BEAUTIFUL PETIT MANAN.

The Charming Summer Resort on the Maine Coast.

BAR HARBOR'S NEW NEIGHBOR A RIVAL OF NEWPORT AND NARRAGANSETT.

Safe Yachting, Warm Bathing, Lovely Surroundings, a Big Deer Park and the Open Sea.

Boston was the first to discover the delightful possibilities for summer residences of the Maine coast. The people of Boston are always discriminating and far-sighted, and it did not take them long to discover that delightful nooks for whiling away summer hours were to be looked for to the north of them rather than to the south. Accordingly for many years we have heard of Boston's population going every summer to a number of delightful resorts along the shore of Massachusetts and Maine. The tendency each year has been to push along a little further. First it was Nahant, then Manchester-by-the-Sea, then Bar Harbor, and soon it will be Petit Manan.

New-York has closely followed Boston in this movement toward the north. The fact is, available places for seashore residences this side of Maine are getting to be very scarce. Newport is crowded. Narragansett does not fill the bill. New-London and other places along the Sound have long been voted a failure, except for a class of people who have only a limited vacation at their disposal. The Jersey coast is regarded in the same light, and in addition is objectionable because it involves a southerly trip, which, for some unaccountable reason, is not looked upon with favor. Our best people, like those of Boston, prefer to go north instead of south in summer. Hence each year we hear of increased numbers of our wealthy people making purchases of property along the Maine coast. The movement is well defined, and has come to stay. As a matter of fact there is no other place for them to go. Short excursions, of course, can be made in this direction or in that, but if a permanent summer residence is sought for where a considerable investment can be made, and where a family can be taken each year, those who look into the matter will find that very little choice is left them this side of Maine's picturesque shores.

A knowledge of this fact has probably had something to do with the bringing into existence of the Petit Manan Land and Industrial Company. This corporation is organized under the laws of the State of Maine, and is developing the peninsula known as Petit Manan, which lies a short distance beyond Bar Harbor. The peninsula contains 2,565 acres, all of which the company owns, and probably is as delightful a spot in summer as can be found on this continent. The situation is just right for an exclusive summer resort. It is easy of access, and yet not so easy as Newport, which already is being overrun by crowds from nearby cities. The temperature is wonderfully invigorating, while the lay of the land affords great facilities for architectural displays. On entering the property an elevation of about 200 feet is obtained, and from this point a gradual slope extends to the southward, a high ridge, however, running almost the entire length of the peninsula. This arrangement is, of course, admirable for the location of building sites, as fine views are afforded from every point, the interior location being fully as desirable as those near the water's edge.

To those who enjoy the beauties of nature, a suitable point of view is of paramount importance, and for this purpose Park Lodge Lookout has been constructed near the entrance. Standing there at an elevation of more than two hundred feet, and turning in whatever direction, one finds new points of outlook and fresh beauty everywhere.

To the west Dyer's Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, equally fascinating in shadow or sunshine, with Bar Harbor and Green Mountain in the distance. To the east the land inclines into two bays, Pigeon Hill and Narraguagus, the smooth surface of their deep waters duplicating with wonderful faithfulness the forms and colorings of land and sky, while their numerous islands add variety to the scene. Southward, separated from the peninsula by a sandbar, over which, however, ships pass, lies Petit Manan Island, a picturesque spot, with its stone lighthouse rising 125 feet above the waves, while its fixed light shines steadily forth, "A pillar of fire by night."

The startled waves leap over it; the storm smites
it with all the scourges of the rain,
And steadily against its solid form press the
great shoulders of the hurricane.

Dyer's ledges, five in number, form a natural breakwater in the bay of that name. On the innermost ledge "Needle Rock" is a conspicuous figure. This rock is a huge natural obelisk firmly wedged into the ledge—an erect, tireless, ever-watching sentinel, so the legend affirms, of Captain Kidd's ill-gotten buried treasures. Whether true or not, Kidd's Cave, near by, is, of a certainty, sufficiently weird to have been the scene of far more ghostly events than the burying of pots of gold.

Coming suddenly in view of Castle Cove, one is forcibly reminded of the Old World, for here is found a strange group of rocks, some upright others toppled over, the whole closely resembling the ruins of an ancient castle, with its battlements, breastworks and broken columns. Facing the sea, in lonely splendor, it looks out across the waters, while the white-winged gulls circle and scream round its crest, and the billows, with ceaseless monotone, beat at its feet.

