to B 2

Black.
 8 Q to B 2 (a)
 9 B to K Kt 5
 10 B takes P
 11 B takes Kt
 12 Q takes P ch
 13 Q takes P ch (b)
 14 Kt to K 5
 15 Kt to Q 2
 16 P to K B 4
 17 Q to R 4
 18 Q Kt to B 3
 19 P to K Kt 3 (d)
 20 Q R to K sq
 (1st hour)
 21 Kt to Q 2
 22 Q P takes B
 23 R to K B 2
 24 Kt takes B (g)
 25 R takes P
 26 R to Q 4
 27 P to B 5
 28 Q takes Kt (h)
 29 P takes Q
 30 P to K 6
 31 P to Q 5 (k) (2nd hour)
 32 P to K Kt 4
 33 P to K 7
 34 P to B 6 ch
 35 P to K R 4
 36 P to Kt 5
 37 R to R 2
 38 R to R 3
 39 K to B 2
 40 R takes R
 41 P to Kt 6 ch
 42 P to Kt 7
 43 K to B 3
 44 K to K 2
 45 P to R 3
 46 P to Kt 3
 47 K to Q 3
 48 K to B 4
 49 K to Kt 5
 50 K to R 4
 51 P to Kt 4
 52 P takes P
 53 K to Kt 3

White.	Black.
54 R checks	54 K to B 4
55 R checks	55 K to Q 5
56 R checks	56 K to K 4 (3rd hour)
57 R checks	57 K to Q 3
58 P to B 3	58 K to K 3
59 P to Kt 3	59 K to B 3
60 R to Kt 8	60 K to K 4
61 R to K 8 ch	61 K to Q 4
62 R to K 3	62 K to B 4
63 R checks	63 K to Q 3
64 R to Kt 5	64 K to B 3
65 P to B 4	65 P takes P
66 P takes P	66 K to Q 3
67 P checks	67 K to B 3
68 K to K sq	68 K to Kt 4
69 K to B 2	69 K to B 3
70 R to K 5	70 K to Kt 4

Drawn.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

- (a) Black's best line of play, as we believe.
- (b) Black seems to sustain little injury by the continuation which leads to the present position, still the expenditure of moves required in developing his forces tells against him somewhat.
- (c) Mr. Boden expressed his opinion that B takes Kt was better, whereby he considered the game would be simplified to the advantage of White.
- (d) Kt to Kt 5 appears plausible, but would have been bad play, as White, by simply sacrificing the "exchange" for two Pawns, would obtain a manifest superiority.
- (e) White's Knight being released, his opponent must now look out.
- (f) The saving clause, for his opponent threatened, after taking the B, to follow up with Q to Q 8 ch, and then bring her to Q 4.
- (g) As the result of this capture, Black of course intends to sacrifice the "exchange," coming out with four passed Pawns for his Rook minus.
- (h) Taking with the Queen is necessary, on account of the unsheltered position of the King.
- (i) Not a good move. He should rather have played it to Kt 4, forcing the B P on.
- (j) He cannot take the Pawn on account of 31 P to B 6, 32 R to K 5 (must), P to K 7, 33 R to B 2, and White will soon have to sacrifice a Rook for the two advanced Pawns.
- (k) Something better than this must be on, but the position is very difficult hereabouts. P to K Kt 4, allowing him to take the Q P, and then following up with P to K R 3, has its merits; and, in fact, if that had been done, it is questionable whether Black would not have had the better game. By the course adopted White had afterwards the opportunity, though he missed seeing it, of winning one of the four passed Pawns in addition to the Q P, which latter was practically always a dead man.
- (l) It is obvious that he cannot take the R P on account of P to Kt 6 ch.
- (m) At this point there was a hidden weakness in Black's position which had been seen by neither player, for it was pointed out by Mr. Piercy that White, by playing R to K B 5, threatening to take the B P for nothing, could have inflicted

a dreadful wound upon his adversary. So he could, for K to R sq would not save him, as White would bring the King out again, by R to B 8 ch. The game in fact would have been lost, as per the following variation :—

38 R to B 5	38 R to K 2, his only apparent resource, for R to Q 2 avails nothing, on account of the R at B 5 taking the R P, and then going down to R sq
39 R takes R P	39 P Queens ch
40 R takes Q	40 P to Kt 6 ch
41 K to B sq	41 P to Kt 7 ch
42 K to B 2	42 R takes R
43 R to Kt 5 ch	43 K moves
44 K takes R, and Black would resign.	

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from A. Rosenbaum, J. P. Taylor, W. Coates, J. Menzies, G. J. Slater, A. Cyril Pearson, J. Crum, and G. H. Thornton.

W. DONISTHORPE and F. T. JONES (Toronto).—Games received with thanks.

F. L. S.—Your solution of Problem 209—viz., by 1 Q to K sq ch—cannot be rebutted.

J. TARBANT.—We are obliged by the particulars of the two International and Endeavour matches.

W. McCLELLAND.—We are glad to hear of your favourable anticipations concerning the Union Club. The particulars of the Union and Athenæum match, which you say that you sent, must have lost themselves in our wilderness of papers.

A. BAENES.—The Muzio and every other form of the King's Gambit can, of course, be avoided by 2 P to Q 4, and we never heard of there being anything *unsound* in that evasion. Hoyle is not considered the greatest Chess authority, and we have advanced a little since 1863, for the Muzio is now considered disadvantageous, not for the second, but for the first player. Many of the "perils" which haunt your imagination could be prevented by your investing half-a-crown in Cook's *Synopsis*, published by W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican.

W. COATES (Cheltenham).—We could not comply with your request to hold over the Problem which you first sent (a very good one we consider it) in favour of the two since received. To be accurate is our great aim, though we failed for once last month, and the composition which we publish in the present number having been well examined we concluded to stick to it.

J. P. TAYLOR, Hon. Sec. North London Chess Club.—Obliged for particulars of the match.

A. SHARP (Leytonstone).—Glad, of course, to hear of the formation of another Chess Club. In the course of our editorial career, now drawing to its close, it has always been our endeavour to notice and encourage all manner of Associations devoted to the game.

A. STEINKUHLER.—It gives us very great pleasure indeed to hear of the proposed amalgamation of your old Club with the rising Athenæum Association. Liverpool, we should say, will have to look out now.

E. P.—We should recommend Cook's *Synopsis*, price 2s. 6d., published by W. W. Morgan, 67, Barbican, E.C. After mastering its contents, you could not do better than sit down to the last edition of the *German Handbuch*. Very little (if any) knowledge of the language is requisite, and the notation could be mastered in half-an-hour. That work may also be procured of Mr. Morgan. The price is 18s. We may observe that it contains an introduction for English and French readers explaining the notation.

T. BROWN, Hon. Sec. Sheffield Athenæum Club.—Thanks for particulars of the *soirée*. Sorry to hear of the declining condition of your erst flourishing Club. Cards, no doubt, are the very devil.

TO OUR READERS.

WE beg to announce that, after the appearance of the January number, which will complete the Second Volume, *The City of London Chess Magazine* will cease to exist. The reason of its fairly prosperous career being brought to a close is, that it has become impossible for us any longer to spare the time which hitherto we have willingly devoted to the service of Caissa. Our intention to retire upon this account from the Editorship of the Magazine was formed some time ago, and has been known in our own circle. Of course it did not necessarily follow that the publication of the Magazine would be discontinued, for there might, perhaps, have been found some one with sufficient time and inclination to whom we might have resigned our pen. However, the Proprietors, upon our giving them notice of our being obliged to retire from our Editorial position, have not seen their way to continue the publication of the Magazine, and it must therefore be discontinued. *The City of London Chess Magazine* does not go down under any pecuniary difficulty. Though the result of its two years' working may or may not show any profit—that appears to be at present uncertain—yet it has paid its expenses, and the small capital which the Proprietors invested therein will be returned to them, without any deduction. Neither have the internal dissensions, which, unhappily, have been fermenting in the Metropolitan Chess world, been the cause of dissolution; though how they might have affected the prosperity of the Magazine, if it had continued to appear, would have remained to be seen. We think it very likely, however, that they would have caused us to consider the advisability of our present step, apart from the primary necessity imposed upon us by our own private concerns; and certainly the fact of such dissensions prevailing, and of our having become, unfortunately, personally involved in them, cannot be said to have been without some effect in clearing away any lingering hesitation as to whether or not we could not have managed, though it would have been at a great sacrifice, to remain at our post. With respect to the Problem Prizes offered by us, we shall take means to have the decision of the judges announced in the various Metropolitan Chess columns, after which they will be duly given as awarded. We have nothing more to say at present, but next month we shall very likely have a few words to add by way of farewell to our readers. We have always looked upon them as our friends, as likewise masters, whom we were proud to serve. We shall part from them with regret, and there will be for some time a vacuum in our thoughts which it will be difficult to fill; but as it is, so it is, and next month we write—FINIS.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS MAGAZINE.

