

# CHAMP CLARK'S LETTER

Congressman Grosvenor  
Talked Too Much.

FATAL GIFT OF SARCAZM.

Poking Fun at the Boers May  
Prove Costly Amusement.

IN MELANCHOLY NOVEMBER DAYS.

Senator Hoar Sends Cold Chills Down  
the Spines of the Jingoism-Predicted  
Downfall of Republican Party.  
Quotes Some "Illustrations of Treason."  
Defines Powers of Congress Under  
the Constitution.

[Special Washington Letter.]  
The signs of the times indicate that  
General Charles Henry Grosvenor of  
Ohio, who is generally supposed to  
speak for the McMillan administration  
on the floor of the house, made a great  
mistake when he delivered a speech  
poking fun at the friends of the Boers.  
As a piece of sarcasm the speech was  
a rare success, but the venerable  
statesman from Athens has lived  
in vain almost to the point of the  
allotment of three score years and  
ten if he has not yet learned that  
sarcasm is a fatal gift—as fatal to  
a man as beauty is said to be to a  
woman. The Republican warblers  
rejoiced in sarcasm that day. Every-  
body enjoyed the artistic manner in  
which he performed, but subsequent  
events seem to demonstrate that the  
American woods are full of sympa-  
thizers, and the general and his chief  
are liable to regret that speech once,  
and only once, which will be as long  
as they live.

In the days to come—the melancholy  
days of November—when the Repub-  
lican chieftains are quarreling among  
themselves as to who defeated William  
McKinley for a second term, if Gen-  
eral Grosvenor does not keep his optic  
peered, his conferees will saddle the  
whole responsibility on to him. He  
will find that, like the parrot whose  
neck was twisted nearly out of joint  
by his brute master, "he talked too  
much."

Joseph Weldon Bailey has already  
won his fight for a Texas United States  
senatorship, his rival, Hon. Horace  
Chilton, having withdrawn from the  
contest. I repeat here and now delib-  
erately what I said some time ago—that  
within two years from the day that  
Bailey is sworn in as a member of the  
lower chamber of the national legisla-  
ture he will be recognized as the  
foremost debater in the senate. He is  
now headed for the field of his glory.  
God speed the lion hearted young  
statesman in the great career which is  
opening before him. Of course we re-  
gret that he leaves the house. My own  
feeling toward him is not so much ad-  
miration as deep personal affection or,  
more properly speaking, a mixture of  
the two. He is a man to trust and  
love. I am not disparaging Senator  
Chilton. He is able, capable, coura-  
geous, honest, but Bailey is my close  
personal friend. I have helped him  
fight many battles, and to men who  
fight side by side in the house there  
comes a feeling akin to that which  
courageous in arms entertain for each  
other.

Senator Hoar's Great Speech.  
Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Mas-  
sachusetts, successor to Charles Sum-  
ner, delivered a speech in the senate  
recently which must have made the  
cold chills chase each other up and  
down the spinal columns of the Philis-  
tine jingoes. Truly he laid an an-  
swered nail. He smote them hip and  
thigh. He broke them on the wheel,  
drew and quartered them, roasted  
them on red-hot coals, gibbeted them  
before high heaven, brayed them in a  
mortar, stretched them on the rack,  
whipped them at the cart's tail and  
otherwise despatched them. It was  
a most remarkable speech—re-  
markable in many ways and for many  
things—remarkable for its fire, for its  
historic learning, for its legal lore, for  
its eloquence, for its personalities and  
for its length. He was three hours in  
delivering it. If he had actually spoken  
every word he printed, it would have  
consumed five or six hours in its  
delivery. By reason of its great length  
no one paper will ever print all of it,  
and for the same reason it will not be  
generally circulated in pamphlet form,  
as that would be too expensive, for  
he remembered that congressional  
speeches are not printed free and in  
unlimited quantities, as most people  
seem to think, but are paid for in very  
hard cash by the author or by some-  
body else. This great speech by Sen-  
ator Hoar—for a great speech it is—  
beyond all cavil—will cost somewhere  
from \$20 to \$25 per thousand. But it  
is too good a campaign document for  
the Democrats to be lost. Conse-  
quently I offer no apology for making up  
the bulk of this letter of quotations  
from it—quotations which should be  
saved up and used for campaign pur-  
poses by all who read these letters.  
He draws this glowing picture of our  
position at the close of the Spanish  
war:

A Great Achievement.  
"From all over the country came the  
voice of well paid labor, dwelling in  
happy homes, full of contentment with  
the present and of hope for the future.  
Capital was seeking new investments  
on all sides. Our domestic market,  
rescued from foreign invasion, was  
our own. Foreign markets were open-  
ing. The balance of trade was on our

side. The product of American indus-  
try was carried abroad on an over-  
whelming and increasing tide."  
"We had won the glory of a great  
liberator in both hemispheres. The  
flag of Spain—emblem of tyranny and  
cruelty—had been driven from the  
western hemisphere and was soon to  
go down from her eastern possessions.  
The war had been conducted without  
the loss of a gun or the capture of an  
American soldier in battle. The glory  
of this great achievement was unlike  
any other which history has recorded.  
It was not that we had beaten Spain.  
It was not that 75,000,000 people had  
conquered 15,000,000, not that the  
spirit of the nineteenth century had  
been too much for the spirit of the fif-  
teenth century, not that the young  
athlete had felled to the ground a de-  
crepit old man of 90. It was not that  
the American mechanic and engineer  
in the machine shop could make better  
ships or better guns or that the Amer-  
ican soldier or sailor had displayed the  
same quality in battle that he had  
shown on every field—at Bunker Hill,  
at Yorktown, at Landy's Lane, at New  
Orleans, at Buena Vista, at Gettysburg.  
In every sea fight on Lake Erie or on  
the Atlantic. Nobody doubted the skill  
of the American general, the gallantry  
of the American admiral or the cour-  
age of the American soldier or sailor.  
The glory of the war and of the victory  
was that it was a war and a victory in  
the interest of liberty. The American  
flag had appeared as a liberator in  
both hemispheres. When it floated  
over Havana or Santiago or Manila,  
there were written on its folds, where  
all nations could read them, the pledge  
of the resolution of congress and the  
declaration of the president. Every  
true American thanked God that he  
had lived to behold that day."

Ominous Prediction.  
In these mournful words he predicts  
and deprecates the death of the Repub-  
lican party:  
"I believe, Mr. President, not only  
that perseverance in this policy will be  
the abandonment of the principles upon  
which our government is founded, that  
it will change our republic into an em-  
pire, that our methods of legisla-  
tion, of diplomacy, of administration,  
must hereafter be those which belong  
to empires and not those which belong  
to republics, but I believe persistence  
in this attempt will result in the defeat  
and overthrow of the Republican par-  
ty. That defeat may not come this  
year or next year. I pray God it may  
never come. I well remember when  
the old Whig party, in the flush of de-  
lirium and anticipated triumph, gave  
up the great doctrines which it had so  
often avowed and undertook to aban-  
don the great territory between the  
Mississippi and the Pacific to its fate.  
It held its convention at Philadelphia.  
It selected as its candidate a great mili-  
tary chieftain. Amid the tempest and  
delirium a quiet delegate from my own  
state arose and declared to the conven-  
tion that the Whig party was dead. It  
seemed that a more audacious, a more  
foolish, a more astounding utterance  
never fell upon human ears. And what  
was the result? The party carried the  
country and elected its president. But  
within less than four years thereafter  
Daniel Webster, as he lay dying at  
Marshfield, said, 'The Whig party as a  
political organization is gone, and it is  
well.' Let no such fate attend the Re-  
publican party. In my judgment, if  
not now, it will retrace its steps in  
time."

The two concluding sentences of that  
paragraph are pitiable when we con-  
sider who uttered them. Senator Hoar  
is an old man. He helped create the  
Republican party, which, he fondly  
hoped, was immortal, but he sees its  
fate. Yet the affections of his heart  
cling to it, and despite the evidence of  
his own senses he exclaims, "In my  
judgment, if not now, it will retrace its  
steps in time." Vain hope! The Repub-  
lican party, like Ephraim of old, is  
joined to its idol, which is the almighty  
dollar. All the eloquence, all the learn-  
ing, all the pathos, all the courage, all  
the patriots of a dozen men like Sen-  
ator Hoar, cannot check it in its mad  
career. It is doomed!

