AN HISTORICAL INN.

It Sheltered Many a Revolutionary Hero and Old-Time Knave.

THE KANSAS BENDERS OUTDONE.

How One Evil Landlord Slaughtered Many of His Hapless Guests.

RETRIBUTION OVERTAKES ANOTHER.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

AGNEW, PA., June 26.—At this quaint little country place, a few miles from Remington station, on the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, there is now used for one of Uncle Sam's postoffices a remarkable old stone building. It has withstood all the storms and vicissitudes of the past 100 years, and has a strange and eventful history, fraught with deepest, most romantic interest. One of the few inns or taverns of colonial days now standing, it is among the oldest—if, indeed, it is not the oldest—places of public entertainment in our country. It is a square, massive, two-story structure and stands upon a mossy bank a few hundred yards from the swiftly flowing Ohio—that graceful stream which Longfellow has justly styled the "Beautiful River." Before its doors runs the old turnpike, which once formed a great connecting link between the cities of the East, the South and the West, but was long since supplanted by the railroad, whose iron arms now stretch between it and the river.

A Spook-Burdened Old House.

If those old walls, whose substantial solidity at the end of a century may put to shame the mushroom building methods of to-day, could speak, what a tale they might unfold of life and death, love and hate, jealousy and despair, mirth and murder, laughter and tears, song and story! If Longfellow's saying be true, that all houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses, then every stone, every timber in this old building might be expected, aside from the reputation it popularly enjoys of abounding in spooks of all kinds, to send forth a legion of ghosts at that 'witching hour when church yards yawn. And no commonplace, every day ghosts, either; for many of our most distinguished national heroes of the Revolution, and of later times as well—men whose names are household words upon the lips of our children—have sojourned here, as we shall see when we come to dive more deeply into the life record of this quaint old structure. Its present use as a postoffice is not inappropriate, for it would be the place par excellence for dead letters.

Wierd Tales by the Present Landlord.

For the following reminiscences of this quaint old edifice I am indebted to Mr. Charles Cheney, the present postmaster. He was born more than 80 years ago within a few rods of the spot on which it stands. His recollections are especially valuable, from the fact that he was not only identified with the old tavern in the days of stage-coaching, but subsequently during the era of railroads where, as a locomotive engineer, he drove the first locomotive ever seen west of the Alleghenies across those mountains in 1851 for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

This remarkable old building was erected just at the close of the Revolutionary War by Captain Ephraim Sholes, who had distinguished himself as a brave officer of artillery during the struggle of the colonies with the mother country. On retiring to private life, when the foe had been completely vanquished and the independence of the conquerors finally established, Captain Sholes turned his sword, not into a plowshare or a pruning hook, but into a pencil and slate wherewith to keep account of thirsty and impecunious customers.

The Origin of the Eagle Tavern.

In other words, having inherited from his father and through his wife what was a very snug little fortune for those days, he erected this stone building, called it the "Eagle Tavern," out of compliment to that noble bird which is our national emblem, and established himself in life as an innkeeper.

Hotel, or in the vernacular of that period, "tavern," signs then consisted merely of pictures. An innkeeper would display a picture of a black bear or a red lion, supplemented by no lettering whatever, and everybody knew that his establishment was to be spoken of as the Black Bear or the Red Lion Tavern, as the case might be. Many of these pictorial devices are still to be seen in the small towns of the South, where the rural echoes have never been awakened by the shrill scream of the locomotive whistle. There are "White Lambs," "Black Magpies," and countless heads of Washington, Franklin and other Revolutionary celebrities.

The Inn's First Christening.

In those days of turnpikes, horseback journeys and lumbering stage coaches, and during the epoch of long wagon trains headed "Westward Ho!" which came afterward, a picture of a game cock, a red fox or a national hero, mounted upon a pole planted by the roadside and swinging in an iron frame, was hailed with joy as an announcement of a place of rest and refreshment for man and beast.

When Ephraim Sholes first opened to the travelling public this stone tavern he intended to call it the "Black Bear," but an amusing experience he had with a tramp sign painter, which has been handed down through many generations, and is still told with great relish by the local Si Primes and Solon Shingles when they gather together of a night at the country store, caused him to abandon the idea. In response to Sholes's question what would he take to paint a sign of a black bear, the painter replied that he would portray the animal unchained for $25, but that he would require $35 to paint him chained so that he could not get away. Sholes did not think the chain would have anything to do with the permanency of the sign, and accepted the migratory artist's first proposition.