THE MONTH.

THE result of the Match between Dr. Zukertort and Mr. Potter is, of course, known to our readers. It terminated on the 9th of December in favour of the former player, the score being as follows:—Zukertort 4, Potter 2, drawn 8. It will be remembered that by the conditions every drawn game, after the first five, was to count as half to each combatant, whereby the score stood $5\frac{1}{2}$ for Zukertort against $3\frac{1}{2}$ for his opponent. There is no doubt that the best man won upon this occasion, and deserved to do so not less by his fine combinations where the position allowed of it than by the exercise of a sound judgment where that quality was more required. We were most struck by Zukertort's Pawn play in the early part and middle of the game—viz., when the development of the position takes place. He thoroughly understands the necessity of not too early forcing the game, and of reserving possibilities of modifying the face of the board. The holding back style is a necessary element of strength, to which must be added the faculty of seizing the moment of opportunity, and there is then almost perfection so far as style is concerned. Zukertort's Chess power may be said to be based on both these qualities. He is not one to go in for premature attacks, nor does he go on developing after the time for action has arrived. In piece play we think he must yield to others, Blackburne for instance, though it may be that the kind of openings which formed the staple of the Match would afford little scope for the display of that kind of ability. After all, a man is not to be superior in every branch of the game, or no one would have any chance with him. Occasionally there was a slight hastiness at variance with the former of the two qualities which we have attributed to him, and this contributed to Mr. Potter saving one or two games that otherwise he would have lost. With a superior position Zukertort did not always make the best selection, this mostly arising from trusting too much the outward appear-

[January, 1876.]

2 A

ance of things when all seemed well, but when he had the worst of a game very fine qualities of strategy and resource were displayed by him. The unsound brilliancy with which he has been credited was generally conspicuous by its absence, and even the brightness of conception which might naturally be expected from him manifested itself mostly, and in fact almost entirely, not in creating an advantage, but in crowning it when already earned by hard play and sound developments. As an opponent Zukertort is considerate, polite, and in every way unexceptionable. He makes no criticisms upon his adversary's moves, and has no irritating way of keeping his hands hovering over the pieces, or anything of that kind. Altogether the Match must be considered to have been creditably conducted by both combatants, for they kept all their appointments, had no access of Chess fever, nor ever any dispute or "question" of any kind. We congratulate Dr. Zukertort upon his victory, and heartily wish him every prosperity in Chess and otherwise.

Concerning the other events of the month there seems not much to be said. The final arrangements in the Steinitz and Blackburne Match have yet to be settled, unless, indeed, this has been done before we go to press, in which case information thereupon will be found on another page. The Divan Even Tourney for First-Class Players also remain *in statu quo*, and it may be that its promoters will delay fixing the date of its commencement, so as to allow Steinitz and Blackburne to enter as competitors after the conclusion of their Match. There is also the fact of Mr. Bird being away in America to be taken into consideration, as he may be back again in the early part of the year, and it would seem advisable to wait for his return before commencing the Tourney.

A Special General Meeting of the West-End Chess Club took place on the 30th of November, with the view of submitting the revised Rules to the members. Mr. Eccles took the chair, and maintained its authority in a firm manner that we should like to see everywhere adopted. Various discussions took place, which, if they were not all of them very necessary, at least showed the interest felt by the members in their own affairs. There was a good deal of controversy upon modes of expression, and while some of the suggestions put forward were proper enough, others merely raised the question whether there was or was not a vast difference betwixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Ultimately an adjournment took place to the 16th of December, when the Rules were adopted and carried. Two important alterations of the draft as proposed by the Committee took place; one was that in the election of members one black ball in four should exclude. This is similar to a resolution passed at the City Club. We have stated our objections to it before, and we still remain convinced that the test is not sufficiently exclusive. By the Rule as passed, in a Committee of nine, there must be three black balls to exclude. Now we consider that if of nine gentlemen two should think a candidate objectionable,

he cannot be looked upon as an eligible member, and we feel also sure that no man of right feeling would like to enter a Club if he knew that two black balls had been thrown against his name. A ballot, too, is a confidential operation, and it will often happen that two gentlemen on a Committee may know of serious grounds of objection to a candidate, which knowledge they would be unwilling to communicate to a third. It appears to us that by the Rule as passed, any candidate, however objectionable, so long as his character be not publicly bad, has a good chance of being elected, and this ought not to be. The other alteration to which we have alluded consisted in raising the number of the Committee from eight to twelve. A motion in this behalf was proposed by Mr. Jones, seconded by Mr. Cohen, and carried by 21 votes to 13. We consider the meeting was well advised in making this alteration, and that it was justified alike by the increase in the number of members, by the large powers as to expulsion and otherwise vested in the Committee, powers which ought not to be exercised by a small number, and also by the fact, as stated by some of the supporters of the motion, that the increase will allow of the Club being strengthened by the addition of influential members of the City of London and Saint George's Chess Clubs.

The members of the West-End Club are in the thick of their Handicap contest, in which were 32 entries, and good progress has been made therein. Various games have also been played in the Even Tournament. Last month we announced that the entrance fee in the latter was half-a-guinea, but it appears we were mistaken, and that one guinea should have been the amount stated. We may observe that the number of members of the new Club continues to increase every week. As we appear this time before Christmas, it may not be inopportune for us to remind our readers that any candidate for election as a member proposed after the 1st inst. will be subject to an entrance fee of half-a-guinea.

In the City Club affairs are hardly satisfactory. The attendance is not good, and the Handicap lacks its accustomed support. There is no doubt that the rooms are unsuitable, and the genial good-nature of the landlady, for whom every one has the greatest respect, cannot compensate for the fact of the rooms being situated in an out-of-the-way neighbourhood, whereby the convenience of the members is severely taxed. The Committee are alive to the importance of this matter, and will, no doubt, do their utmost to apply a remedy. Another desideratum is an efficient co-Secretary to help Mr. Lord in his zealous efforts. There is too much work for one Secretary to perform, and, besides, it is not generous to ride the willing horse so severely. We hope this want may be soon supplied from among the frequenters of the Club. The necessary qualities are not wanting amongst several of them, but they mostly seem to prefer taking their ease in their Club. This is not unnatural, but to indulge the feeling at a really critical time like the

present is somewhat selfish, not to say effeminate. However, though we speak of a crisis, let it not be supposed that the old established City Association is going to fall to the ground like an uprooted tree. There is plenty of life left yet in the vigorous frame which for years bore almost unsupported the burden of Metropolitan Chess. The languishment of the present time will not last long if only those who keep faithful to the fortunes of the old Club make now an earnest effort to uphold a world-wide reputation. But a little zeal, and cause for despondency there is none. In its wealth of numbers it still stands unrivalled, and all that is wanted is some consideration for its members, give them better accommodation, let them see that they have an energetic executive, and Chess will still prefer its civic mansion.

The minor Clubs of London have been fighting away, and further on will be found particulars of their doings.

From the country comes news not unimportant. The Rev. A. B. Skipworth finds himself unable to continue at his post as Chief Editor of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, and he is succeeded by Mr. J. Jenkin, of Helensburgh, of whose thorough competency for his new position there can be no question whatever. Mr. Jenkin's previous career as Editor of the *Glasgow Herald*, and otherwise, marks him as a man who will bring to the duties he has assumed the requisite energy and ability. From a circular which lies before us we learn that important alterations are contemplated with the view of extending the *Chronicle's* sphere of usefulness. In future it will appear monthly at a subscription of 6s. per annum, and its form will be slightly enlarged. The price of a single number will be 6d. We are glad to see that the advantages to be derived from serving as a complete record of the "month's doings" will be fully recognised under the new management. With this object the circular invites the contribution of items of news of all kinds, reports of Club Meetings, Matches, &c. This we consider a very important detail in the programme of a monthly journal. Publicity is the life of Chess Associations, and without it we believe they cannot have a prosperous existence. We ourselves have always paid particular attention to this matter in our Editorial career, and have never hesitated to set apart space for such a purpose, even at the risk of matter which might not seem of general interest occupying the pages of this Magazine. Members of Clubs, as we have frequently urged, like to have the Association to which they belong taken notice of, and naturally are also not indifferent to their own achievements being recognised by the Chess press. If this be vanity on their part, there is this to be said, that members of Parliament, and of the other great bodies of the realm, are swayed by the same motives, and would keenly feel the non-publication of their doings by the general press. Mr. Jenkin will find some difficulty in keeping the Secretaries of Chess Clubs up to the mark, but constant importunity will have its usual effect upon them, and even when

officials themselves show apathy, volunteers will be found who will supply the requisite intelligence. From the foregoing remarks it will be evident that our good wishes are with the *Chronicle* and its new Editor; may it and he have a long career of usefulness before them! We notice that amongst those who have promised to contribute to the new volume are Messrs. Wormald, Minchin, Watkinson, Finlinson, Spens, Donaldson (Delta), Meikle, M'Arthur, and Hunter.