Illustrations of Treason.  
Speaking of Edward Everett's splen-  
did prophecy—that a time would come  
when Washington's birthday would be  
celebrated even in the orient—Senator  
Hoar exclaimed:  
"The time which the orator predicted  
came. In that eastern archipelago, no  
longer the home of barbarism, a people  
had achieved their independence and  
thrown off the yoke of centuries. They  
were longing for civilization, education  
and liberty. To the millions, with  
which that land is swarming, in the  
dawning of a new light the name of  
Washington has become familiar. But,  
alas, the people are citing his example  
to protect their own liberties against  
his countrymen. They are nearly  
threefold in number the people to  
whom his farewell address was deliv-  
ered. Pray to God that that revered  
and beautiful character, our shield so  
often against intemperance folly and un-  
hallowed ambition, may be theirs  
also."

As to traitors the venerable senator  
delivered himself of these sizzling sen-  
tences:  
"If to think as I do in regard to the  
interpretation of the constitution; in  
regard to the mandates of the moral  
law or the law of nations, to which all  
men and all nations must render obe-  
dience; in regard to the policies which  
are wisest for the conduct of the state,  
or in regard to those facts of recent  
history in the light of which we have  
acted or are to act hereafter, be trea-  
son, then Washington was a traitor;  
then Jefferson was a traitor; then  
Jackson was a traitor; then Franklin  
was a traitor; then Sumner was a  
traitor; then Lincoln was a traitor;  
then Webster was a traitor; then Clay  
was a traitor; then Corwin was a  
traitor; then Kent was a traitor; then  
Seward was a traitor; then McKinley,  
within two years, was a traitor; then

the supreme court of the United States  
has been in the past a nest and hotbed  
of treason; then the people of the Unit-  
ed States, for more than a century,  
have been traitors to their own flag  
and their own constitution."  
"We are presented with an issue that  
can be clearly and sharply stated as a  
question of constitutional power, a  
question of international law, a ques-  
tion of justice and righteousness or a  
question of public expediency. This  
can be stated clearly and sharply in  
the abstract, and it can be put clearly  
and sharply by an illustration growing  
out of existing facts."

He then proceeds to roast the ribs of  
the jingoes in this artistic fashion:  
"I hold that this acquisition, holding  
and governing can be only a means for  
a constitutional end—the creation of  
new states or some other of the con-  
stitutional purposes to which I have  
alluded. And I maintain that you  
can no more hold and govern territory  
than you can hold and manage cannon  
or fleets for any other than a constitu-  
tional end, and I maintain that the  
holding in subjection an alien people,  
governing them against their will for  
any fancied advantage to them, is  
not only not an end provided for by the  
constitution, but is an end prohibited  
therein."  
Congress and the Constitution.  
"The constitution of the United  
States sets forth certain specific ob-  
jects and confers certain specific pow-  
ers upon the government it creates.  
All powers necessary or reasonably  
convenient to accomplishing these spe-  
cific objects and exercising these spe-  
cific powers are granted by implication.  
In my judgment, the constitu-  
tion should be liberally construed in  
determining the extent of such powers.  
In that I agree with Webster and Ham-  
ilton and Lincoln and Washington and  
Marshall and not with Calhoun or the  
Democrats of the time of the war of  
the rebellion and since. But the most  
liberal statesman or jurist never went  
further than the rule I have stated in  
claiming constitutional powers for our  
government. The constitution says  
that congress may make rules and regu-  
lations for the government of the ter-  
ritory and other property of the United  
States. That implies that we may  
acquire and regulate territory as we  
may acquire and use other property,  
such as our ships of war, our cannon  
or forts or arsenals. But territory,  
like other property, can only be ac-  
quired for constitutional purposes and  
cannot be acquired and governed for un-  
constitutional purposes. Now, one con-  
stitutional purpose is to admit new  
states to the Union. That is one of  
the objects for which the constitution  
was framed. So we may acquire and  
hold and govern territory with that  
object in view. But governing sub-  
ject peoples and holding them for that  
purpose is not a constitutional end.  
On the contrary, it is an end which  
the generation which framed the con-  
stitution and the Declaration of Inde-  
pendence declared was unrighteous  
and abhorrent. So, in my opinion, we  
have no constitutional power to ac-  
quire territory for the purpose of hold-  
ing it in subjugation, in a state of  
vassalage or serfdom, against the will  
of its people."

