CHESS

(Address all communications intended for this department to the Chess Editor Independent, 1806 South 25th street, Lincoln, Nebraska.

March 14, 1901.

PROBLEM NO. 48.

One of those polished three-ers that Mr. A. H. Robbins of St. Louis takes delight in springing on his friends. Composed for The Independent—but not copyrighted. White mates in three moves.

BLACK.

WHITE.

16. 2 P 1 p 1 p 1. 2 K 1 k 1 P 1. 2 s S b 2 p. 3 B 1 R 1 P. 3 P 4. 2 B 5.

SOLUTIONS AND SOLVERS.

Mr. E. W. Allen, Boston, Mass., found still another key-move to Spencer's problem (No. 41) BxR P. This makes a total of seven key-moves, six of which Mr. Allen discovered. (18). Mr. Allen is also credited 48 points for solution to No. 40, Dr. Dalton's.

Mr. F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass., claims no mate in three for No. 40. This costs him (0.3). Try B—Kt 7. He, however, wins 18 for finding six keys to 41.

Problem No. 42, by Barry: 5 s 2. p 4 K 2. P p R 3 p 1. 2 S 1 P p R 1. 3 k 3 P. 2 S 1 P 1 p. 2 P 4. 7 B. White mates in three by Kt—Kt 2. Four second moves. 12 points.

Solved by C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va. (12); F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass. (12); H. S. Very, Newton, Mass. (12); C. B. Dyar, Newton, Mass. (12); E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Ont. (12); Rev. J. A. Younkins, Oakmont, Pa. (12).

Herbert J. Millington, Lawrence, Mass., is credited 3 points for solution to No. 41.

Problem No. 43, by Spencer: B 7. 4 Q 1 s 1. 4 p 2 p. 4 K 2 P 3 p 1 R 1 K. 2 R 4. 7 B. 3 b 1 s 2. W ..e to sulmate in three. The author's solution contemplated R—K R 3 as key-move, but if black reply Kt—K 6 or Kt—Q 7 white cannot compel black to mate in three. H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass., C. R. Oldham and E. E. Armstrong were the only ones to discover the flaw; while H. S. Very, C. B. Dyar and Dr. H. Sleeper, Meriden, N. H., found the key-move and part of the mates only. Guess we'll be easy on you this time. The first three get 6 each and the last three 3 each. No docking! As a curative, Mr. Barry suggests placing the black knight at K R 8 with a black pawn on K B 7. "The idea is a clever one," he says.

SOLVERS' SCORES.

	Old score.	Jan. 31.	Total.
C. R. Oldham*	89	12	101
E. W. Allen	0	66	66
E. E. Armstrong	50	12	62
C. B. Dyar	36	12	48
F. Gamage	21	30.3	48
Rev. Younkins	10	12	22
H. S. Very	0	12	12
H. J. Millington	5	3	8

*This is the third time Mr. Oldham has won a prize. The new score now stands:

	Old score.	Feb. 7.	Total.
E. E. Armstrong	62	6	68
C. B. Dyar	48	3	51
H. S. Very	12	3	15
H. W. Barry	0	6	6
C. R. Oldham	60		6
Dr. Sleeper	0.3	3	0

GAME STUDY.

The study of games played by masters is a good way to learn how to mak good moves; but occasionally an amateur might learn considerable by studying games played by amateurs. It is something to know just how to take advantage of your opponent's weak move. Masters' play is often too deep for the average amateur to really see the force of certain moves. We give a game from the Mississippi-Nebraska match, a Giuoco Piano conducted and won for Mississippi by Mr. Thomas Helm, Rev. C. A. Oliver and Captain Frank Johnston, all of Jackson, and defended by Messrs. C. B. Swim, N. G. Griffin and W. S. Swim of St. Edward in behalf of Nebraska.

GIUOCO PIANO.

1. P—K 4, P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3.
3. B—B 4, B—B 4.
4. O—O, Kt—B 3.
5. P—Q 3, P—Q 3.
6. P—K R 3, P—K R 3.
7. P—B 3, B—K 3.
8. B—K 3, BxK B.
9. BxB, B—K 3.
10. B—K 3, Q—Q 2.
11. Kt—K R 2, Kt—K 2.
12. P—K B 4, PxP.
13. BxP, O—O—O.
14. Kt—Q 2, P—Q 4.
15. P—K 5, Kt—R 2.
16. P—Q R 4 Kt—K B 4.
17. Kt—Q Kt 4, P—Q 5.
18. Kt—B 5, Q—Q 4.
19. KtxB, PxKt.
20. P—B 4, Q—Q B 4.
21. P—Q Kt 4, QxKt P.
22. Q—K B 3, Q—K 2.
23. K R—Q Kt, P—B 3.
24. R—Kt 3, Q—B 4.
25. Q R—Kt, R—Q 2.
26. Q—K 2, R—K B sq.
27. B—Q B 1, K R—K B 2.
28. B—R 3, Q—R 4.
29. B—Kt 4, Q—Q sq.
30. B—Q 2, Kt—Kt 4.
31. Q—Kt 4, Kt—K 6.
32. Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 4
33. Q—K 1, Kt—K 6.
34. BxKt, PxB.
35. QxP, Q—R 4.
36. P—R 4, Kt—R 2.
37. R—Kt 4, Kt—B 1.
38. Kt—B 3, Kt—Kt 3.
39. P—Q 4, Kt—K 2.
40. Q—K 4, P—Q Kt 3.
41. Kt—Q 2, P—B 4?
42. Q—R 8 ch, K—B 2.
43. R—Kt 5, QxKt.