Very sad news comes from America—viz., that Morphy has become insane, and is confined in a lunatic asylum. This intelligence does not surprise ourselves at all, for about two years since a Chess-player well known in this country, who was then lately from the States, gave us an account of a visit he paid to the great American in New Orleans. According to our informant Morphy presented the appearance of a man out of his mind, and his mother who was present at the interview, trembled at hearing the visitor attempt to engage her son in conversation, for the game was never allowed to be mentioned in Morphy's presence, nor was there a Chess-board kept in the house, and, in fact, he had not played a game for years. The remembrance of this gloomy narration made us extremely sceptical when it was announced that Morphy was likely to enter himself as a combatant in the proposed Centennial Tournament, for we could not reconcile such announcement with the statement made to us above mentioned. As to the probable causes of the aberration of perhaps the finest Chess intellect that ever directed a game, there will, no doubt, be much speculation. The *Sportsman* attributes it to blindfold play. This we take to be extremely unlikely. It is not much to the point to say that Labourdonnais in that way shortened his existence. The French master tried it in the decline of life with faculties all unused to what, no doubt, is some kind of strain upon the mind; but when, as in Morphy's case, blindfold play commences in youth, there is, we believe, little danger to be apprehended from its practice, and it cannot be alleged that Morphy indulged therein to excess. Now, if we take the case of Blackburne, we find a man who has played hundreds of blindfold games—who, in fact, is constantly engaged in doing so, but with him there is no sign of any mental injury therefrom, or even of much strain upon the mind. There are now many persons who play blindfold, and even youths manage to do it without there being any sign of mental damage accruing from the practice. We know one, a member of the City of London Chess Club, who plays his three simultaneous blindfold games comfortably enough, and we doubt not finds it easier work than studying for mathematical examinations.

Chess, of course, may have been the cause of Morphy's mental fall; he may have loved it not wisely but too well. A mind saturated with one idea to the exclusion of all others is necessarily predisposed to mania, and if a man allows himself to regard Chess

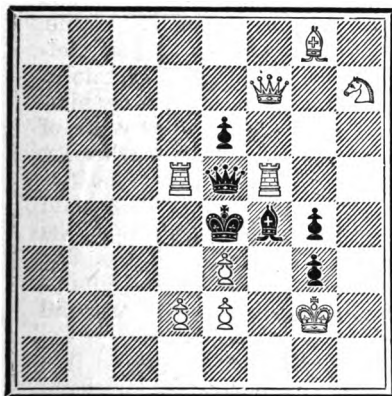
as the one fact of existence, thereby starving his mind, which, like the body, requires a variety of food, then the texture of the strongest brain must become weakened, and the reason sooner or later be overthrown. Whether this was Morphy's case remains to be discovered. However, the disaster which has overtaken him may be accounted for in another way. Success came to him too early and was too complete. So far as Chess was concerned he had conquered the world, and henceforth he had no motive in life. He had devoted the vigour of his youth and the days of his intellectual strength to the one object of becoming a great captain in a toy warfare, and he had succeeded. Should he now apply himself to the more legitimate ambitions of life, there were years of uncongenial labour to be undergone with a respectable mediocrity as the only goal; hence vain regrets and continual brooding followed by a settled melancholy and the flight of reason. This would seem a plausible explanation of a misfortune which will evoke regret and sympathy all the world over. That the once fine intellect may recover its balance, and that the wearer of an imperishable name may yet see before him many years of tranquil happiness, will be the fervent wish of every Chess-player.

The Endeavour Chess Club always merits our attention. We find that it has lately played three matches, one against the Gresham, an exceedingly close affair. The result depended upon an unfinished game between Mr. Königs (Endeavour) and Mr. Vyse (Gresham). This it was agreed on both sides should be referred to Mr. Potter as umpire, and he decided in favour of the Brixton Club. Another Match played between the Endeavour and the Bedford ended in a draw, both sides winning 6 games. On the 10th of December the Endeavour met its old opponent the International, but fortune this time declared very positively for the Euston-road players, who won 11 games as against 2 scored on the part of Brixton. Looking at the score sheet we find that Messrs. Königs, Wilson, V. C. Peyer, Kindell, McLeod, Long, Hodge, E. E. Peyer, and Keene fought for the Endeavour, while Messrs. Maitland, Phfal, Tarrant, Whitelegge, Morris, Macfadyen, Grady, Hill, and Hoare supported the International. Each Club being so well represented one would have expected rather a close affair. That the result should have been so one-sided is an instance of the glorious uncertainty of Chess. From particulars which have been supplied to us we find that the Endeavour had made arrangements for five more Matches to take place before the end of the year—viz., with the Ibis, St. Andrew's, North London, Athenæum, and Excelsior—which would raise the total of its matches for 1875 to 33, certainly a larger number of over-the-board contests than have ever been previously fought within a similar period by any Chess Club. Of the 28 that have already been played, we find that the Endeavour has won 16, lost 7, drawn 2, and 3 remain unfinished.

PROBLEMS.

No. 229.—By J. N. KEYNES.

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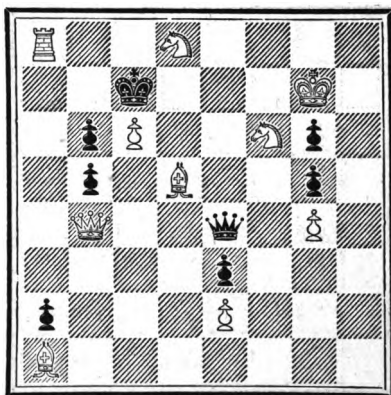


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 230.—By W. T. PIERCE.

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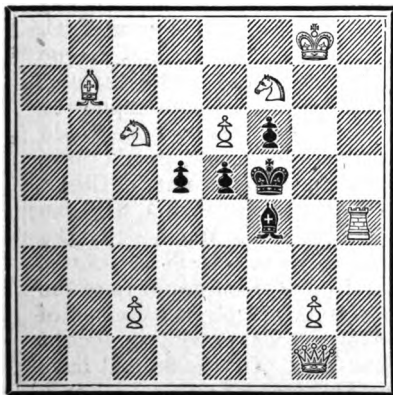


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 231.—By G. J. SLATER.

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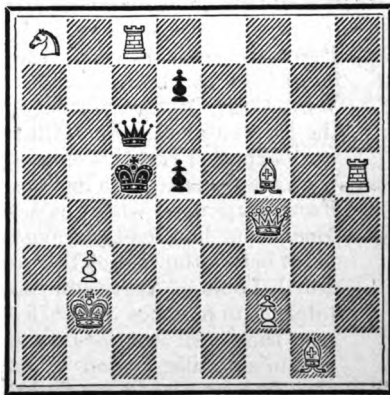


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 232.—By G. H. THORNTON (Buffalo, N.Y.)

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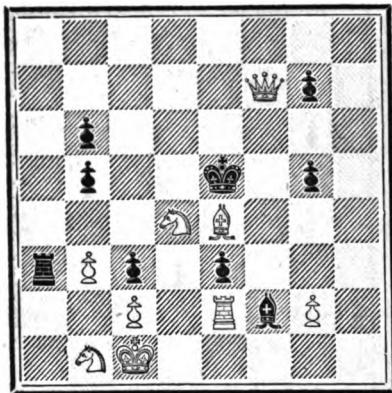
WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 233.—By W. COATES.

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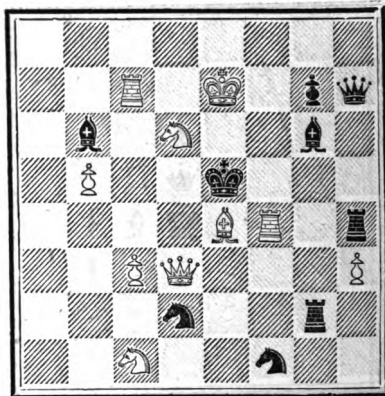


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 234.—By W. GREENWOOD.

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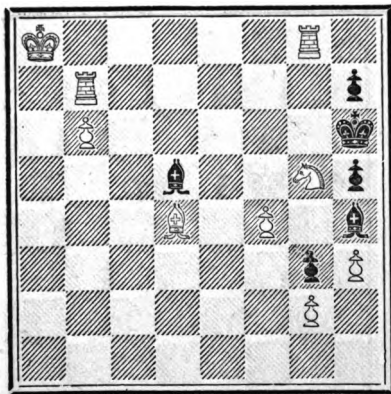


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 235.—By P. K. (of Wurtemberg.)