Can't Buy Allegiance.  
"In the present case we have not, I  
repeat, bought any property. We have  
undertaken to buy mere sovereignty.  
There were no public lands in the Phi-  
lippine Islands, the property of Spain,  
which we have bought and paid for.  
The mountains of iron and the nug-  
gets of gold and the hemp bearing  
fields—do you purpose to strip the own-  
ers of their rightful title? We have  
undertaken to buy allegiance, pure and  
simple. And allegiance is just what  
the law of nations declares you cannot  
buy. The power of congress to dis-  
pose of the territory or other property  
of the United States, invoked in this  
debate, as the foundation of your con-  
stitutional right, may carry with it in  
a proper case a right to the allegiance  
of the occupant of the soil we own.  
But we have not bought any property  
there. The mountains of iron, the nug-  
gets of gold, the hemp bearing fields,  
the tobacco and sugar and coffee, are  
not ours unless, holding first that we  
can buy of Spain an allegiance which  
this people have shaken off, which  
Spain could not deliver, which does  
not exist in justice or in right, we can  
then go on and say that the constitu-  
tion of the United States does not ap-  
ply to territory and that we will  
proceed to take the private property of  
this people for public use without their  
consent."

"Whether the inestimable and imper-  
ishable principles of human liberty  
are to be trampled down by the Amer-  
ican republic, and whether its great  
bulwark and fortress, the American  
constitution, impregnable from with-  
out, is to be betrayed from within, is  
our question now."  
"Will any gentleman affirm that the  
framers of the constitution or the peo-  
ple who adopted it considered as an  
object and end of their government of  
limited powers which the Declaration  
of Independence had declared beyond  
the just powers of any government  
and contrary to natural right? Alexan-  
der Hamilton says the Declaration of  
Independence is the fundamental con-  
stitution of every state."

"I have been unable to find a single  
reputable authority more than 12  
months old for the power now claimed  
for congress to govern dependent na-  
tions or territories not expected to be-  
come states. The contrary, until this  
war broke out, has been taken as too  
clear for reasonable question. I con-  
tent myself with a few authorities.  
Among them are Daniel Webster, Wil-  
liam H. Seward, the supreme court of  
the United States, James Madison."

Champ Clark

To Cure a Cold in One Day  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tab-  
lets. All druggists refund the money if  
it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature  
is on each box. 25c.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is  
responsible for the exceptionally low rates  
for summer excursions to Colorado and  
the Rocky Mountains. The rate which  
they have announced is one fare plus \$2  
for the round trip. The Rock Island  
beginning to make itself felt in the field  
of railroad business in this part of Ne-  
braska. Mr. Sebastian has taken an  
early and very commendable stand in  
making the low rate for summer excu-  
sions to the mountains. Mr. Barnes, city  
passenger agent, is pushing the sale of  
tickets at the low rate and the people  
will not be slow to show their apprecia-  
tion.

Magnetic Healing Pays  
The Kimmel Institute of Magnetic  
Healing at 318 So. 12th St., is having well  
merited success. Diseases of eyes, ears,  
bronchial tubes, heart, lungs, liver,  
stomach, kidneys, bladder, urethra,  
spinal and nervous troubles, yield read-  
ily to the treatment; while the Doctor's  
reputation as a teacher and the hearty  
endorsement of his instructions, with  
his offer to start all his graduates in a  
lucrative business, is bringing new stu-  
dents every Monday. Teaching and  
healing by mail a specialty. Call or  
address  
J. W. KIMMEL,  
Lincoln, Neb.  
318 South 12th St. 1516 O St.