Why It Was Named the Eagle.

The picture of brain was very handsome when completed, but a heavy rain immediately after it was placed in position made the sign board as blank as Sholes' face when he called the attention of the tramp painter to the result of his work.

"Of course," said that worthy with the utmost nonchalance, "I knew the bear would disappear if he were not chained. Didn't I tell you that for $35 I would chain him so he couldn't get away?"

Sholes thought a good quality of white lead would have retained the bear better than a painted chain, so he dismissed the humorous tramp artist with something a good deal less pleasant than the price of his fruitless labor. Regarding the disappearance of the bear as an ill omen, he replaced Mr. Brain with an American eagle.

From the barroom doorway of this old inn was seen the first steamboat—built and owned by the inventor, Robert Fulton—that ever navigated Western waters. Within the four walls of that same barroom George Washington, James Madison, Thomas Jefferson, William Henry Harrison, Henry Clay and other famous soldiers and statesmen of the South and West have talked war and politics over their egg-flip—famous beverage of those days—or a mug of hard cider, not to mention stronger liquids.

Aaron Burr Was There, Too.

Here they have listened to the fiddle-playing, which was then to be heard of a winter night in the barroom of every country inn, and to the singing of such old-time melodies as "My Love She's but a Lassie Yet," and others of that ilk.

Upon that very hearth, whose stones have been bleak and cold these many years, sat Aaron Burr when carouse to Blennerhassett's Island, fired by his great scheme to found an empire of Mexico and the Southern and Western States, over which he was to reign supreme. In this very room where Postmaster Cheney is now sorting the letters so quietly, the slayer of Alexander Hamilton hinted at his purposes and sought to gain recruits for his bold filibustering expedition.

There are some dark legends connected with this old inn which cause old residents who are familiar with them to draw close together and sink their voices nearly to a whisper when they rehearse them for the hundredth time for the benefit of some curious stranger. There are tales strongly reminding one of the Bender horrors in Kansas—of a dangerous period, long after the genial Shades had been gathered to his fathers, and had been

Succeeded by an Ill-Looking Fellow

named Gargey, during which more than one traveler, believed to have money in his saddlebags, entered its portals only to add one more to the long list of mysterious disappearances. It was during that time, in October, 1820, that a drover named Job Maxby, who always traveled on horseback accompanied by a gigantic Newfoundland dog, and who subsequently settled down in this neighborhood, put up for the night at the Eagle Tavern.

While warming his unbooted legs by the barroom fire preparatory to retiring, his host's 7-year-old son exclaimed admiringly to his father as he gazed upon the stout drover's manly proportions:

"What nice fat legs for candles!"

This strange remark, together with the silencing frowns and mysterious winks which it elicited from the boy's parents, made a deep impression on the drover's mind, and he was not sorry that when shown to his room his Newfoundland dog persisted in following him, and ensconced himself under a table, whence he defied, with savage growls, all attempts to dislodge him, Bonifface being at length fain to retire and leave him master of the field.

The Dog Gives Timely Warning.

And when the landlord had gone the dog still appeared very uneasy, walking about the room sniffling at everything and whining as if he strongly mistrusted that all was not well. He seemed particularly suspicious of the bed. Whenever his master approached it he would seize his garments in his teeth and endeavor to draw him away. With a view to testing the suspicions aroused by the dog's actions, the drover seized a heavy billet of wood from the open fireplace and cast it with all his strength upon the center of the couch. Instantly the mattress disappeared from sight through a hole in the floor communicating with the cellar below, and at the same time the traveler could hear the exultant cries of the landlord and his family at the thought that they had bagged their game.

Not a moment was to be lost. Throwing open the window, Maxby saw that it was comparatively but a short distance to the ground, the stories of the old-fashioned inn being very low. Without hesitating an instant, he leaped out, followed by his faithful dog, hearing meanwhile the curses, imprecations and hurrying footsteps of the wretches who had conspired against his life and against that of how many other travelers God only knows. Reaching the stable he fortunately found it unlocked.

Both Pursued and Pursuer Escape.

Throwing himself upon the back of his horse he galloped away in the moonlight just as his would-be murderers issued from the house in pursuit; but seeing they had come too late they also devoted their energies to flight, and though Maxby rode as fast as his horse could carry him from house to house giving the alarm, yet before the people could turn out en masse the wretches had made good their escape. What finally became of them was never known, their fate being enveloped in a mystery as dense as that surrounding the end of the notorious Bender family, who perpetrated similar deeds in Kansas a few years ago.