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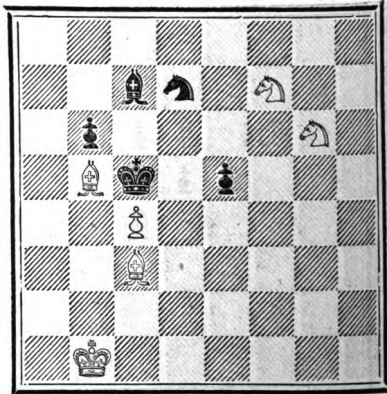


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 236.—By J. PIERCE, M.A.

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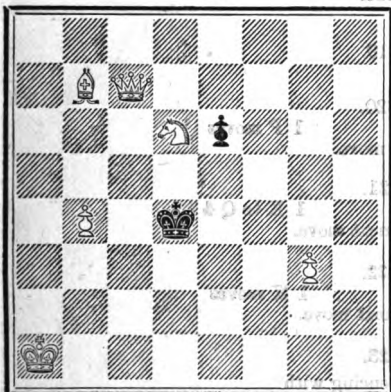
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 237.—By A. ROSENBAUM.

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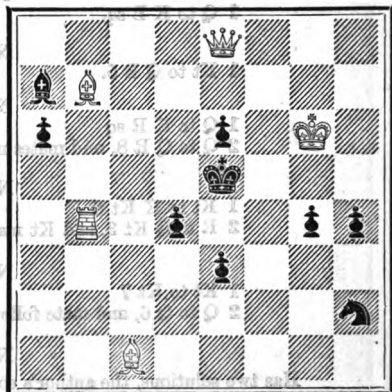


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 238.—By J. STONEHOUSE.

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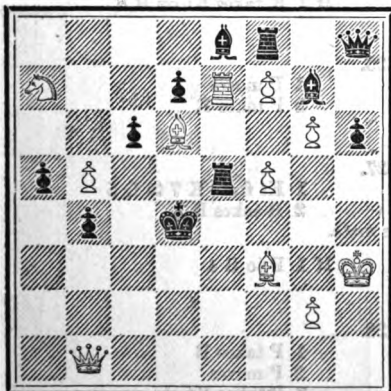


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 239.—By W. COATES.

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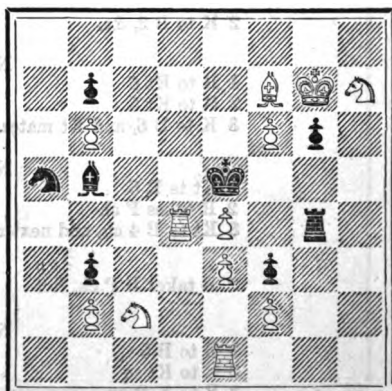


WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

No. 240.—By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS.

- No. 217.
- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">White.</p> <p>1 R to K B sq.</p> <p>1 Q to K B sq.</p> <p>1 Kt to Q B 5.</p> <p>1 Q to K R sq</p> <p>2 Q to Q R 8, and mates next move.</p> <p>1 Kt to K Kt 6</p> <p>2 R to Q Kt 8, and Kt mates next move.</p> <p>1 Kt to Kt 7</p> <p>2 Q to Q 6, and mate follows next move.</p> | <p>No. 218.</p> <p>No. 219.</p> <p>No. 220.</p> <p>No. 221.</p> <p>No. 222.</p> <p>No. 223.</p> <p>No. 224.</p> <p>No. 225.</p> <p>No. 226.</p> <p>No. 227.</p> <p>No. 228.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">Black,</p> <p>1 P moves</p> <p>1 K to Q 4</p> <p>1 K moves</p> <p>2 K moves</p> <p>1 P to Q 6</p> <p>If 1 K takes Kt on R 8</p> <p>1 P moves</p> <p>2 P takes R</p> <p>1 Kt from K 7 to Q 5</p> <p>2 R takes R</p> <p>If 1 P to B 4</p> <p>1 P takes B</p> <p>2 P moves</p> <p>3 P takes Kt ch</p> |
|---|---|---|
- Has two solutions, the author's commencing with
 1 Q R to Q 3, and another beginning with
 1 B to Q 2.
- 2 R takes B P ch, &c.
- 2 R to Kt 5
- 3 K to B 6, and Kt mates.
- 2 R takes B P ch, &c.
- 2 R to Kt sq
- 3 R to K R sq
- 4 K to Kt sq, dis mate.

GAME 183.

Played at the West-End Chess Club, Nov. 11.

This game, with the notes, has previously appeared in the *Field*.

Buy Lopez.

White.

Mr. POTTER.

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

Black.

Herr ZUKERTORT.

- 1 P to K 4
 - 2 Kt to Q B 3
 - 3 P to Q R 3
 - 4 Kt to B 3
 - 5 P to Q 3 (b)
 - 6 P takes B
 - 7 P to Kt 3
 - 8 B to K Kt 2
 - 9 P to B 4 (d)
 - 10 Castles
 - 11 B to K 3
 - 12 R to Kt sq
 - 13 Kt to Q 2
 - 14 P to Q B 3 (f)
 - 15 P to Q 4
 - 16 P to B 4
 - 17 B P takes K P (g)
 - 18 Q to R 4
 - 19 P to Q 5 (h)
 - 20 Q R to K sq
 - 21 R to B 2
 - 22 Kt to B sq
 - 23 B to Q 2
- (1st hour)
- 24 Q to B 2
 - 25 Kt to K 3
 - 26 Q R to K B sq
 - 27 B to B sq
 - 28 Q to Q 2
 - 29 P to Kt 4
 - 30 B to B 3
 - 31 B to K 2
 - 32 B to Q 3
 - 33 P to K R 4
 - 34 R to R 2
 - 35 R to B 3
 - 36 P takes P
- (2nd hour)

White.

37 R P takes P

38 K to B 2 (i)

(2nd hour)

39 K to K 2

40 K to Q sq

41 K to B 2

42 K R to B 2

43 K to Kt sq

44 R to R 2

45 R takes R ch

46 K to B 2

47 R to K 2 (j)

48 B to B sq

49 R to R 2

50 Q takes R

51 B to Q 2

52 Kt to K Kt 2

53 B to K sq

(3rd hour)

54 Q to R 3

55 K to Kt 2

56 Q to R 2

57 B to Kt 3

58 Kt from Kt 2 to K sq

59 K to R sq

60 Q to Q Kt 2

61 Q to R 3

Adjournd to November 12th.

62 Kt to K Kt 2 (m)

63 B to K sq

64 B to Q 2

65 Q to B sq (n)

66 B takes Kt

67 P takes P (o)

(4th hour)

68 Kt from Kt 2 to K sq

69 Kt takes B P

70 P checks

71 K to Kt sq

72 Q takes B

73 Kt to Kt 3

74 Q to R 5

75 K to Kt 2

76 Q takes P ch

77 P takes B

Black.

37 Q R to R 3

38 Q to K 2

39 R to R 6

40 Q to B 3

41 Q to Q sq

42 K to Kt 2

43 R to R 8

44 Q to R sq

45 Q takes R

46 K to B 3

47 Q to Q B 2

48 B to Q 2

49 R takes R

50 K to Kt 2

51 B to K sq

(3rd hour)

52 B to Kt 3

53 Q to K B 2 (k)

54 Q to Q B 2

55 B to B 2

56 Kt to B sq

57 Kt to Kt 3

58 Q to Kt sq

59 P to R 4 (l)

60 Q to R 2

61 K to B 3

62 B to K 3

63 P to R 5

(4th hour)

64 Q to R 2

65 Kt to B 5

66 Kt P takes B

67 Q to R 7

68 B to Q B 2 (p)

69 B to R 4

70 K to K 2

71 B takes Kt

72 B takes P

73 P to B 4 (q)

74 Q to Kt 8 ch

75 B takes Kt

76 K to Q 2

77 Q takes P

White.	Black.
78 P to R 5	78 Q to B 3
79 Q to R 7 ch	79 K to B sq
80 Q to R 8 ch	80 K to B 2
(5th hour)	
81 Q to R 7 ch	81 K to B sq
82 Q to B 5 ch	82 K to Kt 2
83 P to Kt 4	83 Q to Q R 3
84 Q to K 7 ch	84 K to B 3
85 Q to K 8 ch (r)	85 K to Kt 2
(5th hour)	
86 Q to Q 7 ch	86 K to Kt sq
87 K to Kt 3	87 Q to Q 6 ch
88 K to R 4	88 Q to B 7 ch
89 K to Kt 5	89 Q to B 2 (s)
90 Q takes Q ch	90 K takes Q
91 K to B 4	

The game was given up as drawn by mutual consent (t).

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.

(a) The line of play first introduced by Anderssen in his match against Morphy. Pros and cons have been freely expressed since, but the move has survived all adverse criticism.