Nebraska Insurance Report  
The annual report of the insurance  
commissioner is now ready for distribu-  
tion and for all the heavy losses by fire  
the report shows a large gain for the Old  
Line Companies. After deducting the  
amount paid for losses it leaves a net  
gain of premiums over all losses amount-  
ing to \$741,081.00 and still to hear the  
Old Line agent talk his company is pay-  
ing out more money than received. But  
the above figures show just who is money  
out. Certainly the ones who are paying  
these enormous premiums to swell the  
income of the Old Line companies are  
not benefiting themselves any by the  
enormous profits these companies are  
making on their money. There is how-  
ever, one gratifying thing in the report.  
That is mutual companies operated at  
home keeping every dollar at home have  
made another great gain in the amount  
of insurance in force as compared with  
the report of 1898. All mutuals showed  
amount of insurance in force January  
1st 1899 amounting to \$65,000,000, while  
on January 1st 1900 they show a trifle  
over \$80,000,000 in force. This is cer-  
tainly a good showing. The cry that  
comes forth from Old Lines that Mutuals  
cannot pay heavy losses has also  
been proven false. The largest amount of  
loss paid by any one company in the  
state was paid by a Mutual only organ-  
ized January 14th 1899, only one year  
old. The largest amount paid by any  
Old Line company was \$56,909, out of  
an income of \$124,915.00, while the  
United Mutual Life Insurance associa-  
tion organized January 4, 1899 paid  
losses amounting to \$82,974.00 and on  
April 18th paid an additional sum of \$6,  
707 making a total of \$89,741 out of an  
income of \$85,376 which shows that a Mu-  
tual with an income of \$23,045 less than  
the largest Old Line has paid \$12,882  
more losses than the Old Lines. The  
above figures are absolute proof that a  
well managed Mutual can pay and does  
pay a larger percentage of money col-  
lected from its members than any Old  
Line company.

Hail Insurance as Compared With Other  
Classes of Insurance on Farm  
Property  
The United Mutual Hail Insurance  
association with \$3,066,924 at risk suf-  
fered losses amounting to \$76,930, while  
the largest Old Line Mutual of state with  
\$3,117,808 covering fire, lightning,  
cyclone, windstorms and also covering  
loss to live stock by fire, lightning and  
cyclone, suffered loss of only \$38,374,  
being only one-half the loss on combined  
insurance on all other kinds of farm  
property, with eleven times the amount  
of risk. The Old Line has paid \$12,882  
more losses than the Old Lines. The  
above figures are absolute proof that a  
well managed Mutual can pay and does  
pay a larger percentage of money col-  
lected from its members than any Old  
Line company.

She Was Too Fat  
Ada St. Clair, the actress played lead-  
ing lady parts from 1880 to 1896, when  
she became so stout that she had to leave  
the stage.  
She tried many medical remedies and  
postrums without avail. The more anti-  
fat remedies she swallowed the fatter  
she became, and in July, 1896, she  
weighed 205 pounds.  
One day she found a perfect cure, and  
in two months thereafter she appeared  
in a high class young girl part, weighing  
just 128 pounds, and her reaction in  
flesh was without the least injury to her  
health or purse.  
What she did, how she did it, and  
what she used, and how the same treat-  
ment has cured many men and women  
since, Mrs. Lafarge will tell you, con-  
fidently, in a letter, for the small fee of  
one dollar. There is no other charge  
hereafter. You can buy what she pre-  
scribes from your own druggist. The  
cure depends more on what you do and  
how you do it. No violent exercise, no  
starvation diet, or anything of that sort.  
You can follow instructions unknown to  
your friends, and during a month you  
will get rid of from one to two pounds of  
useless fat every day. If you think such  
a result worth One Dollar to you, send  
that amount (in a \$1 bill or stamps.)  
Address Mrs. Louise Lafarge, Station  
128, 128th St., New York. If you  
E. Duffy Building, New York. If you  
find this treatment not based on com-  
mon sense, and find it doesn't work she  
will send you your \$1 back. If you  
question the value of this treatment, ask  
any proprietor of a first-class newspaper.  
They all know Mrs. Lafarge and what  
she has done.