A thorough investigation of the old inn was made, and many skulls and heaps of bones unearthed in the cellar. As there were also found facilities for the manufacture of candles on a large scale, and as Gargey had been famous for a superior quality of that article which he had been in the habit of selling to his neighbors, the significance of the above mentioned remark of his little boy, that Maxby's legs were nice and fat for candles, will be readily understood.

The Next Landlord Little Better.

After Gargey came a landlord named Widter, and soon afterward a young farmer, who was returning home on the opposite bank of the river from a visit to his sweetheart about 12 o'clock one June night, saw a boat put off from the neighborhood of the Eagle tavern rowed by a man who, when he reached the middle of the stream, lifted a large and seemingly heavy bag from the bottom of his craft and lowered it noiselessly into the water, where it immediately sank from view. That same night a wealthy Hebrew peddler, known to have a great deal of money on his person, mysteriously disappeared from Widter's, where he had taken lodging.

Some inquiry was made, but the landlord stated that the peddler had left his house before daylight in order to reach the next town at an early hour. Though it was generally believed that Widter had murdered the Hebrew, nothing could ever be proven against him. Removing to the city of Allegheny, he built there out of his ill-gotten gains a hotel that was considered magnificent at that period.

For a time he flourished like a green bay tree. Then everything went wrong. His only daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl of 17 years, went to the bad. His sons became loafers and desperadoes. All three of them served terms of imprisonment for various crimes, and one was hanged in a Southern State for stabbing a man in a drunken brawl.

The Climax of His Retribution.

Widter's fine hotel was destroyed by fire. His wife eloped with his barkeeper and was never heard of afterward. Unable to endure this accumulation of trouble he himself took to drink, soon dissipated all his property, became a shabby, shipshod drunkard, and finally died in the Allegheny county poor house, another striking illustration of the truth of the homely old adage that "Whatever comes over the devil's back is sure to pass out under his armpit."

As Postmaster Cheney and I sat together discussing these things in what was once the barroom of this interesting old hostelry, my eye rested on a quaint old Dutch clock standing in one corner. It was one of those curious old timepieces which tell not only the hours and minutes, but the phases of the sun, moon and stars, and a great many other things besides.

"You are looking at the old clock," said the postmaster, following my glance. "It has been here ever since the house was built, having been inherited by Captain Sholes, the builder, from his Dutch ancestors. All the various tenants of this old stone tavern have felt great pride in its clock and have made it a point to keep it in good repair. I had it thoroughly overhauled only the other day. There is a music box behind the dial and if you wait until the clock strikes you will here it play."

As he finished speaking the old clock struck nine, and the music box concealed within it began to play very appropriately:

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to min'!
Should auld acquaintance be forgot
And days o' auld lang syne!

FRANK H. WADE.

FUN—Bill Nye tells of his speculations in horse flesh for the benefit of the readers of THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

Want a Railroad.

The newspapers in the Little Kanawha valley are working hard to secure a railroad. A road is projected from Parkersburg to Burnsville. The people offer liberal inducements to capitalists.

Chicago Short on Mechanics.

The enormous increase in the use of iron in the construction of office building in this city has led to a great scarcity of architectural iron workers. Good mechanics are getting as high as 40 to 50 cents per hour. The recent development of this class of buildings, especially in the construction of 14 and 16 story "sky-scrapers," has opened up this new and excellent field.—Chicago Markets.

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.

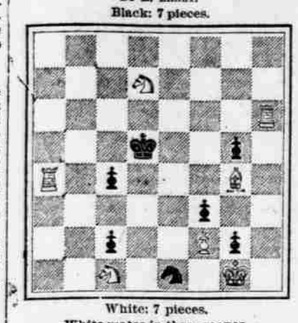
The Allegheny Chess Club meets at Dr. Miller's Hall, North avenue, every Monday evening.

PROBLEM NO. 68.

[Composed for The Dispatch.]

BY E. ERNST.

Black: 7 pieces.



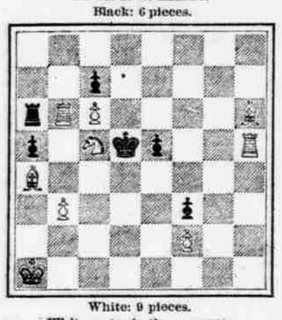
White: 7 pieces.
White mates in three moves.
For beginners.