The mate is fine.

44. RxB P ch. PxR, best.
45. R—Kt 7 ch, K—B 3 must.
46. R—Kt 8 dis. ch, R in.
47. QxR mate. Or
46. ....., K—B 2.
47. Q—Kt 7 mate.

PROBLEMS OF THE WEEK.

(The J-E-S plan of getting mavericks the other fellow branded while our boys were asleep.)

From Checkmate, Prescott, Ont., a three-mover by Otto Wurzburg: 8. 4 B 3. 1 S 2 p p b 1. 8. 4 k 3. 2 Q 3 K 1. 16.

From American Chess World, 262 East 122nd st., New York, a two-mover by our neighbor, Charles S. Jacobs, Des Moines: 2 s 5. 5 R 2. 2 p 4 S. 2 S 1 k 2 s. R 3 P 2 P. 7 b. 3 Q 2 p 1. b 5 K 1.

(Pillsbury is here this week, and our boys let the branding irons cool off.)

THAT THREE-ER.

Solvers and problematists see through different glasses. It is a hard matter to dig up a problem that Mr. C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va., won't solve in short order, and he generally sees every possible way of mating. He reports ten key-moves: Kt—B 6 ch, Kt—B 7, B—Kt 2 ch, B—Q 6, R—Kt 3, B—B, R—Kt 5, K—B 2, K—K 2 and K—Q 2; and the offender himself had figured on P—R 6. Eleven key-moves. Not so worse. Mr. Oldham's cure is to remove both Kts, the K B and the P at Kt 3, leaving this position: 16. 6 R 1. 3 p 3 P. 3 k 4. B 2 P 4. 6 p 1. 4 K 3. This cuts out all the original plan, but makes the problem sound.

Mr. H. W. Barry, Boston, is a maker of good problems, but too busy to dig after many "cooks." He finds one—and that settles that problem. But he has a knack of manipulating the material on hand and retaining the idea. He suggests this: "A hint only." 8. 6 p B. 1 S 4 R 1. 3 P 4. 3 k 4. B 2 P 4. 1 S 4 P 1. 4 K 3. Or this: 7 B. 1 S 4 R P. 3 P 4. 3 k 4. B 2 P 4. 1 S 4 P 1. 4 P 3. 5 K 2. Let our solvers try these. Call them the "cooking school problems."

NOTES.

Mr. J. M. Crosby, Fremont, reports that he has reached 13 moves in K B game against Mr. T. Decker, Dunlap, in the Iowa-Nebraska match.

The Iowa-Massachusetts match has reached 70 boards. This means oodles of work for Brers. Hunt and Walcott. You have our best wishes, gentlemen. Fight hard.

Mr. R. E. Brega, Callaway, Neb., reports that his game against Mr. W. J. Jefferson, Grinnell, Ia., an Evans' declined, has reached 9 moves; and that his game against Mr. Willis Bacon, Tiffin, O., a two knights' defense, has reached the twelfth. Mr. Brega plays white in both games.

Mr. E. G. DeLap, Natchez, Miss., reports his game in the interstate match against Mr. J. J. Boucher, Omaha, a bishop's game which reached ten moves and was drawn by agreement. Mr. DeLap says the game "was lost in the U. S. mail; apparently I should have beaten Bro. Boucher had he not fallen off the X-mas tree and thereby busted up the game!" In view of Nebraska's poor showing in this match, the Chess Editor hasn't the nerve to dispute the question with Mr. DeLap.

Dr. J. M. Curtis, Ft. Calhoun, Neb., has made application to become a member of the Nebraska chess association. The members will give him a hearty welcome.

Changes have been made in the Ohio-Nebraska match as follows: At board 18, T. C. Patterson vs. Ned Hatcher, Tiffin, in place of R. G. Fitzgerald, Dayton, who "has asked to be in three matches and flunked every trip." Dr. Van Nuys laconically remarks. At board 21, Dr. C. A. Mills, Norwalk, takes the place of Ned Hatcher against W. R. Ellis.

