THE PUBLIC FORUM.

Some Interesting Letters From Thoughtful Readers of The Dispatch.

CAUSE OF THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

A Friend of Physical Culture Criticises the Governor's Veto.

QUAINT QUERIES FROM EVERY QUARTER

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Reading your correspondent, "R.H.G.'s," letter, I quite agree with him that the cause of the outbreak in India cannot be attributed to the opium traffic. But your correspondent goes farther, and claims that the trouble has its origin in the native dislike to English rule, etc. Now, I think R.H.G. is as wide of the mark as those who advocate the opium traffic theory. A long residence in India and a habit of observing the expression of the native mind make me competent to give an opinion on this subject. In my dealings with highly educated and intelligent natives I have met but very few who have expressed dissatisfaction at English rule in India. They rightly attribute the advanced prosperity of the country and the enlightened and intelligent condition of the better class of natives to the opportunities afforded by a beneficent government for the attainment of these advantages. The Government has not only instituted and encouraged the different schools and institutions of learning among the natives, but rewards, peculiarly, those who attain to a certain high proficiency both in English and Oriental branches of scholarship.

India is peopled by the followers of two great religions—Hinduism and Mohammedanism. Of course, there are many minor beliefs, but the above are the prevailing creeds. The jealousy between their respective votaries is intense and universal, and the hatred toward each other is as fierce as ever existed between Christian and Moslem in the Middle Ages. Now, should the British give up their power in India, the ruling power would devolve upon either Hindu or Mussulman. Which would it be? Ask any educated Hindu whether he would like his country ruled by a Mussulman. I have heard the question asked in India a hundred times. The answer invariably is: No, not by any means. Reverse the situation, and ask a Mussulman whether he would like Hindu rule. Not under any circumstances. I have heard scores of educated and intelligent natives of both creeds say that not only have they no complaint to make of English rule, but that a withdrawal of it would plunge the Empire into an interminable and bloody religious war.

The real cause of the trouble is the incessant intrigues consequent upon uncontrolled ambition on the part of the scions of the many royal houses, who aspire to the possession of the crown of the many petty sovereignties which exist, especially in the "hill country," as the part of india bordering on the Himalayas is called. These divisions of the empire have always been noted for political intrigues, having never been entirely subjugated, although they are under tribute to the reigning Government. Let one of these rajahs but leave his capital, even for a journey or a hunting expedition, and some designing and aspiring Prince tampers with the Rajah's army and gains the support of some of the nobles, and a revolution ensues. The Rajah's weak defenders are overpowered, and the strong arm of the British is invoked to sustain and replace him in power.

There is no such idea in the native mind as a general uprising against Great Britain, as was the case of her colonists in this country in 1776. Even during the mutiny in '57-58 only a small part of the country was involved in the uprising. The majority of the natives were even then loyal to the English.

Natives of India are no fools. They know whence comes the general prosperity, and they know also that they would suffer loss in every way by a change of rule. They know on which "side their bread is buttered," and do not desire a change—at all events a change which would place the reins of government in the hands of the nabobs, either Hindu or Mussulman. At least such has been my experience after many years of residence in Bombay, the Northwest Provinces and the Punjab.

ALTOONA, April 23. D. S. W.

A Country Fireman Talks Plain.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

What is the matter with city fire departments? We read in all the papers in regard to city fires that the departments were on hand in a very few seconds, fought the fire nobly, loss $500,000, loss $1,000,000, etc. I was at the fire on the Southside, in your city, last Thursday, and will say that if the management of that fire was a sample of the management of all city fires it is no wonder they are so disastrous, and the inhabitants of the city ought to be very thankful they are not burned out of house and home. When I arrived at the fire I noticed a man with a white hat on. Five or six firemen were standing on a shed on the side hill near a stone wall, another lot opposite them pouring water into the rear end of the building, the water running down through the grain sacks and coming out at the bottom floor and running down the alley in a stream nearly large enough to supply your ship canal, when you get it finished, and not doing a bit of good. On top of the building in front were a number of firemen chopping through the roof. At the same time there was a solid mass of fire and flame under the roof working down into the straw and feed.

I asked a policeman—who, had he been as big as he seemed to feel would have weighed five tons—why they did not get up there and throw a stream under the roof on the fireand put it out.