PROBLEM NO. 69.

[Composed for The Dispatch.]

BY DR. R. W. KEENEY.

Black: 6 pieces.



White: 9 pieces.
White mates in three moves.

GAME NO. 62.

Played by both sides blindfold at St. Petersburg, February 22, 1885. Black conducting besides nine other games. Score and notes (abbreviated) from *The Chess Monthly*.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

Arnold. White.	Tschigorin. Black.	Arnold. White.	Tschigorin. Black.
1. P K 4	P K 4	14. P B 3	R K t 1
2. K K B 3	K t Q B 3	15. K t B 3	P x P
3. B B 4	K t B 3	16. K t K t 5	R x R t (a)
4. K t K t 5	P Q 4	17. B x R	Q K t 3
5. P x P	K t Q R 4	18. P Q R 4	P Q 5 ch
6. B K t 5 ch	P B 3	19. K R 1	P R 3
7. P x P	P x P	20. K t B 4	K t x K t
8. K K 2	P K R 3	21. B x K t	B K K t 5
9. K t K B 3	K K 2	22. P B 3	Q R 3
10. K t K 5	Q B 2	23. Q R 4	B K 7
11. P K B 4	B Q 3	24. R K 1	K t K t 5
12. P Q 4	Castles	25. P R 3	Q B 7
13. Castles	P B 4	26. B Q 2	

Black—Tschigorin.

White—Arnold.

26.	B B 4 (b)	28. Q K 8 ch	K R 2
27. B x P ch	R x B	29. Q x R	Q x P ch (c)
	And White resigned.		

NOTES.

(a) A sound sacrifice; black's center pawns are more than a match for the exchange. Black carries on the attack in his well-known vigorous style; every move tells.

(b) The text move prepares one of the prettiest endings we have seen for a long time.

(c). A neat little problem.

GAME NO. 63.

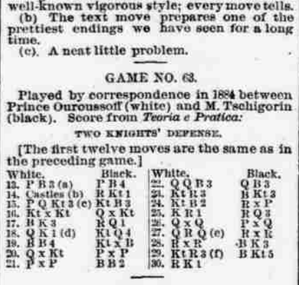
Played by correspondence in 1884 between Prince Ouroussoff (white) and M. Tschigorin (black). Score from *Peoria e Pratico*:

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE.

[The first twelve moves are the same as in the preceding game.]

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
13. P B 3 (a)	P B 4	22. Q Q B 3	Q B 3
14. Castles (b)	R K t 1	23. R t R 3	R K t 3
15. P Q K t 3 (c)	K t to Q B 3	24. R t B 2	B x P
16. K t x K t	Q x K t	25. R R 1	R Q 3
17. B K 3	R Q 1	26. Q x Q	P x Q
18. Q K 1 (d)	K t Q 4	27. Q R Q (e)	R x K
19. B B 4	K t x B	28. R x R	B K 3
20. Q x K t	P x P	29. K t R 3 (f)	B K t 5
21. P x P	B B 2	30. R K 1	

Black—Tschigorin.



White—Ouroussoff.

30.	B B 7	37. R x B	B K 5
31. R x P	R Q 1	38. R K t 4 ch	K t 2
32. P R 3	B K B 4	39. K t K t 5	P B 4
33. R K 7	B K t 6	40. R K t 3	P B 5
34. B K 2	R Q 7	41. R K t 4	P B 6
35. R K 3	B x B P	42. K t B 3	P B 4
36. R K B 3	R x B	And black wins.	

NOTES.

(a) The Handbuch, seventh edition, prefers this move to casting or to Kt to Q B 3.

(b) "Chess Openings" gives: 14 Kt to R 3, P to R 3; 15 Kt to B 2, and remarks that white has the better game. Salvioli observes that black has still a strong attack and a better reply to white's fourteenth move than P to R 3. He proposes the following line of play: 14 Kt to R 3, R Kt 1; 15 Kt to Kt 5, R x Kt; 16 B x R, R to Q 1; 17 castles, P x P; 18 P x P, B to Q B 4; 19 B to K 3, Kt Q 4; 20 P x B, K t x B; 21 Q to B 1, K t x R; 22 B x R, P to B 3; 23 B to B 4 ch, K to K to R 3, with a winning game.

