

"CHIMES OF NORMAN-Y."

Affectionately dedicated to the Canon, in view of a late letter addressed to the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

Says REVEREND W. NORMAN, D. C. L. :
 "This vile SPECTATOR critic says, says he,
 'If equally well qualified, 'twere well
 Canadian graduates preferred should be.'
 Vile wicked words! with which I don't agree,
 Since for good manners, polish, high-tone, common sense,
 Canadian graduates, the truth to tell,
 To equal gents from Oxford can't commence,"
 Says REVEREND W. NORMAN, D. C. L.

Says REVEREND W. NORMAN, D. C. L.,
 "This simplest of critics, says he,
 Strange tales of lax school discipline men tell,
 Of DR. STEVENSON, P. B. S. C.,
 Vile scribbler, writing for his petty fee!
 Thou shalt from me fit punishment receive,
 Who once in English Billingsgate did dwell,
 Can call bad names from morn till dewey eve,"
 Says REVEREND W. NORMAN, D. C. L.

Says REVEREND W. NORMAN, D. C. L.,
 "They may be learned and competent," says he,
 "But then they have not the true Oxford swell,
 High tone, flash, culture, seen in men like me.
 The Brummel type in them you never see,
 Tuft-hunting these poor people do not go,
 Nor gaze in awe where titled people dwell,
 They know no lords, nor do they want to know,"
 Says REVEREND W. NORMAN, D. C. L.

Yet, dear SPECTATOR, thee doth Grip commend,
 No "Norman conquest" hast thou got to fear,
 Let native writers native rights defend,
 In no back seat let Canada appear;
 Our Hanlan beat their Oxford crew 'tis clear.
 Go on, thou bold SPECTATOR man although
 Thou for so doing be assailed pell mell,
 With all the spleen an Oxford man can show,
 By REVEREND W. NORMAN, D. C. L.

—Toronto Grip.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters should be brief, and written on one side of the paper only. Those intended for insertion should be addressed to the Editor, 162 St. James Street, Montreal; those on matters of business to the Manager, at the same address.

No notice whatever will be taken of anonymous letters, nor can we undertake to return letters that are rejected.

All communications to contain the name and address of the sender.

It is distinctly to be borne in mind that we do not by inserting letters convey any opinion favourable to their contents. We open our columns to all without leaning to any; and thus supply a channel for the publication of opinions of all shades, to be found in no other journal in Canada.

CANADIAN WOOD ENGRAVERS.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

SIR,—My attention has been drawn time and again to the work of Mr. J. Walker for over 25 years past, and I wish to give an unsolicited testimony to what I deem to be its value. While I consider his skill to be great, both in cutting and the previous drawing for the wood, I think he has not often enjoyed a fair field for his powers, and that that has arisen chiefly from the grade of work most in demand amongst us, which cannot be classed as high. But good drawing and conception show through all such impediments, and I think it a pity he should not have the opportunity of proving what he could do.

Mr. O'Brien, the President of the Royal Canadian Academy, with his accustomed urbanity, will be likely to overlook the rather hasty expressions arising from the disappointment felt by a superior workman who had deemed himself somewhat neglected; and Mr. Walker will, no doubt, be able to take the hint.
 Yours truly, Art.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN SPECTATOR.

SIR,—In a former issue of the SPECTATOR appeared a letter over the signature "Lia Phail." This writer states that he is desirous of proving or attempting to prove the Anglo-Israel theory. This he will doubtless be able to do in the same manner in which the theory has hitherto been proved (?). I am willing to enter into the controversy with him; stipulating that he is to begin the argument by stating his premises, and that my position is to be of a purely negative and critical character.

Inquirer.

Chess.