Paper Weight Cove, a bend in the ever-varying coast line of Dyer's Bay, reveals a beach strewn with countless stones of all colors, differing in size from a silver dollar to a rock two feet in diameter. At intervals all along this shore beautiful groves crown the cliffs, tufts of grasses and nodding harebells cling lovingly in their crevices, softening and transforming their rugged faces into wondrous beauty.

Another portion of this varied coast of more than ordinary interest to the tourist is the Crescent Bathing Pool. Here, in the long ago, the sea, in one of its abrupt invasions of the coast line, scooped out the land, leaving a charming beach of lustrous sand, which is continued on the lines of this famous curve by a bar composed of innumerable pebbles, stones, sand, etc. These great natural advantages have been supplemented by the cupning device of man, and a dam, 470 feet long, in which are great floodgates, has been built, connecting the extreme point of this bar with the shore. At flood tide the gates are opened, and in come the rising waters. When the pool, which is about ten acres in extent, is sufficiently filled, the gates are closed, and under the influence of the sun's genial rays the imprisoned waters are soon raised to a comfortable temperature. This is one of the features of Petit Manan that is not found in any other New-England resort. A delightful bath without fear of surf or undertow, but replete with safety, comfort and luxury to all participants.

Pinkham's Cove, a narrow inlet of Dyer's Bay, extending about half a mile into the land, is a delightful retreat. Its shores are adorned with overhanging groups of fair mountain ash, whose delicate, feather-shaped leaves and dense clusters of cream-white blossoms form a pleasing contrast to the lustrous beach and gleaming waters, while the more sombre coloring of an occasional pine, or grove of sturdy birches, adds diversity to the scene.

This cove is a favorite boating resort, having been made perfectly safe for women and children to enjoy this healthful exercise by the construction of a dam 170 feet long, connecting its opposite sides near the mouth.

Here, too, is one of the largest game preserves in America, almost as large as Central Park, New-York. Its area (720 acres) is inclosed by more than five miles of wire fence, and stocked with an abundance of deer, Norway grouse, hare and partridge. These, with the splendid trout found in the streams, together with the deep-sea fishing, combine to make Petit Manan a veritable sportsman's paradise.

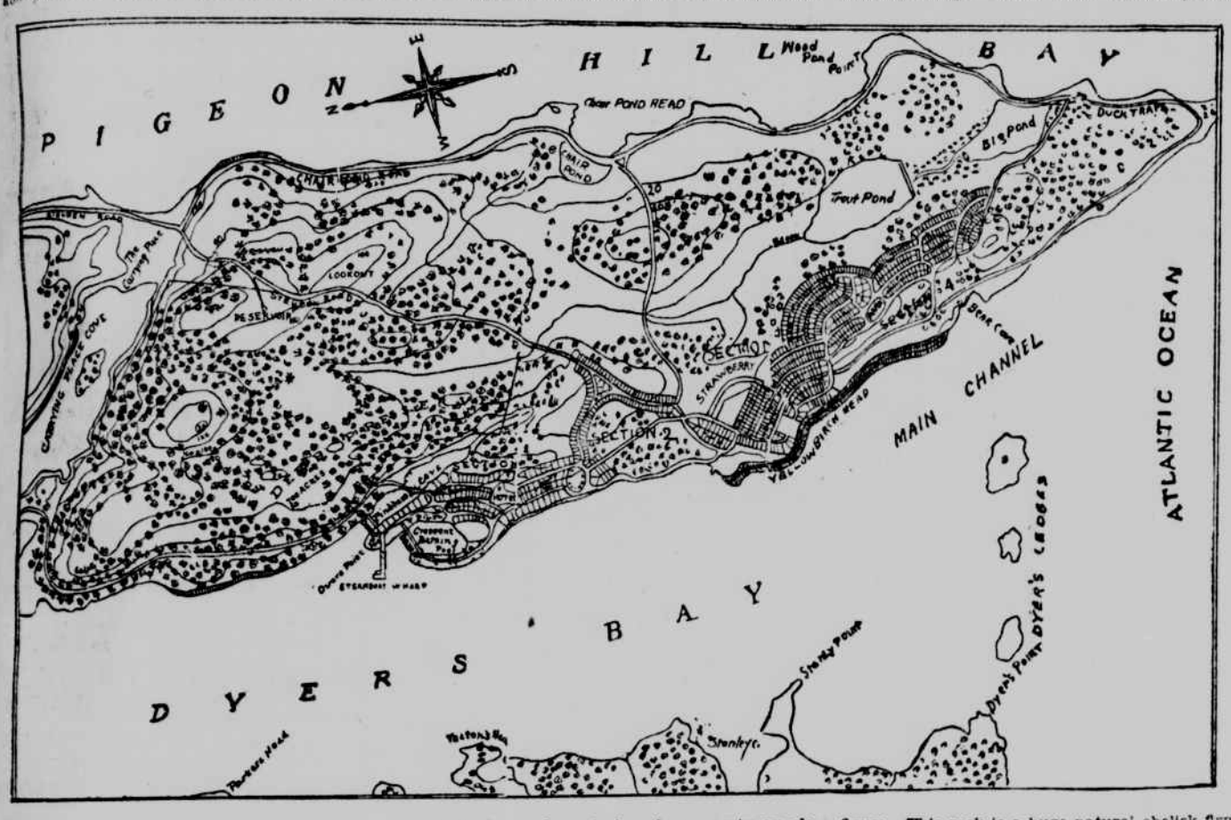
The coast in this section is admirably adapted for boating and yachting, the numerous islands, large and small, giving a vast area of inland navigation. Indeed, where Casco Bay boasts an island for every day in the year, and poets sing of hundred-harbored Maine, one might readily spend a summer after this fashion, and yet not exhaust one-half its extent.