(b) This answer, first adopted by Paulsen, is now considered better than Morphy's reply of B to Q B 4.

(c) Up to this both sides had faithfully followed the precepts of the match games between various first-class players. Here, however, a deviation is introduced from the usual course of Anderssen, who at this point plays the Kt to Q B 3, and then generally proceeds to bring it over to K Kt 3 by way of K 2.

(d) Always advisable as soon as the opponent's K P is once more protected and P to Q 4 is threatened.

(e) We must question the policy of this move. It certainly prevents the adversary's Kt from being played to K R 4; but then that Kt has many convenient ways for a retreat, in order to make available the K B P, which is now provided with an additional aim of attack; and, as will be seen later on, fine opportunities are also afforded, in consequence of this advance, for the hostile K R P being brought to bear against the K side.

(f) We believe that this P ought not to be touched at all in this kind of game, and that Black's best plan consists either in an attempt to break through by P to K B 4 (as might have been done safely at this point), or else in an endeavour to gain in some way the post at Q 5 with the Kt.

(g) This strikes us as too early. Since White could hardly ever capture either P with advantage, it was probably better to reserve the choice of breaking in with either P on either side.

(h) As usual, the blocking up of the Pawns leads to a series of manoeuvres which reduce the game to one of patience. If there was anything to choose, we would prefer the combination of the two Kts in this kind of game.

(i) White judiciously begins to shift the head-quarters of his K, and ultimately retreats right to the other end of the board. The progress verifies his calculations, in which time was no object.

(j) Our readers should endeavour to explain each move of this dreary stage of the game by the next on one side or the other, and if they cannot, they may conclude that it does not require explanation, or is incapable of it.

(k) Land, land! At last a combination in sight. If White take the K P, Black would reply by Q takes K B P, followed, if the Kt take the Q, by B takes P ch, and K B takes Q, coming out with a clear P ahead. The move was,

however, also very apt for defensive purposes, since White threatened B to Kt 3, and no time was to be lost.

(l) Here action begins with fervour; but we believe that this was one of those positions where the first aggressor ought to come out most in the wrong. Black should have been content with doing no more than the adversary could—viz., nothing; for it appears to us that by proper play White ought to have obtained some advantage after this.

(m) Here we should have certainly preferred Kt to B 2, which, as we propose to show in our next note, would later on have made some favourable difference in White's position.

(n) Had the Kt now been at B 2, as suggested above (and Black seems to have had nothing better in the meanwhile than what he virtually did), White could now with advantage move the K so as to protect the B with the K when the latter was attacked. The Kt from B 2 could then be employed to defend the K B P, while the other kept manœuvring the hostile Q B P, and White's Q would have been ready for action in the open field. In the present situation the execution of such a plan would be obviously impossible.

(o) An ill-advised capture. White's Pawns ought to fall now in detail, and Black's Bishops make havoc amongst the separated hostile forces.

(p) Fine Chess. Black promptly abandons the P in order to strike at the core of the enemy's position.

(q) A strange error, and occurring just at the time when Black had victory in his grasp. Mr. Zukertort truly points out that B to Q 6 ch, followed by Q to B 7, would have easily won, and the game might have gone on thus:—

73	73 B to Q 6 ch
74 K to R sq	74 Q to B 7
75 P to R 5	75 B to R 3

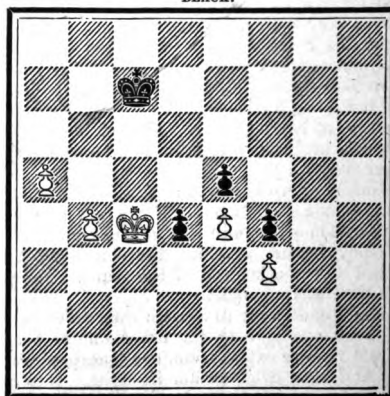
and White has no resource; for if he offers the exchange of Queens, Black would easily win with his two passed Pawns by accepting the challenge.

(r) Both parties play here without appreciation of the beauty of the position, which would enable White to win the game by Q to K 6 ch, and exchanging Queens. At the end the same opportunity arose.

(s) Black now forces the exchange of Queens, and has evidently aimed at that object for the last few moves, little thinking that he might have sealed his fate thereby.

(t) Mr. Potter gave up the game here as a draw, but our analysis proves that he could have won by force. The position is a curious one, and will well repay study. We therefore insert it as a problem.

Mr. ZUKERTORT.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mr. POTTER.

Black to play; White wins.

GAME 184.

Played in the Handicap Tourney of the Glasgow Congress.

English Opening.

White.

Mr. MINCHIN.

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

Black.

Mr. ARCHDALL.

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

White.

- 41 P to Q 5
 42 B takes Kt
 43 K to B 2
 44 P to Q 6
 45 K to B 3 (i)
 46 P to Q 7

Black.

- 41 Kt to K 6 (ch)
 42 R takes B
 43 R to K 5
 44 R to K sq
 45 K to B 2
 46 R to Q sq

And Black wins.

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) P to Q 4 was preferable, I think, as it threatens the early advance, P to Q 5. The move in the text prevents, besides, the very good continuation, P to K B 3, and Kt to K R 3.

(b) The capture in the present position is against the first principles of close games: from this point the game of the first player is decidedly inferior.

(c) To no purpose.

(d) Much better was 16 B to B 4. It would enable White to improve his game by the advance of the isolated Pawn.

(e) An eccentric move which leads to a series of exchanges, leaving White with an isolated Pawn, and a Bishop against a Knight.

(f) Better was 28 R to Q 2.

(g) Providing the opponent with a good attack.

(h) Black has conducted his game very well, but here he misses the strongest continuation, 40 R to K R 6. The move in the text is useless, as the continuation of the game shows.

(i) 45 P to Q R 4 was better so far, as Black had a little more difficulty in winning; his best answer was 45 R to Q sq.

GAME 185.

One of seventeen simultaneous games played at the City of London Chess Club on the 6th of October, 1875.

Bishop's Gambit.

White.

Mr. BLACKBURNE.

- 1 P to K 4
 2 P to K B 4
 3 B to B 4
 4 P to Q 4
 5 K to B sq
 6 Kt to Q B 3
 7 Kt to B 3
 8 P to K R 4
 9 Kt to Q 5
 10 P to B 3 (b)
 11 K to Kt sq
 12 P to R 5 (c)
 13 K to R 2
 14 R to K sq
 15 Kt takes Q B P (d)
 16 P to Q 5

Black.

Mr. C. MORIAU.

- 1 P to K 4
 2 P takes P
 3 Kt to Q B 3 (a)
 4 Q to R 5 ch
 5 P to K Kt 4
 6 B to Kt 2
 7 Q to R 4
 8 P to K R 3
 9 K to Q sq
 10 P to Q 3
 11 Q to Kt 3
 12 Q takes K P
 13 B to K 3
 14 Q to B 4
 15 K takes Kt (e)
 16 Kt to R 4

White.

- 17 Q to R 4
- 18 Q takes Kt ch
- 19 Q to R 3
- 20 Kt to R 4
- 21 B takes P (g)
- 22 K to Kt sq
- 23 P to K Kt 3
- 24 B to Q R 6
- 25 R to K 6
- 26 P takes Q
- 27 P takes P
- 28 R to K sq
- 29 Q to Kt 3
- 30 P to B 4
- 31 P takes P
- 32 K to Kt 2
- 33 R to Q B sq
- 34 K to Kt 3
- 35 K to Kt 2
- 36 K to Kt 3
- 37 Q to R 3
- 38 R takes B ch
- 39 Q takes P ch
- 40 B to B 4
- 41 B to Kt 5
- 42 P to B 5
- 43 P to R 4
- 44 P to R 5
- 45 K takes P
- 46 Q to K 5 ch
- 47 B to B 4
- 48 B to K 6
- 49 P takes R
- 50 K to B 4
- 51 P to Kt 4
- 52 P to Kt 5
- 53 Q to Q 4
- 54 Q to Kt 7 ch
- 55 Q to Q 4

Black.

- 17 B to Q 2
- 18 P to Kt 3
- 19 P to Kt 5 (f)
- 20 Q takes R P
- 21 Q takes Kt ch
- 22 B to K B sq
- 23 Q to B 3
- 24 Kt to K 2 (h)
- 25 Q takes B (i)
- 26 P takes R
- 27 B takes P
- 28 B to Q 2
- 29 P to Q 4 (k)
- 30 Kt to K B 4
- 31 B to B 4 ch
- 32 K R to K sq
- 33 Kt to K 6 ch
- 34 Kt to B 4 ch
- 35 Kt to K 6 ch
- 36 Q R to Kt sq
- 37 Kt takes P
- 38 P takes R
- 39 B to B 3
- 40 Kt to Kt 3
- 41 R to K 3
- 42 R to Q 3
- 43 Q R to Q sq
- 44 Kt to B sq
- 45 R to B 3
- 46 Q R to Q 3
- 47 B to Q 2
- 48 R takes B
- 49 B takes P ch
- 50 B to Q 4
- 51 K to Q 2 (l)
- 52 Kt to K 2
- 53 Kt to B sq
- 54 Kt to K 2
- 55 Kt to B sq

Drawn.