He said: "You fool, that's just what those men on top are doing—cutting the roof off so they can get at the fire." He intimated I had better keep my mouth shut. This nearly took my breath, for I could have taken a nozzle and hose up under that roof and put that fire out in short order. If any country fire department had not done better than your city department at that fire the boys would have cursed us. But finally the roof was chopped off and the man with the white hat came around and directed a stream of water on the totally destroyed roof and building. There were, I believe, 10,000 gallons of water thrown to one that did any good.

While telling this to a friend a nicely-dressed little man came along. My friend said I had better not let him hear me say anything about the fire. He tried to keep order at fires, said my friend, and a man might get a fine or 30 days for telling how to put a fire out, especially a man from the country, and right out loud before any persons. I watched the little man awhile, and soon saw that the more he tried to keep the street cars moving the less they moved, and the more he tried to keep the teams from getting mixed up the worse they got mixed.

I also noticed that on the street crossing, coming out from the railroad to go over the bridge, a solid mass of teams on each side were detained for over an hour, because they dare not drive over a hose. Now, if these officials will each leave a good cigar at your office for the editor and for the writer, I will tell them how, at an expenso of not more than $10, they can make a little bridge of plank, carry it with the fire department, and put it over the hose when laid down. Then they will not have any trouble with teams or teamsters, for they can drive over hose and not hurt it. I also intimated this to my friend, but he said there was nothing in it or the official would have had it long ago, for he was a very smart man. I asked my friend if he was the same man who ordered one of his men to pull a high brick wall down on top of another building after the Weldin fire. He said it was, but as no person was killed there was nothing wrong about that. He then wanted to ascertain how I happened to know so much about city affairs, and I told him I read THE DISPATCH. I think, as the old lady said, something ought to be done.

COUNTRY FIREMAN.

LEETONIA, O., April 23.

Consul Keeney Heard From.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Will you be good enough to insert a note in THE DISPATCH to this effect, to refute some of the slanders Washington correspondents have sent out against me. You know that before coming here I published a book entitled, "On the War Path," in which one chapter was devoted to an exposure of the blackmailers and lobbyists of the Newspaper Row ring. It will be remembered they tried to prevent my confirmation, knowing very well that I should tell the truth and expose their schemes while in South America. My letters have been taken advantage of to excite the ire of a single Brazilian, Dr. Mendonca, the Minister at Washington.

A successor has been appointed, but I have not been officially recalled, though I should take it as a compliment to have secured this notice. Everybody knows that I resigned three months ago, and demanded relief by every single steamer since. The salary does not pay the expense of boarding of Consul, and the fees are not enough to pay contingent expenses. So the silly charge or insinuation about pecuniary transactions becomes at once apparently absurd. There is no money to steal. I shall, however, pay all my bills and leave without having to ask any one's consent.

They probably refer to my predecessor here, whom I have been ordered to investigate. I find him "back" to a large amount. This man has many friends here, as he used the Consulate in the interests of certain shippers, and these have purposely misrepresented the facts.

I do not return, but go up the river to Peru, and shall give THE DISPATCH the correspondence fully. I shall remain in the Amazon country and fight it out on this line if takes all summer. Vindication will come soon or late.

J. O. KEENEY,
PARA, BRAZIL, April 9. Consul.

The Physical Culture Veto Criticised.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

As I am not a close reader of the political news from Harrisburg I have not, until this late date, received information in regard to Governor Pattison's veto of the bill to enforce physical education in the public schools of the State. To the mind of those who have perused the document, it is evident that His Excellency disdains bothering his executive head about non-political matters of no interest to any particular party. Nobody conversant with school education, as generally conducted, would, apparently in earnest, rise and proclaim that the relief and rest from study (for change of work is rest) afforded by a judiciously applied gymnastic system would "eventually become so burdensome as to practically defeat the purpose and change the character of the public schools."

Since the vanishing forever of the gladiatorial glory of Rome, in days of yore, no such pedagogical earthquake as predicted in the Governor's veto is recorded in history. On the contrary, every experienced educator holds it is necessary to combine bodily with mental training if we wish to approach perfection; and it cannot be denied that the bodily health produced by physical exercise must tend in a large degree to add to the mental energy and develop the intellectual faculties. Of late years an immense interest has been taken in the mental education of the people, but the same amount of concern has not been dispayed in their physical education. It is strange that this should be, when most modern educators at home and abroad agree upon this point: That nothing would tend so much to increase the health and vigor of a nation as a comprehensive scheme for assisting the youth of the population to obtain healthy physical exercise. Besides the inestimable value of the health that a physical education produces, it brings out many other characteristics of infinite benefit to the country and community at large.