The ledges to the south of the peninsula are the favorite playground and resting-place of seals, or "sea lions," as they are sometimes called. Here they congregate in immense numbers, sporting in the waves, diving and swimming with exceptional activity, or when the tide is out, basking enjoyably on the rocks.

In fact, there is no spot on the New-England seaboard which presents a wider choice of marine enjoyments than Petit Manan. The artist, seeking to reproduce on canvas the beauties of nature; the geologist, ever examining with critical attention the various rich formations; the golf enthusiast, eager for a stretch of virgin soil suited to his game; the bicyclist, looking for good roads; the statesman, desirous of absolute relaxation and change from everything which he, for the time being, loaths; the overworked business man, and the weary invalid—to all these as well as to usual gay frequenters of seashore resorts, Petit Manan cannot but prove a self-satisfying, happy summer playground.

With an exclusive location, with an invigorating climate and with great natural advantages, the Petit Manan Land and Industrial Company feel that it is only a question of a short time before the whole of their property will be taken up. They, of course, are improving the property in every possible way. Some twenty-two miles of streets are projected, of which sixteen miles are nearly completed. These form beautiful drives in any kind of weather. The company have also inaugurated a park system, as well as a system of waterworks, sewerage, electric lighting, &c., &c. There is also a hotel, a clubhouse, and a number of other buildings in course of construction at the present time, which number will be largely increased as the season advances. A wharf 500 feet long has been built, and communication will be kept up regularly with Bar Harbor, which is only one hour's sail. Petit Manan is also in regular communication with Rockland, Me., and with the Boston and Maine and the Maine Central Railroads, via the Mount Desert Ferry. Communication with Bar Harbor gives residents of Petit Manan all the social advantages of that place, while exclusiveness can be maintained if desired.

The project appeals to New-York business men in two ways. First, as a place of residence for themselves and their families. Secondly, as an investment in the Petit Manan Land and Industrial Company. Perhaps it is unnecessary to say anything more on the first of these questions, except that a little investigation will show the great advantages of Petit Manan as compared with any other growing summer resort at present before the public. We are inclined to think that in a few years Petit Manan will be a much more delightful and exclusive place of residence than Newport is at present. If this proves to be anywhere near the case, the stock of the Petit Manan Land and Industrial Company is one of the best stocks at present on the market. Every foot of the 2,565 acres which the company owns will be in demand, and choice lots will probably bring close to $1 per square foot. This, of course, would make the whole tract almost of fabulous value. Without going into all this, however, we can easily see how quick sales can be made so as to pay regular dividends to parties who invest in the treasury stock, which the company is now offering to investors, with the prospect of large extra dividends in the near future. An interesting thing in connection with the sales of the stock now offered is that through the International Trust Company, of Boston, all stock sold is secured by a portion of the land set aside for this purpose, estimated at 3 cents per square foot, which is one-fourth the present average price of 12 cents per square foot, lots having sold at as high as 23 cents, so that in effect the stock is in the nature of a mortgage. This being the case, the investment is one where large dividends will likely be paid, while at the same time all risk is practically eliminated.