The Tri-state chess association, including the states of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, is a step in the right direction. It is similar to our own Northwestern association, taking in less territory. Michigan and Indiana have no state associations, and the Ohioans at their recent meeting decided to take in players from these states, with the ultimate object of forming a tri-state organization. Kansas has no state association; why could not our organization be broadened to take in players living neighbors to Carrie Nation?

Checkmate No. 2, for February, has reached this office. Dr. Graham understands the art of putting up an interesting chess magazine, typographically correct, yet without the frills and furbelows which sank the A. C. M. On the first page is a poem entitled "Ode of the Chess Enthusiast." Two pages are devoted to a review of the Monte Carlo tournament, followed by Lasker's analysis of the French defense. Nineteen problems and end-games are given, together with scores of seven games. The very first one is a Greco counter gambit, wherein George H. Walcott, of the Boston Post, wiped up the earth with his fellow townsman, Perry. "Tomasso Felini" annotated the game—and he never passes up anything.

The February number of American Chess World also lies on our table. Besides containing a great deal of news of the various clubs and associations, it gives Prof. Hartzog's article on "Chess and Human Nature," a poem by Dr. W. M. Ogden, Pasadena, Cal., and another by Chas S. Taber, thirteen well annotated games (Napier knows what's what) and ten problems.

Seventy-one cents and a fraction per move is not poor pay for playing chess. That's what Dr. C. A. Mills, Norwalk, O., received for making Albert White's Philidor look like thirty cents in the recent state tournament. This mate has much longer whiskers than the Barnes-Nauhaus game we published not long since, and this is its daguerreotype:

1. P—K 4, P—K 4.
2. Kt—K B 3, P—Q 3.
3. B—Q B 4, B—K Kt 5.
4. Kt—Q B 3, P—K R 3.
5. KtxP, BxQ (wow).
6. BxP ch, K—K 2.
7. Kt mates.

Dr. Mills got a $5 prize for it. Yet it is the same game that Philidor himself lost many years ago. 5. ....., PxKt is black's best move, losing a pawn only. I don't like to resurrect Sherlock Holmes—but he ought to shadow Mills and White; I'm afraid they divided the $5 swag.

AFRICAN SLAVERY

Horrible Tales Come From South Carolina —African Slavery Re-established.— Courts After the Criminals.

More horrible and heart-rending than the story of torture and suffering pictured in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is the evidence presented to the court at Anderson in support of the charge that slavery of the twentieth century type existed in South Carolina.

By the evidence it was shown that negroes had been traded as slaves, seized on the highways, committed to prison dens without trial and made to toil on farms while armed guards and bloodhounds stood by to prevent escape.

A state law exists by which convicts from the state penitentiary can be leased to private individuals. Anderson got a good share of these, but other enterprising farmers who did not lease prisoners captured negroes like wild beasts and sent them to stockades, where the wretches signed contracts giving the landlords the right to sell them.

Trades were made and unscrupulous people came from other states and swapped negroes for horses. Others were bought outright.

After the grand jury had made its presentment, in which it was recommended that four of the landlords be prosecuted, Judge Bennett poured out slowly, but with care and deliberation, the wrath of the law on the men who had made slavery possible in this modern day. The jury told today that the negroes had been inhumanly treated and had been whipped to the point of insensibility.

At Jule Miller's private stockade one case in particular was related to show the mode of operation. Warren Sloan was captured in the county, handcuffed and dragged to the stockade. It is claimed that the evidence not yet made public will show that a white man came on and offered to pay the negro's debt, but the constable declared that he would not part with the human flesh for $1,000. Both Miller and his overseer, J. A. Emerson, were indicted and they will be tried for false imprisonment and for assault and battery in roughly handling the slaves.

The grand jury said: "In many respects the most remarkable case was that of Elias McGee, who never employed state convicts, but who built a stockade and prepared to treat his laborers as convicts. His contracts provide that the laborers shall be worked under guard and locked up at night, and there was abundant evidence to show that he had locked up in the stockade, worked under guard and whipped his laborers. Some of the negroes had been arrested and signed contracts after being arrested."

John Clinkscales, first accused by Elias McGee of stealing corn, was brought to Anderson handcuffed, and after he had signed a contract was turned over to W. O. Hammond, who carried him to his stockade. Quince Hamilton, a burly landlord operated a stockade where he kept negroes, as the jury showed, and held them under force. These negroes were heavily shackled. A crippled black veteran of the civil war has already begun proceedings seeking damages from Hammond for false imprisonment.

The jury cites many instances of the system. Prosecutions, it is said, will speedily follow the expose.