There can be no doubt that such exercises develop habits of good order, owing to the discipline and attention necessary to conduct a gymnastic drill. Competitions also require control of temper, and without truthfulness they could not be carried on. Healthy competitions, involving exercise, must do a great deal to promote that love of fair play and appreciation of pluck which has specially characterized the American people for so many years, and also stimulate that generosity of mind and character without which this Republic could never have done so much in the cause of civilization, humanity, liberty and justice as she has done.

ALEX C. HALLBECK.
ALLEGHENY, April 24.

The Church Set Right.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Apropos of the much-discussed special telegram in the Sunday issue of THE DISPATCH week before last, I ask publication of the following from the *Catholic Columbian*, Columbus, O.:

"Bishop Watterson, when shown the statement that he and Archbishop Corrigan had assured Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., that in case a civil divorce is granted her 'a special dispensation will be forthcoming from the Catholic Church validating it from the standpoint of church law and ethics,' said it was false in fact and misleading in context. Bishop Watterson had never heard of the marriage said to be intended and does not believe it. He said the contract of the statement might lead people into error concerning the church doctrine and practice in regard to matrimony. Neither the Church nor any other power can dissolve the bonds of a once validly contracted and consummated marriage, nor in case where a separation of husband and wife is permitted for cause can the Church authorize either party to marry again during the lifetime of the other. The bishop stated further that he has had too much respect for Mrs. Blaine to believe she intends to attempt such a marriage." W. F. G.
PITTSBURG, April 24.

Ballot Reform Suggestions.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

In considering the ballot reform legislation, I beg to suggest that the numbering of ballots should not be done away with. It is an excellent guard against any dishonestly disposed election officer that should be maintained; but it should be made a legal offense, to be severely punished, for anyone to tamper with the ballots, or for any election officer to disclose the ballot of any voter. Let all the safeguards of free action and secrecy of the Australian system be thrown around the ballot, and let the numbering requirement stand, so that if the ballot box is brought into court the identity of any individual ballot may be established. The law should also prescribe severe penalties for tampering with the ballots or disclosing the names of voters corresponding with the numbers. Ballot reform on these lines will lift up politics and benefit the Commonwealth.

PITTSBURG, April 24. REFORMER.

A Chance for Old Campaigners.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Will you kindly give a resume of the change in the general business prosperity of the United States during the last six years, commencing with Cleveland's election? It is to settle a dispute as to the prosperity of the country. D. M. L.

SOUTHSIDE, April 24.

[The country seems to have got along fairly well under both parties. We prefer to let the politicians quarrel about the party claiming the most credit. If we had had a little less politics perhaps we would have been still more prosperous.]

A License Wager.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

W bets that when a married man gets a license and dies that the license dies with him, and that his wife cannot use it. C bets that his license cannot be transferred to his wife.

READER.
PITTSBURG, April 24.

[The license has to be transferred in accordance with law. It expires with the licensee.]

Who Wants an Ancient Book?

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

I have in my possession a book printed in London in 1692. The title is, "A Guide to Church Fellowship and Order." Can you tell me what it is worth or give me the address of a collector? It is in first-class condition.

JOHN J. GRAY.
PITTSBURG, April 24.

Wants a Poultry Book.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

SIR—Will you please inform me if there is a paper or magazine published that treats of poultry, and how I can procure it?

SUBSCRIBER.
PITTSBURG, April 24.

[Write to your nearest bookseller. He can procure it.]

TWENTY-FOUR Pages To-morrow. THE DISPATCH will have everything from everywhere in this big number. Don't miss it.

Ladies' Blazers.

Over 200 styles in tan, blue, cream and black from $1 75 to $10, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

Special for Saturday.

One of our specials for to-day will be a lot of those 89-cent jerseys. No need to dwell on their value. Come and see them.

GUSKY'S.

New Dress Novelties.

Large and select stock of English and French plaids, Arlington suitings, Henriettas, serges and fancy dress novelties at extraordinary low prices, at H. J. Lynch's, 438-440 Market street. WFSSU

Those Sailor Suits

Will be sold to-day for 69 cents, all day, if they last as long, but to make sure of getting one you had best come early.

GUSKY'S.

"HELLO, 1186!"
"Hello."
"Send me a case of Pilsner beer. My folks like it best of any beer we know."

Get Johnny a Gun,

One with which he can have some amusement without fear of doing any damage. To-day we will give one of those Eureka repeating guns with every sale of $3 and up in boys' clothing. GUSKY'S.

MILLIONS of rolls wall paper to be sold at a price, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way. TTS

Here's a Chance.