CRESCENT POOL BATHING.

SKETCH OF COTTAGE FOR PETIT MANAN, ME.

The Company have opened an office in the METROPOLITAN BUILDING, No. 1 MADISON-AVE., where full information may be obtained. Charts, Maps, Blue Prints, showing plotted land; Views of the Property, sketches of Houses being built and full explanations and description of the general features of the enterprise may be had from the gentleman in charge of the office. An hour can be both pleasantly and profitably spent in looking into matters pertaining to the new "Bar Harbor," whose growth has been so phenomenal that values have already more than quadrupled. Prospectuses, Maps and other literature will be sent by mail on application. Address,

**PETIT MANAN LAND & INDUSTRIAL CO.,
METROPOLITAN BUILDING,
1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.**

VALUES TEND UPWARD.

CONDITIONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

TOTAL OF TRANSACTIONS REPORTED PLACED AT $3,000,000—LARGE NUMBER OF DWELLING TRANSFERS.

The real estate market the last week was of a satisfactory character. It was not only active, but values displayed an upward tendency. The total of the transactions by private contract which were reported was $3,000,000. The transfers of dwellings were notably large, and there was a good sale for vacant lots, thus foreshadowing a continuance of building operations on the same liberal scale that has prevailed for some time. Business property held strong, and, although not many deals were closed, it was known that some important ones were pending. The realty sales of the week included the following:

SALES IN THE WEEK.

Ware & Gibbs sold for F. Hasbrouck the four-story private dwelling-house No 245 Central Park West, size 24x96x100, for $70,000.

Dr. Stephen Smith sold for $55,000, to Francis D. Kinney, No. 574 Madison-ave., a four-story brownstone dwelling, lot 24.4x75. Mr. Kinney owns the adjoining house, No. 572, and it is understood he will erect a handsome mansion on the site.

Henry D. Winans & May reported the sale of the following private dwellings: No. 15 East Sixty-ninth-st., 28 feet wide, with dining-room and bedroom extension, for Mark Hoyt, to S. Newstadt, on private terms. This property was sold in 1895 at $96,000 by the same firm. Mr. Hoyt has since thoroughly modernized the house. No. 793 Madison-ave., northeast corner Sixty-seventh-st., 22.5x74x84 feet, for C. Lambert to Mark Hoyt, on private terms. No. 25 East Ninety-fourth-st., a four-story dwelling, size 21x60x108 feet, for the estate of Michael Mulligan, to Henry Zahn, on private terms.

L. J. Phillips & Co. sold for Augustin Daly two lots in Riverside Drive, twenty-seven feet north of One-hundred-and-sixteenth-st., an irregular plot, 53x60x98, to a client, on private terms.

Hall J. How & Co. sold a plot of four lots, two in One-hundred-and-eighteenth-st., and two in One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st., between Lenox and Seventh aves., for W. Collins to W. E. Diller, for $38,000. The purchaser will improve the property by the erection of six small houses.

J. Frame & Son sold the fourstory private dwelling No. 7 West Sixty-ninth-st. for $50,000.

Golding & Whitehouse sold for Luther Kountze to E. S. Hancy No. 345 Madison-ave., a four-story brownstone dwelling, lot 35x100, for about $50,000.

A. E. & E. A. Karelsen reported the sale to Carrie Blumenthal, of this city, of the cottage and grounds in Stratton-ave., Arverne-by-the-Sea, known as the Longfellow cottage, for Stratton & Storm, of this city, and also a plot of lots in Summerfield-ave.

Andrew McLean sold to Albert Bellamy No. 68 West Sixty-ninth-st., 20x60x100. Terms are private.

J. B. Ketcham, for Francis Hardy and Emily R. Caldwell, sold to Henry M. Denton No. 54 to 62 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., these being five four-story brick flathouses 255 feet east of Lenox-ave. The plot is 125x100.11. The sum paid for the lots in 1883 was $47,000. In part payment, Mr. Denton trades No. 1,457 to 1,461 Amsterdam-ave., three five-story flathouses on a plot 75.6x100.

Eckel & Bateman, for Mrs. Annie C. Doyle, sold the five-story flathouses Nos. 503 and 506 West One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-st., each 25x85x100, to Michael Howe, who transfers to the owner in part purchase the plot beginning thirty-one feet north of One-hundred-and-sixtieth-st., with fifty feet in Amsterdam-ave., and extending through to St. Nicholas-ave.