All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

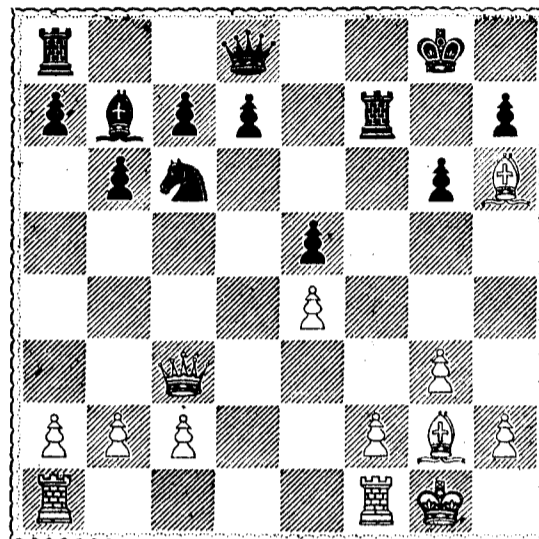
Montreal, December 4th, 1880.

END GAME No. 3.

From Walter Pelham's Journal.

Position after Black's 14th move in a game between Herr Louis Paulsen and the Rev. Mr. Owen.

BLACK (Mr. Owen.)



WHITE (Herr L. Paulsen.)

<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>
15 P to B 4	B to R 3	20 P takes P	Kt to K 4 (d)
16 P takes P (a)	B takes R	21 B to R 3	P to K Kt 4
17 R takes B	Q to K 2 (b)	22 Q takes P	P to Kt 5
18 R takes R	Q takes R	23 P Queens (ch)	Q takes Q (c)
19 P to K 6 (c)	Q to K 2	24 Q to Kt 7 mate	

NOTES.—(a) A bold move, but apparently quite sound.

(b) He dare not take the R on account of B takes R, for he cannot afterwards avert the attack of this B.

(c) Obviously this daring Pawn cannot be taken.

(d) The exchange of Queens or taking the Pawn would not relieve him—e.g., Q to B 4 (ch 21 Q takes

Q: P takes Q. 22 P to K 6, and wins.

(e) Either this or the Queen is lost.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

To J. W. Shaw, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—It is a great pity that there is no appeal from the decision of the umpire; his decision is a ridiculous one. Common sense, it is my belief, should govern the 50-move limit law. I do not know who your opponent was in the game mentioned, but surely he could not be in earnest when he claimed the 50-move limit.
 Yours truly,

St. Louis, Nov. 29th, 1880.

Max Judd.

To J. W. Shaw, Esq.:

DEAR SIR,—The remarkable decision rendered by the Conductor of the "Hamilton Chess Correspondence Tourney" upon the appeal of your opponent, Mr. Kittson, seems to me so preposterous that, were not so serious a matter involved, it might well be viewed in the light of a huge joke! A plethora of argument has already been adduced in your local chess columns to expose the idle tissue by which the fallacy is supported; and, for the credit of the Tourney, it is certainly to be hoped that the gentleman will not obstinately adhere to so perverted an interpretation of the law in question as that which he has enunciated. He must be precisely one of those peculiarly obstinate characters against whom the enactment of the 50-move law became necessary. The stand taken by him and his supporters is extremely absurd, if not puerile.
 Sincerely yours,

New York, Nov. 20th, 1880.

C. A. Gilberg.

To the Chess Editor CANADIAN SPECTATOR:

DEAR SIR,—In the *Globe* of the 20th inst. appears some more of the Chess Editor's remarkable "reasoning" on the 50-move limit question. He pretends to quote from what he is pleased to call my "paradoxical reasoning," that I scout the idea of preponderance of force in applying a law which states that "whenever one player considers that one side can force the game," etc. Here are two distinct instances of disingenuousness, and I am forced to the conclusion that he is not honestly arguing the matter with a view to arrive at a clear understanding of the truth. In the first place he conveniently omits to notice that I wrote "preponderance of force not alone." In the second place he also conveniently winds up the quotation with "etc.," trying to convey the idea that when one player considers the game can be forced that the law applies, whereas it only permits a player to refer the question (as to whether the case calls for the action of the law) to the umpire. Is this honest argument? Now if the contention of the *Globe* Editor that end games of all descriptions and positions where one player has a superiority of force are to be subject to the law, why should the umpire be appealed to at all?

In spite of being considered "fatuous," I repeat the assertion that a position being an end game does not of itself bring it under the law. That the rule was extended to embrace