Special Excursions to Colorado and Utah  
via the Chicago, Rock Island &  
Pacific Railway  
June 21, July 10 and 18 and August 2.  
Good returning until October 31, 1900.  
Denver and return, \$18.25; Colorado  
Springs and return, \$18.25; Pueblo and  
return, \$18.25; Salt Lake City and Og-  
den and return, \$22.00. For further in-  
formation, apply to  
E. W. THOMPSON, A. G. P. A., Topeka,  
or F. H. BARNES, C. P. A., Lincoln, Neb.  
Sharpies Cream Separators—Profit-  
able dairying.

# HARDY FURNITURE CO.



\$3.50 A fine Rocker—solid Oak—  
leather seat. This Rocker  
is large size and will surely  
please you.

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MAIL ORDERS  
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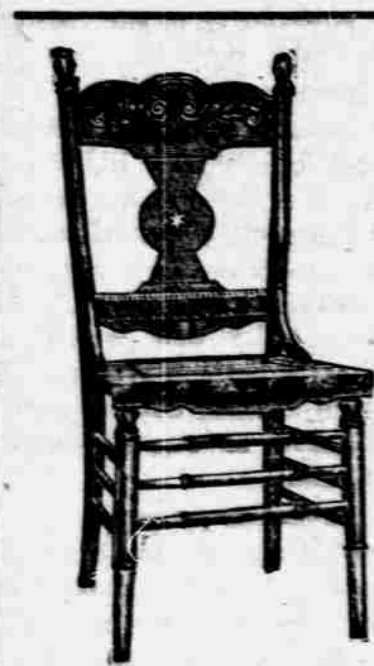


\$3.25 One of our newstyle  
Oak Rockers. It is  
well made and has  
leather seat.

OUR NEW SPRING CATALOGUE  
IS READY. SEND FOR IT.....

# CARPETS....

WE ALSO HAVE THE BEST LINE OF INGRAIN CARPETS IN THE  
CITY. TEN NEW PATTERNS JUST RECEIVED.



\$1.25 is our price on  
this solid oak,  
brass arm, cane  
seat Rocker.

WE WOULD LIKE TO SHOW  
YOU OUR LINE OF STEEL  
RANGES, AS IT IS VERY  
COMPLETE AND WILL IN-  
TEREST YOU \* \* \* \* \*



ONLY \$29.50

SPECIAL PRICES ON ALL STOVES FOR THIS MONTH.

# CHESS

(Address all communications intended  
for this department to the Chess Editor  
Independent, 328 Garfield street, Lin-  
coln, Nebraska.)  
George E. Lundberg, Bloomfield,  
Neb., desires to join the Nebraska  
Chess Association.  
The names of Mr. James D. Seguin,  
New Orleans, La., referee in the Miss-  
issippi-Nebraska match, and W. W.  
Gibson, Wm. Keeney, Kansas, with  
whom arrangements were made for the  
Kansas-Nebraska match, have been  
proposed for honorary membership in  
the Nebraska Chess Association.  
C. B. Swim of St. Edwards has ac-  
cepted the offer of Rev. J. A. Younkins,  
Natrona, Pa., and is upholding the  
reputation of Nebraska in an Evans'   
gambit.  
W. B. Wyckoff, York, Neb., solved  
problems Nos. 9 and 11. In his solu-  
tion of No. 6 he gives Q-KB ch, Q-Q  
stalemate. But suppose Black sees the  
stalemate and plays thus:  
1. Q-Kt ch K-Kt 7  
2. Q-Kt ch K-B 6  
3. Q-B 2 ch K-Q 5  
4. Q-Q 3 ch K-R 4  
5. Q-B 5 ch, not at K 4, because if KxQ  
there is no stalemate.  
6. Q-Q 5 ch K moves  
7. QxR Not QxQ, for that would also stale-  
mate.  
8. Q-Kt 4 Q-R 5 ch and mates  
in two moves.  
There are only two ways of forcing  
stalemate in two moves: Q-B 2 ch, fol-  
lowed by Q-R 2 ch, or vice versa.  
Members of the Nebraska Chess As-  
sociation are requested to write the  
secretary giving their views as to the  
desirability of starting another state  
tournament by correspondence in the  
near future. Also if they desire a sum-  
mer tournament over-the-board.