To-day, and only for one day, we will offer 150 dozen percale shirts, with two collars and one pair of cuffs at the ridiculous price of 39 cents. GUSKY'S.

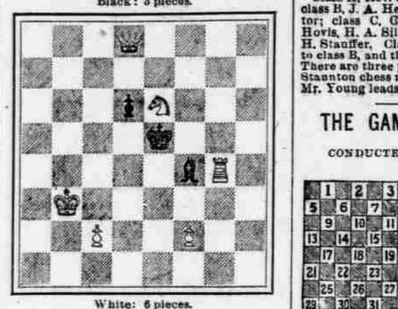
CHESS.

All communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, P. O. Box 463.

The Pittsburg Chess Club meets at the Pittsburg Library, Penn avenue.

The Allegheny Chess Club meets at Dr. Miller's Hall, North avenue, every Monday evening.

PROBLEM NO. 49.
[Composed for The Dispatch.]
BY S. M. JOSEPH.
Black: 3 pieces.

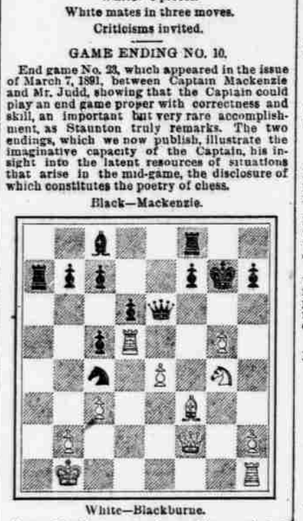


White: 6 pieces.
White mates in three moves.
Criticisms invited.

GAME ENDING NO. 10.

End game No. 23, which appeared in the issue of March 7, 1891, between Captain Mackenzie and Mr. Judd, showing that the Captain could play an end game proper with correctness and skill, an important but very rare accomplishment, as Staunton truly remarks. The two endings, which we now publish, illustrate the imaginative capacity of the Captain, his insight into the latent resources of situations that arise in the mid-game, the disclosure of which constitutes the poetry of chess.

Black—Mackenzie.



White—Blackburne.

It was black's turn to play, and he concluded the game in the following elegant and finished style: 29 xx, QxR; 30 PxQ: B B 6 ch; 31 Q B 2, R R 8 ch; 32 KxB, BxQ, and white resigned.

GAME ENDING NO. 11.

From a game played at the Manchester Club, October 2, 1889.

Black—Mr. ——.

White—Mackenzie.

It was Captain Mackenzie's turn to move, and the game concluded in the following brilliant manner: 1 B Q 5, R Q R 3; 2 RxKt ch, PxR; 3 QxP ch, QxQ; 4 B B 6 ch, RxB; 5 R Q 8, mate.

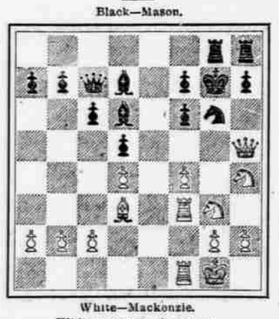
MACKENZIE VERSUS MASON.

Played July 15, 1878, in the International Chess Congress, at Paris. Score, translated from the Tournament Book:

LII.—FRENCH DEFENSE.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P K 4	P K 3	9. RxKt	PxR
2. P Q 4	P Q 4	10. Kt K 4	K Kt 2
3. Kt Q B 3	Kt K B 3	11. Q R 5	R K 1
4. PxP	PxP	12. P B 4	P B 3
5. Kt B 3	B Q 3	13. B B 3	Kt Kt 3
6. B Q 3	Castles	14. Q R K B	Q B 2
7. Castles	Kt B 3	15. Kt K 2	B Q 2
8. B K Kt 5	Kt Kt 2	16. Kt Kt 3	Q R K t

Black—Mason.



White—Mackenzie.
White mates in six moves.

17. Q R 6 ch	KxQ	20. P Kt 4 ch	KxP
18. K Kt B 5 ch	BxKt	21. R Kt 3 ch	K R 4
19. RxB ch	K R 4	22. B K 2 mate	

MACKENZIE VS. BLACKBURNE.

Played in the Bradford Tournament, England, in 1888.