(c) If 15 P to Q Kt 4, P x K t P; 16 P to B 4, P to Kt 6; 17 B to Kt 2, K R to Q 8; 18 Kt to Q 2, P x P; 19 R x P, B to Q B 4; 20 P x B, P to K 3, with a winning game.

If 15 K to R 1, Kt to B 3; 16 Q to R 4, P x P; 17 K t x K t, B to Q 2; 18 B to Kt 5, R x B; 19 Q x R, B x K t, with a winning game. Salvioli.

(d) If P x P, Kt to Q 4.

(e) If 27 Q R to K, P K B 4; 28 Kt to K 3, R to Q R 7; 29 P to Q R 4, B to K 5 with the better game.

(f) B to K 2 followed by Kt to R 3 looks better.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 61—H. Ernst: B to Kt 7. If K to R 6, Q to K 1. If K x P, Q to R 7.

Game ending No. 17: 1 R x B ch, K to R 1; 2 Kt to B 7 ch, K to K t 1; 3 Q x P ch, K x Q; 4 B to B 6 ch, K to K t 1; 5 Kt to R 6 mate. If 1 x x, P x K t; 2 Q to R 8 ch, R x Q; 3 R to B 7, R to B 1 ch; 4 R x R, any; 5 B to B 6 mate.

Game ending No. 18: 1 Q x R, K t x Q; 2 K t x K t ch, P x K t; 3 R to K 8 ch, K to K t 2; 4 Kt to K 6 or R x B mate. If 1 x x, K to R 1; 2 Q to B 8 ch, Kt to K t 1; 3 R x B mate. White can also mate in four by 1 K t x R t ch.

Game ending No. 19: 1 Q 8 Q to B 7 ch, K to R 1; 29 Q x K t ch, B x Q; 30 R to R 7 ch, K to K t 1; 31 B to Q 5 ch, K to B 1; 32 R to B 7 ch, K to K t 1; 33 R to Q 7 ch, R to; 34 B x R ch, K to B 1; 35 K t to R 7 ch, K to K t; 36 K t x B ch, K to B 1; 37 R to B 7 mate. If, as was played in the game, 31 x x, R to K 3; 32 B x R, R to B 1; 33 R to B 7 ch, K to K t 1 (best); 34 R to Q 7 ch, K to B 1; 35 Kt to R 7 ch, etc.

Elementary study from "Cyclopaedia of Card and Table Games:"

This useful position should be carefully studied. In actual play it arises when there is a passed pawn on each side, the pawns not being equi-distant from their eighth squares. As a general rule, the pawn that first becomes a queen will win by forcing the adverse king in front of his pawn, first from one side and then from the other. Every time the pawn is thus blocked by its king the adverse king approaches until finally the pawn is attacked by both king and queen, or a mating position is gained and the pawn allowed to becomes a queen.

There are a few exceptions to this general rule, one of which is that if the pawn is at rook's seventh square, supported by its king, the game is drawn unless the adverse king is within two moves of knight's third square or bishop's second square, or can be brought by discovered check within two moves of one of these squares.

In the present study black may, by what is apparently a good move, allow white to bring his king by discovered check within two squares of knight's third, 1 Q to Kt 7 ch, K to R 8 (for the purpose of compelling white to move his Q or stale mate black, who overlooks white's next move); 2 K to Kt 6, K to Kt 7; 3 K to B 5 dis. ch, K to B 7; 4 K to B 4, P to R 8 (Q); 5 Q to Q Kt 2 ch, K to B 8; 6 Q to B 1 ch, K to Kt 7; 7 Q to Q 2 ch, K to B 8; 8 Q to Q 1 ch, K to Kt 7; 9 Q to K 2 ch, K to Kt 8; 10 K to Kt 3, and mates or wins the queen. Had black played 1 x x, K to B 7, the game would have been drawn. K to R 8 will draw when white cannot play his king in front of his queen.

Correct solutions from H. Ernst, P. G. Keeny, M. O. D. and E. Stark. We omitted to state in the last issue that correct solutions of problem No. 60 and end game 28 had been received from C. S. Jacobs.

ALLEGHENY CHESS CLUB.