NOTES BY J. H. ZUKERTORT.

(a) The *Deutsche Schachzeitung* published about a year ago this continuation as *Moriat's Defence*. I may but mention that its best variations lead, by a transposition of moves, to well-known positions of established lines of play.

(b) P to K 5, a move seldom favourable in this opening, was here well worth considering.

(c) A hazardous continuation which loses a Pawn at once, and weakens the

King's flank very much. P to K 5 would be embarrassing without any risk; the continuation might have been—

12 P to K 5	12 B to K 3
13 K P takes P	13 B P takes P
14 Q to Kt 3	14 Kt to R 4
15 Q to Kt 4	15 Kt takes B
16 Q takes Kt	16 R to B sq
17 Q to Kt 5	17 B takes Kt
18 Q takes B	18 R to B 2
19 P takes P, &c.	

(d) Under the circumstances best, as it is more complicated than any other continuation.

(e) Not good. He was probably unconscious of White's rejoinder at the 17th move. 15 B takes B, 16 Kt takes R; Kt to K B 3 would give Black the numerical superiority and the better position.

(f) Compare note (c).

(g) Not sound, but forced.

(h) Giving Mr. Blackburne an opportunity of displaying his admirable power of combination. Black should proceed here with 24 P to K R 4.

(i) If

then	26 Q takes P ch	25 P takes R
	27 B to Q Kt 5	26 K to Q sq
	28 Q to B 7 ch	27 Kt to B 3 (best)
	29 P takes Kt	28 K to K sq
	30 K to Kt 2	29 B to B 4 ch
	31 Q to Kt 8, &c.	30 B to Q B sq

(k) Black shows great ability in bringing by few *coups* all his forces into action.

(l) P to R 3 would give Black a chance to win, as Rook, Bishop, and Knight can force the game against the Queen.

GAME 186.

Played at the West-End Chess Club on the 2nd December, 1875.

English Opening.

White.	Black.
Mr. ZUKERTORT.	Mr. POTTER.
1 P to Q B 4	1 P to K Kt 3 (a)
2 P to Q 4	2 B to Kt 2
3 Kt to K B 3	3 P to Q 3
4 P to K 3	4 P to K B 4
5 B to K 2	5 P to B 3
6 Castles	6 Q to B 2 (b)
7 Kt to B 3	7 P to K 4
8 P to K 4 (c)	8 Kt to K 2
9 Q P takes P	9 Q P takes P
10 P to B 5 (d)	10 P to K R 3 (e)
11 B to Q B 4	11 Kt to Q 2
12 Q to Q 6	12 Q to R 4 (f)
13 P takes P	13 P takes P
14 R to K sq	14 R to B sq
15 B takes P (g)	15 R to B 3

White.
 16 B takes B
 17 P takes R (h)
 18 Q R to Q sq (i) (1st hour)
 19 B to K 6
 20 B takes Kt ch
 21 Kt takes P
 22 Kt takes Kt
 23 B takes P
 24 R to Q 4
 25 R to Q Kt 4
 26 Kt to K 7 ch
 27 R to Kt 7 ch

Black.
 16 R takes Q (1st hour)
 17 Kt to K Kt 3
 18 P to Kt 4 (j)
 19 P to Kt 5
 20 B takes B
 21 Castles
 22 P takes Kt
 23 Q to R 5 (k)
 24 Q takes P
 25 B to K 3
 26 K to Q 2
 27 K takes P (l)

White announces mate in three moves.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) Many strong players approve this defence, and upon principle it should seem sound, for a diagonal is obtained bearing down upon White's weakest part. Nevertheless Dr. Zukertort considers this defence to be worth but little, and there is no doubt much to be said on behalf of his view, on account of the difficulty the second player has in developing his pieces, and perhaps the temptation which the opening subjects him to of developing his Pawns instead is something in point too.

(b) With the object of playing P to K 4. His purpose, therefore, though second player, is to get up an attack, an offence against the principles of the game for which he soon suffers.

(c) The advance of the King's Pawn to his fourth when it can be made, and as a breaking-up agent, always tells in close games.

(d) Unmasking a most formidable battery, for he now threatens B to Q B 4, combined with Kt to K Kt 5.

(e) Quite necessary, but still very weakening.

(f) Q takes Q was no doubt better, but the outlook would scarcely have been lively.

(g) A most beautiful manœuvre, and possessing that quality without which brilliancy is little to be admired—viz., soundness.

(h) Numerically White has obtained but R, B, and P for his Queen, but practically he obtains a won game. As well observed in the *Field*, the K R P is enough to win with irrespective of the other advantages possessed by White.

(i) Kt to K Kt 5 has its points, but we prefer the move in the text as better keeping the position.

(j) The line of play initiated by this move answers its purpose—viz., to place the K on the other side of the Q R—but the temporary shelter has to be paid for.

(k) His chance of saving the game was little, if any, but this move settles the question. He should have played the Q to R 3.

(l) In making this move Black principally concerned himself with the move of B to Kt 4 ch, after which he thought he saw a chance of escape, though in that he was mistaken. The alternative of K to K sq involved likewise speedy ruin—e.g.:

28 Kt takes K B P, threaten-	27 K to K sq
ing R takes B ch	28 R to Q 2 (A)
29 Kt to Kt 7 ch	29 K to B 2
30 Kt takes B, winning easily.	
(A)	28 K to B sq
29 Kt to R 6	29 B to Q 2
30 R to Kt 4, and Black collapses.	

GAME 187.

Played at the West-End Chess Club on the 4th of December, 1875.

English Opening.

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

White.
 42 Kt to R 2 (m)
 43 K takes Kt
 44 P to Kt 3
 45 K to Kt sq
 46 R to K sq (n)
 47 Q to Q 4
 48 P to K 4
 49 R to K 3
 50 P to Kt 4 (q)
 51 P to Kt 5
 52 Q takes Q
 53 R takes K P
 54 R takes P
 55 R P takes P
 56 B to B 5
 57 K to B 2
 58 K to K 3
 59 P to Kt 6
 60 B takes Kt ch
 61 K to Q 2
 62 R to R 7
 63 K to B 3
 64 K takes P
 65 R takes P
 66 R to Q 7
 67 K to B 3

Black.
 42 Kt takes Kt
 43 Q to Q sq
 44 P to R 3
 45 Q to Q 2
 46 Kt to R 2 (o)
 47 Q to B 3
 48 P takes P (p)
 49 Kt to B sq
 50 B to R 3 (r)
 51 Q takes P
 52 B takes Q
 53 B to Q 4 (s)
 54 P takes P
 55 K to B 2
 56 K to K sq
 57 K to Q 2
 58 K to B 2
 59 Kt to Kt 3
 60 K takes B
 61 K to Kt 4
 62 B to K 5
 63 B takes P
 64 K to B 4
 65 B to B 4
 66 B to K 5
 Resigns.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) K R to Q sq would have been better, for in a game of this kind the Q R is generally wanted some time or other at Q B sq.

(b) It would have been useless at this point making any attempt to prevent the adversary holding possession of the Q file, as thereby an exchange of the four Rooks would have taken place, a result far from being desirable from White's point of view.

(c) Black can scarcely have benefited by the movements of this Knight, seeing that Knight's 3rd, its apparent goal, could never, that we can see, be so good a standpoint as the square it has just come from.

(d) This move seems to give White an advantage, for he can now clear away the adverse Q B P and take possession of Q 4.

(e) Anticipating White's intended move of P to Kt 4, but in doing so rather aiding, we think, the opponent in his intention.

(f) It is evident that White has now a very good game, and may reasonably hope to gain some advantage from the powerful influence that his Bishops are able to exercise.

(g) Note (a) here applies now to the first player. The profit to be derived from taking possession of the Q file is so manifest that White does not stop to consider which Rook would most effectively perform that office. K R to Q sq would evidently be a far more powerful move than that which is made.

(h) This sacrifice appears to be his best resource.

(i) Q to B 2 is useless on account of the reply Kt to Q 4, which would prevent him from capturing the B.

(j) Here we differ most decidedly from Dr. Zukertort, who considers that the

Pawn should have been taken. We do not propose to indicate the variation, with its numerous sub-variations springing from that move, but according to our judgment Black gets many favourable chances thereby of drawing the game, and it must be remembered that he was at this time $4\frac{1}{2}$, so that a draw was as beneficial to him as a win.

(k) Here White should have played R to R sq (as afterwards indicated by Zukertort), a move to which, as it should seem, Black could have no promising reply.