LIII.—Zukertort's Opening.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. Kt K B 3	P Q 4	30. Q R Q	B Q 3
2. P Q 4	P Kt 5	31. B K 6	R B 2
3. P K 3	P K 3	32. B Q B	R Q B 2
4. B K 2	Kt R B 3	33. P Q R 4	B Q Kt 5
5. P Q Kt 3	P Q B 4	34. B K 1	R Q 3
6. B Kt 2	Kt B 3	35. Kt K 5	R Kt 4
7. Q Kt Q 2	R Q B	36. BxKt	RxB
8. Castles	P xP	37. Q Q 1	Kt B 2
9. P xP	B Q 3	38. B P 4	Kt K 5 ch
10. P Q B 4	Castles	39. h B 1	Q R 2
11. R K 1	P K R 3	40. P K 4	RxB
12. P R 3	Kt Q 2	41. PxB	Kt Kt 6 ch
13. P Q B 5	B K B 5	42. K B 2	Kt K 5 ch
14. P Q Kt 4	P K Kt 4	43. K K 3	R K Kt 2
15. Kt K B Q B 3		44. P K R 5	B Q 3
16. P Kt 3	B Kt 1	45. P R 6	BxKt
17. Kt K 3	P K R 4	46. Q rx Kt(a)	K K B 2
18. K Kt 2	Q K t 2	47. R K R 5	P Kt 6
19. K Kt B	P x Kt	48. KxP	RxP ch
20. Kt Kt 1	P B 4	49. K Kt 2(b)	R B 7 ch
21. P Kt 5	Kt Q 1	50. K Kt 1	Q K B 2
22. P K t 4	Kt K 3	51. R K 1	B K 5
23. P B 3	P x P ch	52. P R 7 ch	K R 1
24. KtxP	P Kt 5	53. P R 7	QxP
25. Kt K 4	P B 5	54. QxR	Q B 4 ch
26. B Q 3	Kt R 4	55. K Kt 1	B B 7
27. Kt Kt 6	P B 6 ch	56. QxQ	RxQ ch
28. K B 2	B B 3	57. K R 2	Kt x R
29. Q B 2	P Kt 3	58. Kx P	Resigned(c)

NOTES.

(a) Mate in three moves if PxR. (b) Mate in three moves if K Kt 2. (c) The attack on the K side breaks down, as usual in the Q P game while the attack on the Q side wins. The game is well contested by both players.

MACKENZIE VS. L. PAULSEN.

Played July 22, 1887, in the Frankfort International Congress. Score and notes translated from the Congress book.

LIV.—Sicilian defense.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P K 4	P Q B 4	21. Kt x P	Kt x Kt
2. Q Kt B 3	Q Kt B 3	22. P x Kt	P B 3
3. Kt B 3	K B 3	23. R K 3	Q R 3
4. P Q 4	P x P	24. Kt Kt 3	R B 2
5. Kt x P	P Q 3	25. Q R 1(c)	B Q 6
6. B Q Kt 5	B Q 2	26. R K 2	Q Q 3
7. Castles	P K Kt 3	27. Q B 2(d)	R Q B
8. P K B 3	B Kt 2	28. Q B 3	Q R Q
9. B K 3	Castles	29. Q Kt 4	K B 2
10. K Kt K 2	Q R P 3	30. P K Kt 4	P B 4
11. B Q 2	Kt K 4 (a)	31. QxP ch	PxP
12. P B 4	KtxB	32. P B 5	P Kt 4
13. PxKt	P Q Kt 4	33. P B 6	P B 5
14. Kt Kt 3	P Kt 5	34. Q B 5	K Kt 1
15. Q Kt K 2	B Kt 4	35. K R 2	B Kt 4(e)
16. Q Q 2	P Q R 4	36. Q Kt 6 ch	K B 1
17. P B 3	P Kt 6	37. RxB	RxB
18. Q R Q	P Q 4	38. R x R	Q x R
19. B K 5	Q Kt 3 ch	39. B B 5 ch	Resigns.
20. K B 2	Q R x P ch		

NOTES.

(a) This move and the following one are weak, as they improve the position of the adverse naums.

(b) If 20 xx, P Q 5, white retains the advantage with 21 B R 6, K R 1; 22 BxB, ch, KxB; 23 B PxP. R P x P; 24 Q Kt 6, Q, K 8; 25 RxKt, RxR; 26 Kt R 5 ch, K t 2; 27 KtxR; or if 21 xx, Kt K 8; 22 BxB, KtxB; 23 Q R 6, B K; 24 Q R K B, P B 3; 25 B PxP, BxP; 26 Q R 4.

(c) The decisive move.

(d)—The art with which white gradually brings the queen to the attack is very finely conceived.