Mr. B. Koehler will play a number of simultaneous games at the rooms of the Allegheny Club in Dr. Miller's hall, No. 221 North avenue, on Monday, June 29, at 7:30 P. M. All players are invited to attend, whether members of the club or not

UNITED STATES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual meeting will be held at Lexington, Ky., Tuesday, August 4, 1891. There will be two tournaments, a championship open to all former prize winners and accredited representatives of State associations, and a free-for-all, open to all the members. Notice of entrance to the championship must be given to the Secretary, W. H. Ripley, 21 Thorpe block, Indianapolis, 30 days before the date of meeting. The fourth annual report has been received, but too late for notice.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

CONDUCTED BY J. R. FERGUSON.

REFERENCE BOARD.

—10:—

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.

J. O. MCCREARY—There was no game inclosed, as your note stated; I wish you would look it up. Thanks for position.

A. MILLER—Your solution received. You will hear from me soon. Please look at problem No. 62 and its solution.

JOHN CAVANAGH, Cassandra, Cambria county—Your end game will be interesting if you can show a win for white; that king on 10 can be exchanged in four of white's moves, but the black king on 29 would have the move after the exchange on the white king on 10. Please send us your play which you think will win.

JOHN BURNS, Garland, Warren county, Pa.—Your letter is very complimentary to the influence of THE DISPATCH checker column. We have handed your subscription and address to the business manager.

L. S. HEAD—Accept thanks for continued favors; and looking for a continuation of the same.

W. H. TYSON—Games to hand; greatly obliged.

PROBLEM NO. 61.

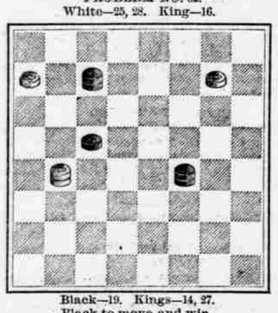
BY J. O. M'CREERY, M KEESPORT, PA.

Black—12, 22, 23, 26. Kings—18, 27, 29, 30.

White—10, 17. Kings—1, 4, 8, 11.
White to move and win.

PROBLEM NO. 62.

White—25, 28. King—16.



Black—19. Kings—14, 27.
Black to move and win.

The above problem comes out of our prize problem No. 1, at sixth move, and the following solution is part 4 to solution of said problem. We give this as an answer to a correspondent whohas worked on the 11-16 move, and cannot find how black can win. The mission of this column being to help such, we give the following play from the "New England Checker Player" to remove the difficulty:

10—23	26—31	25—22	14—17-4	9—14	10—15
16—20	20—16	19—16-3	21—14	24—19	16—12
13—29	31—26	22—18	18—9	14—10-5	Black
25—21-1	16—19-2	16—20	28—24	19—16	wins.

VARIATION 1.

28—24	26—21	6-24—19	20—27	Black
29—25	14—18	27—24	31—15	Wins.

VARIATION 2.

16-20	28-24	24-19	19-10	21-17	Black
23-28	23-18	18-15	14- 7	7-10	wins.

VARIATION 3.

19—15	15—11	11— 7	7—21	21—14	Black
27—23	23—19	22—18	14—17.7	18— 9	wins.

VARIATION 4.

27—23	28—24	23—27	24—19	18—15	B wins.

VARIATION 5.

14—18	19—16	18—15	18—12	15—11	B wins.

VARIATION 6.

21—17	17—13	13— 9	9— 6	6— 1	Black
18—15	31—26	25—23	23—19	19—28	wins.

VARIATION 7.

14— 9	19—15	15—11	18—14	9— 6	6—2
11— 8	8—12	28—24	24—20	12—16	B. wins

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 60.

By W. H. Stuart.

Black—1, 7, 8, 11, 13, 15, 16, 21.
White—3, 23, 26, 27, 30, 31, 32.
White to move and win.

23—18	7—14	14—18	23—19	6—10	26—30
15—22	16—19	27—24	5— 9	28—24	25—28
26—17	14—10	6—10	24—27	10—15	28—32
13—22	19—24	24—28	32—32	24—28	24—28
31—26	9— 6	10—15	27—23	18—14	31—27
22—31	24—28	28—24	23—28	24—24	32—32
32—28	6— 2	18—23	19—15	18—22	27—24
31—24	1— 5	24—28	28—24	24—28	35—28
28— 3	10—14	15—19	15—10	22—27	23—19
7—10	28—32	28—32	24—28	28—32	28—32
3— 7	5— 9	19—24	10— 6	27—31	19—15
11—16	32—27	32—28	9—13	32—28	W. wins

GAME NO. 113—CROSS.

By L. S. Head, Champion of Minnesota.