(l) The ten moves of which this forms the potent initiative so greatly alter the aspect of the game, that, superficially, it seemed doubtful whether White could even draw, useless as that would be to him.

(m) Dr. Zukertort considers this not to be a good move, and it is very likely he is right, though what White could hope to do in the winning way (for a draw was as sulphuretted hydrogen in his nostrils) while the adverse Kt stood at Kt 5 is not easy to see.

(n) Just in time to save immediate ruin—next move would be too late.

(o) For once Dr. Zukertort fails in judgment. The move made would have been an excellent one if the adverse R had not already moved to K sq, for the White Queen would not have had time to go to Q 4, and then Kt to Kt 4 would have been a terrible blow. As it is, Black himself is exposed to dangers which we may presume he did not sufficiently gauge, and in this behalf he should have played his Kt to K 2, giving excellent chances of a draw. Analysis goes as far as that, but does not appear to prove that a draw would absolutely have been the result.

(p) This move was made without sufficient estimation of the strength of White's King's side pawns.

(q) The advance of this Pawn gives White such a decided advantage that his victory seems almost secure.

(r) As may be imagined, Dr. Zukertort gave the position a most minute examination before he came to this conclusion. Useless is Kt to Kt 3—e.g.:

51 P to Kt 5

50 Kt to Kt 3

51 Kt takes P (Q takes P is no better)

52 Q to Q 8 ch

52 K to R 2 or B 2

53 P to Kt 6 ch

53 K takes P

54 R to Kt 3 ch

54 K to R 2 (if to R 4, Q to Q sq ch)

55 Q to K 7, and wins.

Another win also arises from 55 R takes P ch.

(s) He must sacrifice the Q R P on account of the imminent advance of P to Kt 6.

GAME 188.

Played at the West-End Chess Club on the 9th of December.

(Irregular Opening.)

White.
Dr. ZUKERTORT.

- 1 P to K 3 (a)
- 2 Kt to K B 3
- 3 P to Q 4
- 4 B to K 2
- 5 Castles
- 6 P to B 4
- 7 Kt to B 3
- 8 P to Q Kt 3

Black.
Mr. POTTER.

- 1 P to K 3 (b)
- 2 P to Q Kt 3
- 3 B to Kt 2
- 4 Kt to K B 3
- 5 B to K 2
- 6 Castles
- 7 P to Q 4
- 8 Kt to K 5 (c)

White.
 9 Kt takes Kt
 10 Kt to Q 2 (d)
 11 P to B 4
 12 B to Kt 2
 13 R to B sq
 14 R to K B 2
 15 Kt to B sq
 16 P to K Kt 4 (f)
 17 B takes P
 18 R to Kt 2
 19 Q R to B 2 (g)
 20 Q R to Q 2
 21 P to Q 5
 22 P takes P
 23 B to K 6 ch (i)
 24 Kt to Kt 3 (j)
 25 P to B 5
 26 B takes Kt
 27 Kt takes P
 28 K takes B
 29 Kt to Kt 3
 30 Q to B 3
 31 K to Kt sq
 32 Q to B 4 (l)
 33 P takes Q
 34 R takes R
 35 K to R 2

Black.
 9 P takes Kt
 10 B to Q 3
 11 P to K B 4
 12 R to B 3 (e)
 13 R to R 3
 14 Kt to Q 2
 15 Q to K 2
 16 P takes P
 17 Kt to B 3
 18 P to B 4
 19 R to K B sq
 20 B to R sq (h)
 21 P takes P
 22 B to Kt 2
 23 K to R sq
 24 R to Kt 3
 25 R to Kt 4
 26 Q takes B
 27 B takes P ch (k)
 28 Q to K 4 ch
 29 R to B 3
 30 R to R 3 ch
 31 R to R 6
 32 Q takes Q
 33 K R takes Kt
 34 R takes R ch

Resigns, and thereby the match finishes.

NOTES BY W. N. POTTER.

(a) P to K 3 being the foundation of the close openings, can without any disadvantage be played first by the player who has the move.

(b) No doubt as good as any other reply.

(c) Of course unsound. In fact, any attempt of the second player to force an early attack must be so.

(d) The best square for the Knight.

(e) This illegitimate way of trying to get up an attack won't succeed against Dr. Zukertort, he not being afraid of a Chinese shield.

(f) And Black feels that his life may be short, but will scarcely be merry.

(g) A powerful stroke that Thor might envy.

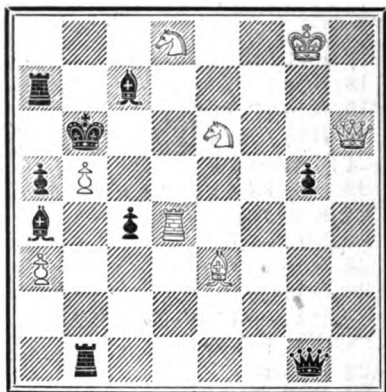
(h) This not only seems but must be feeble. Still, if B to B 3, White may reply B takes P ch.

(i) There is a strong taste of prussic acid about this move.

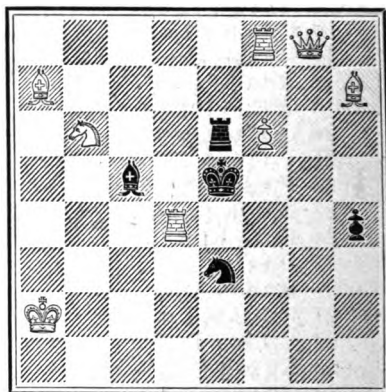
(j) And now Hope says she has an appointment elsewhere.

(k) In making this move Black observed that he would die with dignity. Dr. Zukertort, with characteristic politeness, offered no objection to his opponent choosing this particular manner of dissolution.

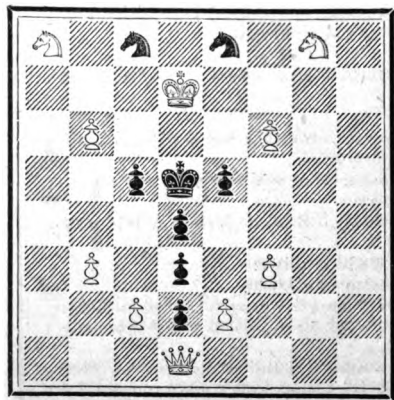
(l) At this there was loud weeping in the ancestral hall of the ancient Potter family. The above comments are necessarily brief, seeing that we are coerced by Satanic influences. The sooty tyrant is small, but peremptory, and we must perforce obey. To the same Plutonic agency is ascribable our being deprived of our last friendly chat with our correspondents.

PROBLEMS.**No. 241.—By T. M. BROWN (St. Louis, Mo.)****BLACK.****WHITE.**

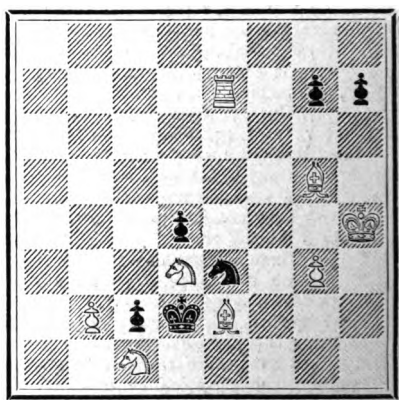
White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 242.—By F. C. COLLINS.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in two moves.

No. 243.—By A. TOWNSEND.**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in two moves.

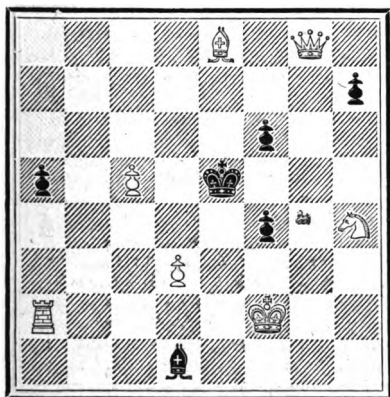
No. 244.—By T. M. BROWN (St. Louis, Mo.)**BLACK.****WHITE.**

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 245.—By JOHN CRUM.

BLACK.

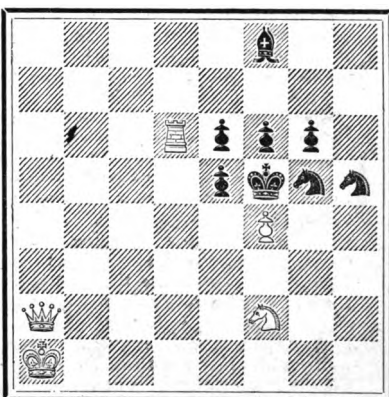


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 246.—By C. W. (of Sunbury)

BLACK.