(e)—A serious mistake, but black's game is lost anyhow.

Steinitz-Tschigoin match. Evans: 36 Q R 5, P Q 4; 37 PxP, K Kt 1; 38 P Q 6. Two Knights: 36xx, RxP, 37 KtxR, RxKt; 38 K Kt 1, B Q 7. Solutions held over till next week.

BUTLER TOURNAMENT.

The tourney began on Wednesday evening, April 23, with 12 entrants, divided into three classes, as follows:

Class A, Rev. S. H. Young, H. A. Stauffer; class B, J. A. Heydrick, John Schairing, J. Castor; class C, C. F. T. Pope, W. Heydricks, F. Hovis, H. A. Siller, B. M. Price, G. Pope and H. Stauffer. Class A gives the odds of the Kt to class B, and the odds of the R to class C. There are three prizes—1, a gold medal; 2, set of Staunton chess men; 3, Morphy's games. Rev. Mr. Young leads, with five wins and no losses.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

CONDUCTED BY J. B. FERGUSON.

REFERENCE BOARD.

Black men occupy squares 1 to 12; white men squares 21 to 32. Black men always move first.

Checker Headquarters—Home Hotel, Duquesne way, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and at Samuel Seeds', 96 Seventh avenue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Positions, Problems, Games, and Checker News will at all times be welcome. All communications to be addressed

P. O. BOX 35, EAST END, PITTSBURG, PA.

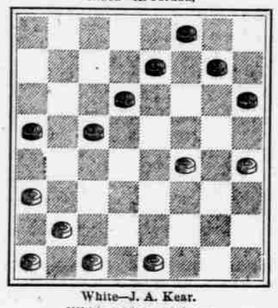
L. S. Head—Many thanks for favors.

Mr. Paul, Courtnay, Pa.—See last issue of DISPATCH for solution to Harry Lindsay's problem. The address of A. C. R. is 170 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

J. L. Rae—If your solution is as good to J. P. Reed's problem as it was to the others you will certainly be entitled to great credit. We will give it next week and we will see how the critics handle it.

To solvers of prize problem—All the answers we have received are in favor of another trial for the badge, so THE DISPATCH will select a problem. Next week we will give it to our readers, on same conditions as first problems, open to all the readers of THE DISPATCH.

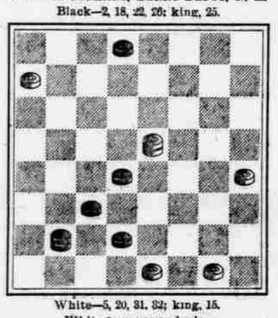
PROBLEM NO. 51—END GAME.
From the Temperance Caterer.]
Black—A. Jordan.



White—J. A. Kear.
White to play and draw.

[Mr. Kear played 25-22, and lost; can any of our readers send us the draw? It is very neat. —ED.]

PROBLEM NO. 52.
BY L. M. STEARNS, DERRY DEPOT, N. H.
Black—2, 18, 22, 26; king, 25.



White—5, 20, 31, 32; king, 15.
White to move and win.

Mr. Stearns offers a prize for the above in the Westbrooke *Chronicle*. Solutions can be sent to G. K. Merrill, Checker Editor, Saccarappa, Me.

GAME NO. 79—DEFIANCE.

Played in March, 1891, in Minneapolis, Minn., between L. S. Head, champion of Minnesota, and Mr. C. T. Davis:

Mr. Head's move.

11—15	25—9	11—15	23—16	10—17	30—25
28—19	5—14	32—27	8—11	26—22	5—9
9—14	29—25	15—24	27—23	17—26	25—21
27—23	6—9	28—19	2—6	31—22	16—14 b
8—11	25—22	4—8	22—18	6—10	Head
22—18	9—13	19—16	14—17 a	19—16	won.
15—22	24—20	12—19	21—14	1—5	

(a.) 16—9 alone draws. See Robertson's Guide.

(b.) If the above play is sound it corrects the "books," and Champion Wylie should be pleased to see play for a draw after 14—17.

GAME NO. 80—FIFE.

Played between James P. Reed, champion of America, and G. W. Tracy, of Kinderhook, N. Y. Contributed to THE DISPATCH by Mr. Tracy, with notes.

Mr. Reed's move.

11—15	26—23	6—13	24—22	7—23	18—15
23—19	9—13	29—25	4— 8 a	27—18	11—18
9—14	24—20	15—24	23—18 b	12—16	20— 4
22—17	14—23	25—18	10—15	22—17	22—26c
5— 9	28— 9	8—11	19—10	18—22	

(a) New move to me.