11—15	22—17	2— 9	28—19	17—18	17—14
23—18	19—18	17—13	3— 7	25—21	10—17
8—11	26—22	1— 6	32—25	18—23	21— 3
27—23	11—15	31—26 b	24—27	30—25	9—10 c
4— 8	17—13	11—16	32—28	23—26	Drawn.
23—19	7—11	26—22 c	7—11	25—22	
9—14	22—17	16—23	22—18 d	8—11	
18— 9	6— 9 a	24—19	14—23	22—18	
5—14	13— 6	15—24	21—17	11—16	

(a) Not as common as 2-7, but perfectly good.
(b) 30—26 is stronger here.
(c) 25—22 draws.
(d) Forcing rather a neat draw.
(e) Will some of THE DISPATCH critics show a black win after 26-22 at "c." L. S. HEAD.

GAME NO. 114—OLD FOURTEENTH.

Played in Pittsburg, at headquarters, on Decoration Day, in the team match between Mr. Ewalt, of the city team, and Mr. McCulloch, of the visitors. Notes by the draughts editor.

Mr. Ewalt's Move.

11—15	24—20	5— 9 a	32—28	11—16	13— 6
23—19	11—15	21—17 b	10—14	20—11	1—26
8—11	28—24	14—21	26—22 d	7—16	30—23
22—17	8—11	25— 5	14—17	24—20.1	7—16
4— 8	26—22	15—18	22—18	6— 9	
17—13	9—14	27—23 c	17—22	20—11	Ewalt
15—18	31—26	18—27	19—15	3— 7	won.

VARIATION I.

In another game Mr. McCulloch varied.

15—10	18—11	11— 8	24—20	20—11	Ewalt
6—15	22—26	26—31	31—26	26—19	won.

(a) A great favorite with Mr. Ewalt, and might be termed in Pittsburg, Ewalt's gambit. Mr. Garsides, of Leetonia, O., is having a hard time with Mr. R. W. Patterson by correspondence. Mr. Garsides claims a white win after 5—9, but he is finding out that black has chances to win. For the way the play stands in the correspondence game, black has a winning position, though the game is sound for either side when properly played.

(b) The late champion of England, James Smith, in *Northern Leader*, claimed that 25-22 was the strongest here, but we differ from him, and claim that the move in the text is the strongest play.

(c) 26-25 here is much stronger, and some believe it is the only move to draw. We have seen Reed take the text move without encountering any difficulties.

(d) 25-22 is generally played, and we believe it is here where white's trouble begins. We would like to have some of our critics' opinions on this. We will be glad to give space to any play that is sent to us on the above position.

GAME NO. 115.—DOUBLE CORNER.

Played at Nottingham, England, between: Black—James Hill. White—J. Hewitt.

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

(a) Though this way of taking the piece, we believe, is not given in any of the books, it is preferable to 28-19, for the draw is extremely critical for white after the last-mentioned move.

(b) This doesn't seem exactly the correct thing here, but it is not an easy matter to suggest a better move. For if 28-24, 10-15, 24-20, 16-19, 23-16, and the black position is still better.

(c) The losing move. 22-17 will doubtless draw.

(d) Solution to Problem No. 59 (in THE DISPATCH). If white jumps 23-16, black replies 18-25, kings, and very soon forces a man.

(e) If 17-14, 22-23, 19-16, 1-6, black wins.—*Times and Mercury.*

GAME NO. 116—CROSS' CHOICE.

Played by correspondence between L. Armstrong and W. W. Hilderhoff.

11—15	4— 8	10—17	7—11	16—20	15—18
23—18	29—25	21—13	21—17	30—25	27—24
8—11	26—22	9—14	25—21	12—16	20—27
18— 9	24—19	25—21	17—14	17—13	31—15
5—14	16—23	11—16	1— 5	3— 8	15—22
22—17	27— 9	32—27	22—17	25—22	15—11
8—11	6—13	15—19	13—22	8—12	Drawn.
25—22	17—14	14— 9	26—17	22—17	

(a) This forms what is known as Cross' choice. It is not often played, but a good move against those who are partial to 23-18, first move.

The World's Champion in Scotland.