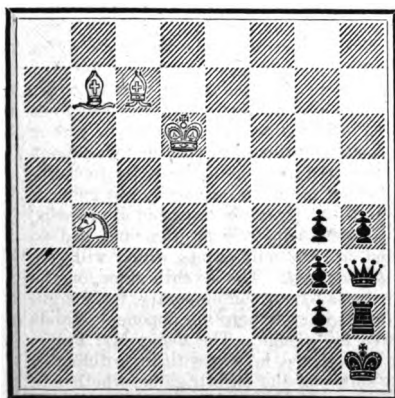


WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 247.—By B. HORWITZ.

BLACK.

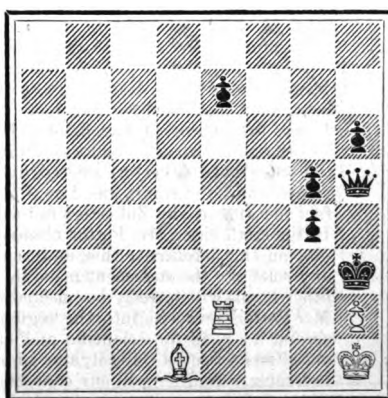


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 248.—By B. HORWITZ.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

IN CONCLUSION.

The Illustrated London News of the 18th of December, in certain remarks which it makes upon the match between Messrs. Zukertort and Potter, expresses itself as follows:—"And it was just on the cards that his [Mr. Potter's] dogged, unimaginative style, and the persistent manner in which he played for draws"—our own italics—"would in a long series of games foil the superior genius and impetuous imagination of his opponent." With reference to this we would simply point out that Dr. Zukertort won the first game, and during the remainder of the match was always one game ahead of Mr. Potter; that, therefore, every drawn game was to the disadvantage of the latter, was equivalent, in fact, to his losing half-a-game each time a *remise* took place. Under these circumstances if Mr. Potter did, as asserted, persistently play for draws, he must have been aiming at his own ultimate destruction, and why his opponent should take any pains to prevent him doing so is a problem somewhat difficult to solve. After Dr. Zukertort won the first game, a certain number of draws would give him the match without his winning another. If Mr. Potter really showed himself so "unimaginative" as to keep on digging his own grave in the manner indicated by our contemporary, that would seem to make things easier for Zukertort; but *The Illustrated* takes quite the contrary view, and considers that the difficulties in the way of Mr. Potter's opponent were so augmented under these circumstances as to make the victory gained by the latter "doubly creditable." Our contemporary's argument is such a slap in the face of Probability that we should be well content to say nothing further. However, a brief review of the facts may not be out of place. First, then, there is the patent and stubborn fact that Dr. Zukertort did actually win the match by the aid of drawn games added to those that he won, so that the original goal of five won games did not need to be reached. Secondly, there are the games themselves for any one to examine and see how far they verify the statement made by *The Illustrated*. We will refer our readers to the *Westminster Papers* for December, which contains the first eleven games of the match. There is the first one—12 K P takes P would have given Mr. Potter an obviously safe and easy game to draw, and he had no reason then to fear draws; but he wanted to win, and thought to do so by keeping his cluster of Pawns on the King's side. By the course he took he lost, and, as before stated, was ever after a game behind. The second game we say nothing about—no doubt it is marked by a certain timidity. Mr. Potter's play in the third game we commend to any one as that of one who certainly did not play to draw, and, in the end, it was drawn by Herr Zukertort being able to force a repetition of moves. The fourth game, though short, suggests no suspicion of a desire to play for a draw; Zukertort was first player, and had the attack; this being met there was nothing more to be done, and no use either side going on. In the fifth game, at the 62nd move, Mr. Potter deliberately went in to win or lose the game, when he had a comfortable position to draw; further on—viz., about the 68th move Zukertort offered his opponent a draw, which the latter foolishly refused, and the result was 2 or 3 moves further on he had a clearly lost game, a fact not affected by Zukertort failing to select the right continuation afterwards. In the sixth game Mr. Potter obtained a somewhat inferior position, and had to play on the defensive; this, and the second, are the only games which will give any colour to the statement made by *The Illustrated*. The seventh game, on the other hand, will scarcely be selected as a witness by our contemporary, for therein Mr. Potter ventured into the region of open games, where his opponent stands second to none for scientific and extensive knowledge. The *début* Mr. Potter chose was a Scotch Gambit, and, as might be expected, he was with little difficulty overcome. Neither will our contemporary subpoena the eighth game, whether in respect of the opening or any other part of it. Mr. Potter, having in the early moves sacrificed a piece for three Pawns, had at the 27th move the power of forcing the draw if he chose. He preferred to make the further sacrifice of the "exchange." Further on in this game—viz., at the 44th move—Zukertort offered

his opponent a draw, which the latter refused. The result was, as is so often the case, that he was exposed in consequence to risk, and would have had only himself to thank if he had afterwards lost the game. In the ninth game there can be no question; Mr. Potter won a Pawn, and, of course, played to win. Not liking the idea of submitting to a draw with a Pawn ahead—though there appeared nothing to be done—he nearly lost by trying to effect something. The tenth game Mr. Potter won in the opening. In the eleventh game Mr. Potter played in a recklessly attacking manner, pushing up his King's Knight's Pawn after Castling on the King's side (a move he also made in Game 5), &c. In consequence he got a lost game, though ultimately it ended unexpectedly in a draw. Long before this time Mr. Potter had become quite anxious as to the threatening aspect of the drawn games upon the match. Of course, after he had lost the first game, draws at once became a source of danger to him. When three games had been drawn without any being won it at once became clear that this was no imaginary danger, and, after the limit of five had been reached, it became evident that burglars were really getting into the house. Mr. Potter therefore, not very wisely perhaps, threw over all semblance of caution, and his play of the twelfth game, in the opening, will especially testify to this. He lost that game, and now Zukertort became 4½, after which we do not suppose that even the Chess Editor of *The Illustrated London News* would imagine that the player in the rear aimed at a draw, though why not, when one comes to think of it, seeing that the question is merely one of degree? The thirteenth game Mr. Potter won, and the fourteenth he lost, depriving himself in the last-named of all chance through too strong a desire to get up an attack which he could scarcely expect could be successful, seeing that he was second player. We give these particulars because they conclusively show that the facts are against the very improbable assertion made by *The Illustrated*. We are sorry so to encumber what, so far as we are concerned, is our closing number. At first we proposed not to take any notice of our contemporary's remarks, couched as they are in a tone of nakedly hostile bias against the loser in the late match, sufficient to deprive them of all authority, even with outsiders. Upon consideration, however, we came to the conclusion that the philosophy of silence would in this instance be a mistake—a man must not always make himself a cushion for every passing fool to sit down upon. He owes something to himself, and should be prepared to meet the bill when called upon. With respect to Dr. Zukertort it is scarcely necessary for us to say that he is not otherwise than much annoyed by the remarks in *The Illustrated*. The praises which our contemporary accords to him for the steadiness, patience, and fertility of resource displayed by him in the late match are his just due, but compliments intended to be used as hooks upon which to hang the caricatured portrait of a defeated foe lose much of their value in the estimation of a generous mind because of the natural suspicion that their utility serves as their motive.

Little space have we now for anything else, and we must devote it to stating that there is a prospect of the *City of London Chess Magazine* being continued. The announcement of its intended cessation has evoked a general expression of regret, and arrangements (not yet definitely settled) are being made with the view of continuing the publication of the Magazine, of course, under a new chief editor. We have been complimented by being pressed to continue, but have felt unable to comply with the request, and apart from the fact that we shall have little leisure in future for Chess literature, though the game itself will not cease to be our recreation, we may say that we long for the peaceful groves—now so invitingly near—of private life. But for the fact of our coming out so early this month we, no doubt, could have made some definite announcement as to whether the Magazine is to have yet a future before it. However, all necessary particulars will no doubt be made public. Wishing our readers all prosperity and ourselves a corner in their memories, we now vacate our editorial chair, saying to friends and enemies alike, "*Pax vobiscum.*"

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEMS received with thanks from A. Cyril Pearson, J. Pierce, M.A., A. Rosenbaum, W. T. Pierce, X. Hawkins, B. Horwitz, G. W. Farrow, T. M. Brown, J. W. Abbott, W. Grimshaw, and F. C. Collins.

VARIOUS CORRESPONDENTS.—Your expressions of regret at the proposed termination of this Magazine we take as much a compliment to ourselves as the commendatory terms in which you are pleased to speak of our editorial work.

The Huddersfield College Magazine will be permanently enlarged to 24 pages monthly, commencing with January, 1876. Contents: General Literature, Sports, Queries, Puzzles, &c. Chess Editor, Mr. John Watkinson. "The Chess department is in the 'front rank.'"—*Westminster Papers*. Annual subscription, 3s. 6d., post free. Specimen number forwarded on receipt of post-card, with address, to John Watkinson, Fairfield, Huddersfield.

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