(b) I think this white's best reply.

(c) The game was ultimately drawn, but I would like to see some play from this point by your able critics.

We hope to hear from our readers on the above. Any game in which the champion has part cannot fail to be very interesting.—CHECKER ED.

GAME NO. 81—WILL O' THE WISP.

Played in the first round of the English National tourney.

Black, Gardner—White, Tescheleit.

11—15	10—17	6— 9	1— 6	6—10	14—23
23—19	29—25	28—24	16—12	26—24	26—19
9—13	17— 9	5—14	6—10	24—17	18—2
22—18	27—23	31—28	21—27	19—16	30—26
15—22	5— 9 b	4— 8	10—14	10—15	7—14
25—18	24—20	19—16	27—23	28—19	16— 7
13—17	9—13	12—16	2— 6	9—14	2—10
21—14	20—22	23—16	24—19	19—10	12— 3

Tescheleit won. Time, one hour.

(a) Butler beat Dunne with this move; Tescheleit claims that is a loss for Black.

(b) 8-11 is stronger, but the London champion states that he has analysts showing that it will not draw.

GAME NO. 82—GLASGOW.

The final game between Beattie and Dunne in the second round.

Black, Dunne—White, Beattie.

11—15	9—14	8—11	10—19	15—18	26—30
22—17	18— 9	17—13	24—15	11—15	6— 2
8—11	6—22	19—24	6—19	18—22	30—26
23—19 a	25—17	22—17	15— 6	17—14	15—19
11—16	5— 9	11—15	1—10	22—26	22—18
24—20	28—24	26—23 b	13— 9	14—10	10— 6
16—23	14— 5	24—28	30—31	26—30	18—23
27—11	21—29	31—27	9— 6	21—17	6— 1
7—16	16—19	15—18	14—18	30—26	Drawn.
20—11	30—26	23—19	6— 2	17—13	
3— 7	2— 6	18—22	18—23	26—22	
25—22	29—25	27—24	2— 7	13— 9	
7—16	9—14	22—26	10—15	23—26	
22—18	25—22	19—15 c	7—11	9— 6	

(a.) Declining another trial at the "Beattie gambit," as A. Woolhouse facetiously calls the White Dyke.

(b.) The tyro will perceive that if 32—28, 14—18, 28—19, 15—24, 17—14, 10—17, 21—14, 1—5, black wins.

(c) Many of the experts think that Beattie should have won this game, but as he only required a draw to win the heat, safety was his motto. JAMES HILL.

ENGLISH TOURNAMENT—END GAME.

The following is the ending of the first game between Beattie and Freeman, in which the latter tried the "Ayrshire Lassie" opening against the Liverpool expert:

Black—1, 4, 7, 10, 12, 14, 18.
White—16, 19, 21, 24, 25, 27, 32.
White (Freeman) to play.

24—20	6—11	20—11	27—31	17—13	14—17
4— 8	28—22	15—24	7— 2	22—18	21—14
27—23	11—15	11— 7	31—26	13— 9	18— 2
15—27	16—11	24—27	22—17	10—15	Black
32—23	7—16	23—19	26—22	19—10	wins.

The following shows the ending from the second game between Beattie and Freeman:

Black—1, 3, 14, 21. King—18.
White—6, 10, 25, 30. King—2.

White (Beattie) to play and draw.

Here the Liverpool expert sacrificed the man on 10, the play proceeded as under:

10— 6	23—19	6—10	25—29	10—19	Drawn
1—10	1— 5	18—22	17—22	3—11	by
2— 6	10—14	9—14	3— 8	19—24	fourth
18—23	5— 9	22—25	20—16	12—16	position.
5— 1	14—18	14—17	19—12	24—27	

In the fourth game between Beattie and Dunne, the latter, like Richmond, fell into a nicely-devised trap, and lost the game. The following is the ending:

Black—3, 5, 9, 10, 14, 24.
White—7, 22, 23, 25, 26, 30.

Black (Dunne) to play.

10—15	9—18	24—27	18—27	32—27	9—14
7— 2	2— 6	2—11	11—18	18—22	13— 9
14— 5	6— 7	27—31	27—32	5— 9	Beattie
22—14	6— 2	23—23	22—17	17—13	won.