The following is from Robert McCall, in Glasgow *Herald*:

In a letter dated Aidelaide, May 5, Mr. Wyllie informs us that he intended sailing next day, per the Austral, for London. In the course of his note he remarks:

"With regard to my match with Mr. Reed, it will have to go on. Mr. Hefter can have no excuse to make; it was he that wanted time, not I. The match must go on within 60 days after my arrival in America. I saw an article in the New York *World* stating that Mr. Reed's friends were going to lift their forfeit; if this be true they will find their mistake, as it was they that sent the challenge."

The Austral passed Gibraltar on Wednesday, June 10, and should reach London early in the week. It will be rather a surprise to the "Herd Laddies" to learn on his arrival that it is his stake—not Reed's—that has been declared forfeited. Thanks, however, to Mr. R. W. Patterson, of Pittsburg, the money has been made good; but Wyllie will no doubt be very chary of risking a similar confiscation.

No one can read the above item as to his match with Reed, but will realize that a storm is brewing over the heads of Reed, Hofter, Dunlap & Co., and we certainly will not shed a tear over their discomfiture. We had only published statements to base our judgment upon, and we saw from the statements of both parties that Mr. Wyllie had protected his money by keeping the dates out of the contract, and that the only thing binding the match was to take place 60 days after his arrival in America. Mr. Wyllie, in the item above, proves how correct was our position, and that he will hold Hefter to that agreement, and he also shows that it was they who wanted time, not he. Our prediction will come true that Mr. Wyllie was not one that either Dunlap or Chicago could trifle with. A friend writing to us, says:

"Mr. Wyllie presents his case better than a paid advocate could do, and he will have little trouble in showing how unjustly he has been dealt with.—[CHECKER EDITOR.

CHECKER CELEBRATION ON JULY 4.

Pittsburg, besides its other attractions on Independence Day, will have a great checker contest. Western Pennsylvania players will again try conclusions with the Twin Cities, Pittsburg and Allegheny, and they will have a few strong players from Altoona. Mr. Brown, when here, thought that three or four besides himself could come down, and Mr. Nesbit, of Tarentum, will be on hand with some of their club. And if Mr. Tyson can get here then we may look out for a celebration of no mean order. And to crown the whole, and surround it with an attraction that will equal anything in the State, James P. Reed, champion checker player of America, will give an exhibition of blindfold play in the evening against the strongest players of the visitors. It will be a great sight, and checker players who have not seen this exhibition of the marvelous powers of the American champion should visit the Home Hotel on the evening of July 4, where they will see an exhibition of blindfold skill against strong players, he playing against six or eight at one time without seeing their boards. It has to be seen to be realized and appreciated.

CHECKER GOSSIP.

Mr. Dunlap—How do you relish the impression that your editorials give at first blush as being from the Colorado *Boot Jack*. Some of our correspondents have dubbed you "Emperor," but the above is as Shakespeare says, "The unkindest cut of all."

It is wonderful to see what a state of lowness the supporters of Reed stoop to, to belittle James Wyllie, the aged champion of the world. When abuse has to be printed without a name, such as the following: "He has no conversational powers, and he disgusted many of his most earnest supporters here by his thorough meanness," such nameless communications reflect only on the publisher. If the supporters of Wyllie want to stoop to such methods of abuse, they have abundance of material.

W. H. Tyson, the Central Pennsylvania checker expert, visited the two checker headquarters of Pittsburg on Tuesday, June 23. No. 96 Seventh avenue was visited early in the afternoon, and the veteran Seeds had a lengthy sitting. In the evening he visited the Home Hotel, where he met a great many of the city players, and some of them got a little the best of the sitting, others came out even and several were defeated. Among the strong players present who did not have a sitting were Mr. Ewalt, Mr. Spurr and Mr. Patterson. His genial disposition and gentlemanly ways made him a host of warm friends in Pittsburg.

The Tarentum champion, W. S. Nesbit, lately visited Denver, Col., and made a wonderful record as a checker player by defeating all he met, and he met some strong natural players. Mr. Nesbit studies the books.

RICHES—Carpenter's letter from Mexico for THE DISPATCH to-morrow tells of mining methods and prospects there. Some legends of untold wealth.

JAMES W. GROVE, agent for Columbia bicycles. Why pay $135 for an inferior article when you can buy the best for the same price? Our wheels take the lead in easy running, quality and workmanship. Full line all the best makes for boys, misses, men and women. Get our price before you buy.

Wheeling, W. Va.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Wheeling every Sunday at rate of $1 50 the round trip. Train leaves depot at 8:30 A. M.

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OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, GIVES A SEASONABLE LECTURE ON MEDICINE.

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