GAME STUDIES No. 5.  
Some time ago the Chess Editor  
asked President Nelson Hald, of the  
Nebraska Chess Association, to con-  
tribute a paper on the Ruy Lopez open-  
ing. Mr. Hald in reply says: "In the  
study of the Ruy Lopez I have chosen  
the Barnes Defense, 3...P-KKt 3, which  
it seems to me deserves more notice  
than it gets." The opening  
moves as given by Mr. Hald are as  
follows:  
1. P-K 4 P-K 4  
2. Kt-KB 3 Kt-KB 3  
3. B-Kt 5 P-KKt 3  
4. P-Q 4 P-Q 4

# \$500 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any  
case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick  
Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or  
Costiveness we cannot cure with Liver  
Pills, the Up-To-Date Little Liver Pill,  
which they are purely Vegetable,  
and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c  
boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes con-  
tain 40 pills, 5c boxes contain 15 pills.  
Beware of substitutions and imitations.  
Sent by mail. Stamps taken. NER-  
VITA MEDICAL CO., Cor. Clinton and  
Jackson Sts., Chicago, Ill. Sold by  
Harley Drug Co., Cor. 11th and O Sts.,  
Lincoln, Neb.

5. KtXP B-Kt 2  
6. Kt-QB 3 Kt-B 3  
7. Kt-QB 3 Castles  
8. Castles Kt-K 2  
Even game. In a game between  
Lasker and Pillsbury at the Hastings  
tournament, Lasker played 6. KtXP.  
Pillsbury lost the game, but not  
through any fault in the opening  
move, which Hoffer, in Chess Monthly  
for September, 1895, says were perfect.  
White has choice of two other strong  
moves:  
4. Castles B-Kt 2  
5. P-B 3 QxK-K 2  
6. P-Q 4 PXP  
7. PXP P-QB 3  
8. B-R 4 Kt-B 3  
9. P-K 5 KKt-Q 4  
10. Kt-B 3 Kt-Kt 3  
11. B-Kt 3 P-Q 4  
With an even game. Or  
4. P-B 3 B-Kt 2  
5. P-Q 4 PXP  
6. PXP QKt-K 2  
7. Castles Kt-KB 3  
8. Kt-B 3 Castles  
And Black's game is safe, though  
slightly cramped.

Regarding the best defense to the  
Ruy Lopez, the Chess Editor favors  
the Berlin, but acknowledges that a  
study of other defenses is to be com-  
mended. Freeborough says: "A num-  
ber of tentative, or counter-attacking  
moves, have been introduced into the  
defense, such as 3...P-KKt 3, P-KB 4,  
Kt-Q 5, QKt-K 2, etc., all of which have  
special points which tend to cloud the  
issue. They have the disadvantage of  
making the defense more difficult  
against strong play, and it has not yet  
been shown that they get rid of the at-  
tack any sooner, or any more effec-  
tually than 3...Kt-B 3. Mr. Steinitz  
has recently advocated 3...P-Q 3  
which transposes the opening into a  
variation of the Philidor Defense."

# SOLUTIONS.

The end-game which appeared April  
5 seemingly was too difficult for many  
of our solvers. N. G. Griffin, St. Ed-  
wards, B. B. Lee, Grand Island, and  
Rev. J. A. Younkins, Natrona, Penn-  
sylvania, each sent in analysis which  
showed considerable study of the po-  
sition. By a transportation of White for  
Black, and vice versa, this will be  
found to agree with the "Brilliant  
Play" given in Literary Digest of  
March 3. We repeat the position in  
Forsyth notation: Kt. plr4p. plPiq2.  
lP4pl. lQKtB3. P4P2P. 2P2PPI. 3RIK2.  
White to play and win.  
The digest gives mate in seven  
moves as follows:  
1. QXB Q-B  
2. Q-Kt 7! Q-B  
3. QxR! QxQ  
4. R-Q 8 ch QxR  
5. P-B 7 ch B-Q 4  
6. BxB ch QxB  
7. P Queens, mate, or  
8. PxQ (Q) ch K-Kt 2  
9. BxB mate