The following shows the somewhat peculiar ending won by Jordan from Tescheleit: Black men on 1, 2, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22; white men on 11, 16, 17, 26, 28, 31, king on 8. Black (Tescheleit) to play:

2— 6	7— 3	1— 5	8—11	25—30	
11— 7	6— 9	7— 2	28—25	17—14	
22—25	3— 7	25—29	11—18	W. wins.	

The following is the end of the game in which McLay, late of Glasgow, equalized the score against Freeman, ex-champion of London: Black men on 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 15, 29; white men on 14, 18, 19, 28, 30, 31, 32. White (McLay) to play:

18—15	6— 2	23—18	14—10	32—27	11—16
13—17	22—31	28—23	18—15	15—18	26—30
31—26	2— 6	18—14	10— 6	8—11	27—23
6— 9	17—22	23—19	5— 9	17—22	30—25
15—19	19—16	16—12	6— 2	6—10	23—18
9—13	22—26	13— 9	9—13	22—26	White
10— 6	30—23	14— 5	2— 6	10—15	wins.
18—22	31—26	15—18	13—17	18—22	

The following shows the ending of the first game played between Gardner and Granger—Black men on 1, 5, kings 7, 31; white men on 9, 13, 21, king on 14. Black (Granger) to play:

7— 2	13— 9	7— 2	24—27	15—19	28—23
14—17	26—22	15—19	6—10	27—32	18—23
5—14	10—15	22—18	27—24	19—23	21—17
17—10	2— 7	19—24	10—15	32—28	Drawn
31—26	9— 5	2— 6	24—27	23—27	

The following is the ending of the nineteenth game between Tescheleit and Jordan. Black men on 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13 and 28; white men on 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26 and 29. Jordan to play:

6—10	28—32	7—11	32—27	23—26	26—23
19—15	13—18	16— 7	15—11	22—17	18—15
10—19	9—13	12—16	27—23	17—13	22—18
23—16	17—14	22—15	25—22	25—18	B. wins

The following is the ending won by Bronchial from Horsfall: Black men on 1, 3, 10, 11, 28; white men on 6, 18, 19, 31, 23; black (Horsfall) to play:

10—14	10—14	17—22	25—30	30—25
18— 9	6— 2	6— 9	31—27	14—18
1—10	14—17	22—25	3— 7	White
9— 6	2— 6	9—14	27—24	wins.

The following fine ending between Jordan and Christie in the third round and second game, "Will o' the Wisp" opening. This is the position:

Black—2, 4, 7, 12, 13, 17, 20.
White—11, 14, 23, 27, 28, 30, 31.
White (Jordan) to move.

14— 9	5— 9	17—22	20—21	24—19	17—13
7—16	22—25	25—29	29—25	23—32	23—18
9— 5	9—14	18—14	31—26	19—15	14— 9
17—22	25—29	8—11	26—22	16—19	6—10
5— 1	14—17	28—24	25—22	15— 8	9— 5
13—17	29—25	8—11	30—26	19—23	Draws.
1— 5	23—18	22—18	22—17	18—27	
17—21	4— 8	21—25	26—23	32—23	

H. CHRISTIE, ENGLAND'S CHAMPION.

LONDON, April 11.—The great championship contest is at an end, and Henry Christie, of Sunderland, is the winner. It fell to William Beattie, of Liverpool, and Christie to contest the final round. They played two very fine drawn games on Thursday. On resuming yesterday Christie again formed the Dyke, and early secured an advantage in position. This he so improved as the play went on that he forced a man from his opponent, who thereupon resigned. Their second game, in which Christie formed the single corner, was the finest example of draughts play in the tournament, and was won by the Sunderland expert after a splendid end game. A third game played in the evening having resulted in a draw, Christie won the tie with the score: Christie, 2; Beattie, 0; drawn, 3. Beattie wins second prize, Jordan third and Freeman fourth. In the minor tourney Gardner defeated both Granger and Butler, taking first prize, while Granger and Butler took second and third respectively.—*Will Gould in Woonsocket Reporter.*

A Sweeping Challenge From Reed.

CHICAGO, April 24.—James P. Reed, champion checker player of the world, has issued a challenge to the American players which they cannot afford to overlook. He will play any one of them a match in Chicago for $500 a side and pay reasonable expenses. He will also make two matches with any of them for $250 or $300 a side; the first to take place in Chicago and the second in the city in which the acceptor resides. The challenge is broad, and probably C. F. Barker, of Boston, will accept the second proposition.

CHECKER GOSSIP.

W. Gardener, of Leeds, has won the consolation prize for losers in the first round in the English tourney, Granger second and Butler third.

H. Shearer, a boy of