Women were needed for parts of the work, and the order went forth that women must be seized. Outrageous proceedings followed the entrance of the females. The children were born, and the black female wretches, ill with child bearing, were whipped with cat o' nine tails because they failed to scrub and work when common humanity showed that they should have been in hospitals. But in this was the same bitter feeling to the blacks. Speak of it to the ordinary man in Anderson and there will come the one reply—"the nigger deserved it." The treatment of the women and children, the horrible indignities offered, had to be accepted in the same spirit that a dog would accept the kick from his master.

When sport got dull on the stockade plantations the bloodhounds were called forth and the speediest negroes were unshackled. The dogs tore at their garments, and the yelping caused the cold chills to creep down the spines of the devils held in bondage. Sunday was the big day for sporting blood to boil, and this thirst could not be satisfied with a vicious man hunt. The negroes were unshackled and sent running through the swamps and over the hills. There was no danger of making an effectual escape, for those dogs in the Anderson prisons are trained, and these facts were known to the slaves. Two hours after the negro left the pen the dogs were unleased. Men on horseback were ready for the start, and with yelping and crying the trail was followed, and the man hunt was on. Through briers and over creeks, through the swamps and over the ledges, the dogs followed the trail, and the cries floated out to the negro who had to flee. Once a negro failed to reach safety in a tree and it is said that he was mangled fearfully. But these farm hands had learned the law of self preservation, and they climbed high in the trees, while the dogs came up to end the sport.

The so-called contracts by which these negroes were jailed gave the owners the right to sell or trade, as they saw fit. They were used and handled as convicts, when, in fact, they were free citizens. But laws are not a figure in these dens of iniquity. The men had to wear stripes; they had to bear the shackles, and when night came and work had to stop, they were sent to the pens, locked in and guarded. Long before daylight they were called out, and with the first dawn they were toiling in the fields. When sickness made them unfit for work they were whipped and lashed for trifling. Even the hot iron is said to have been used, and the grand jury is searching for the slaves who were branded like wild cattle.

QUEER CHINESE CEREMONY.

A delegation of Chinamen visited Mount Olivet cemetery recently and in the presence of a crowd of onlookers performed a number of rites over the graves of their countrymen buried there, says the Baltimore Sun. They also visited the cemetery on the previous Sunday and went through the same ceremonies. Usually they visit the graves twice during the year, but this year seem remarkably solicitous as to the welfare of their deceased brethren. When the Chinamen reached the Chinese lot, which is in the northwestern part of the cemetery, they began to spread edibles of all kinds on the graves. There were chickens, pork, bananas and oranges. A fire was built in a sheetiron oven, which rested in the roadway not far from the lot. When the fire began to blaze high the Chinamen gathered around it and started to throw into the flames huge bundles of papers, on each of which had been inscribed different characters. These papers are supposed to bear misleading directions to the evil spirit and enable the deceased to cross in safety the river Styx. As the fire burned fiercely, some of the Chinamen hurried around to the different graves and close to each headstone planted a thin stick, on the end of which was incense. The incense was then lighted, but its perfume was in part deadened by the smell of the smoke, which by this time had become almost blinding. When all these preparations had been completed, the celestials started to perform the more important ceremonies. They swayed their bodies to and fro over the graves, all the time holding their hands together and muttering unintelligible words, but which were no doubt prayers in the Chinese language. Next they knelt at the sides of the graves, still continuing their mutterings. After a few minutes they arose, and to the surprise of every one about, gathered up the edibles which they had brought out and placed them in their carriages. Usually at the funerals of Chinamen the food is allowed to remain on the graves, so that the deceased would not starve on the journey to the Chinese heaven. Another feature in which the ceremonies differed from the funeral services was that cups of tea were poured over the graves of the Chinamen. Some irreverent persons ventured the opinion that the Chinamen believed their deceased brethren were thirsty and had accordingly brought the liquid to quench their parched palates. A number of boys were present at the ceremonies and after the departure of the Chinamen unceremoniously carried off the incense sticks to a spot under a shady tree, where they proceeded to enjoy themselves watching the sticks burn out.

DOCTORING FREE

The British Doctors are Doing This to Introduce Themselves.—Three Months' Services are Given Free to all Who Call at their Office in the Sheldon Block, Corner 11th and N Sts., Before April 13.

A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical Institute have, at the urgent solicitation of a large number of patients under their care in this country, established a permanent branch of the Institute in this city in the Sheldon block, at the corner of 11th and N streets.

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for three months (medicines excepted) to all invalids who call upon them for treatment, before April 13. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no condition will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months, to all who call before April 13.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and, if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so; also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh and catarrhal deafness; also rupture, goitre, cancer, all skin diseases, and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The Chief Consulting Surgeon of the Institute is in personal charge.

Office hours—From 9 a. m. till 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you cannot call, send stamp for question blank for home treatment.