Mr. Rice suggests that Black play  
1...Kt-Q 3, allowing White to cap-  
ture Q, B, and Kt in succession while  
Black is pushing his QRP to make a  
way out for his N; mate comes in 9  
moves. The Chess Editor believes that  
Black may safely give up the captured  
B and play 1...Kt-K 1, and suggest  
that each solver play him a game by  
correspondence to test the matter.  
Take the position given above: White's  
best move is QxB. The Chess Editor  
will play Black and reply 1...Kt-K 4.  
From this point let each solver send  
his second move, and the one who  
mates Black in the least number of  
moves shall have the prize. For con-  
venience call it End-Game No. 12.  
MISSISSIPPI-NEBRASKA MATCH.  
Considerable interest is being mani-  
fested by the chess knights of the  
sunny southland in the Mississippi-Ne-  
braska correspondence chess match.  
The New Orleans Times-Democrat at  
the 8th inst. copied from the Brook-  
haven (Miss.) Times a list of the play-  
ers engaged on each side and a broad  
summary of the rules governing the  
match. We quote the latter:  
"Each Nebraska player shall play  
one game with his Mississippi adver-  
sary. Drawn games shall count one-  
half to each player. The time limit  
between receiving moves and posting  
replies shall not exceed seventy-two  
hours. The rules of the American  
Chess Congress to govern (being the  
same as rules in the Nebraska Chess  
Association). Either player shall be  
entitled to a vacation of one month in  
each year, taken consecutively or a  
week at a time. The referee (Mr.  
James D. Seguin, box 130, New Or-  
leans, La.) shall decide all disputes  
arising, being governed by the above  
rules as far as practicable."  
Three additional games have been  
started recently, the players being:  
Board No. 17. Dr. A. E. Bartoo, Ar-  
cadia, Nebraska vs. J. T. Dameron,  
Madison Station, Mississippi.  
Board No. 18. B. L. Reece, Yazoo  
City, Miss. vs. C. O. Rettenmayer, Ar-  
cadia, Neb.  
Board No. 19. G. A. Damon, 1618  
Hernsey St., Omaha, Neb. vs. Col. R. V.  
Boothe, Vicksburg, Miss.  
One more board will likely be added,  
and the match will then be under full  
headway. The openings thus far re-  
ported are as follows:  
1. Rasmusson vs. Whitfield, Center  
Counter Gambit.  
2. McGrath vs. Tyson, Ruy Lopez.  
3. Hartzell vs. Smith, Ruy Lopez.  
4. De France vs. Hooker, Petroff's De-  
fense.  
5. Kinniburgh vs. Deupree, Scotch  
Gambit.  
6. Clark vs. J. J. McGrath, Ruy Lopez.  
7. Sedgwick and Wyckoff vs. Moodie  
and colleague, French Defense.  
8. Helm and colleagues vs. Swim and  
colleagues, Giuoco Piano.  
Nebraska players whose openings  
have not been announced above will  
kindly report to the secretary as soon  
as convenient.

# COMPOSITE GAME.

Only two moves were made the past  
week.

10. Griffin, KtXP Wyckoff, Castles  
Black has succeeded in casting with  
safety, has an open KB file and prom-  
ises to give stubborn resistance to  
White's onslaughts.

ROBLEM No. 15.  
(Forsyth notation.) B kt 2 kt 1 Kt  
b. 1 Kt p 2 R 2. 2 k 2 p 1 p. K 2 p 3 r.  
1 p 6. 5 Q 2. p 4 B 1 p. r 2 R 4. White  
to play and mate in two moves. So-  
lution and names of solvers in three  
weeks. Problem by P. F. Blake in  
Times-Democrat, New Orleans.

correspondence to test the matter.  
Take the position given above: White's  
best move is QxB. The Chess Editor  
will play Black and reply 1...Kt-K 4.  
From this point let each solver send  
his second move, and the one who  
mates Black in the least number of  
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