The new seven-story mercantile building at the southeast corner of Washington Square East and Washington Place was sold by Boehm & Coon for $68,000 to an investor. The building has been leased for ten years, at $23,000 a year, to the Celluloid Company.

Hiram Rinaldo & Bro. sold to Feinberg & Polstein, for Morris Simon, No. 200 East Seventh-st., a four-story building, for $13,750. A six-story modern tenement-house will be erected on the lot.

Fitzsimmons & Smith leased for Mrs. Stiles to the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company the three-story brick private dwellings Nos. 138, 140 and 142 West Forty-third-st., for twenty years from May 1, 1896, at a gross rental of $110,000. The dwellings are in the rear of the Acker, Merrall & Condit property in Forty-second-st., and will be connected with its present store.

Slawson & Hobbs sold for T. P. Hornsey six lots on the east side of West End-ave., between Ninetieth and Ninety-first sts., to a builder for improvement.

William A. Hoe bought the plot in Seventy-fifth-st., south side, 80 feet west of Lexington-ave., 44x102 feet, for $25,000 from Saul Cohen.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold, for Mrs. Antoinette L. Edwards, No. 24 East Thirty-fifth-st., at private terms.

CONVEYANCES AND MORTGAGES.

Following is the record of conveyances, mortgages and buildings projected the last week, compared with the corresponding week in 1895:

CONVEYANCES.

	1895. May 3 to 9, inc.	1896. May 1 to 7, inc.
Total number for entire city	286	430
Amount involved	$4,283,777	$5,773,671
Number nominal	137	228
Number 23d and 24th wards, omitting new annexed district (Act 1895)	58	72
Amount involved	$93,775	$201,412
Number nominal	30	37
Number 23d and 24th wards, including new annexed district	—	94
Amount involved	—	$290,062
Number nominal	—	47

MORTGAGES.

Total number	336	382
Amount involved	$5,265,007	$6,029,450
Number over 5 per cent	141	157
Amount involved	$1,802,337	$1,394,116
Number at 5 per cent	131	174
Amount involved	$1,622,550	$2,934,584
Number at less than 5 per cent	64	51
Amount involved	$1,840,400	$1,700,950
Number of above to banks, trust and insurance companies	66	58
Amount involved	$2,404,225	$1,555,450

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

	1895. May 3 to 9, inc.	1896. May 1 to 7, inc.
Number of buildings	120	82
Estimated cost	$1,865,280	$2,081,100

BENT ON HAVING A GOOD TIME.

EXPERIENCE OF TWO NEW-ENGLAND COUNTRY WOMEN IN THE CITY—THEY SPENT MONEY LAVISHLY WHILE IT LASTED.

The strangeness of human nature is rarely developed to a greater extent than in a New-York hotel, but of all queer guests the Fifth Avenue Hotel has ever entertained a woman and her daughter who stayed there a few weeks ago easily lead all others. The woman, who was apparently about fifty years old and bore all the marks of a life of hard work, came to the hotel one morning. Her daughter looked like a typical milkmaid. It was evident that all city ways were new to the couple. Both were in mourning. The day that they arrived the mother deposited $1,400 with the clerk and told him to draw against it for all expenses incurred. Then they went away and the employes of the house seldom saw anything of them.

The fact that such a couple was in the house was frequently manifested. All sorts of packages and bundles kept coming to the hotel for the couple, and they were always marked "C. O. D." The clerk at the hotel paid all bills without a question, but vaguely wondered what was going on. The mother and her daughter soon branched out in rainbow finery. They wore jewelry and had the best of everything. Their pinched faces and hardened hands contrasted strangely with the gorgeousness of their apparel. They went to the theatres and enjoyed themselves in many other ways. They began to show a decided knowledge of everything metropolitan, and did not need any one to show them around.

One day the clerk in making up the bills found that the amount for board and bills paid, when checked up against the $1,400 deposited, left a deficit of about $31. The woman was sent for and came to the office in a state of nervous excitement. When told that she had overdrawn her account she began to cry. The manager of the house was much mystified over the conduct of the woman before, but her tears added to the mystery. The lavish prodigality she had displayed and the large amount of money she had deposited satisfied them that she was a woman of wealth and that the deficit was nothing worthy of notice. They simply drew her attention to it as a business matter. When the woman had quieted down, she blurted out hysterically: "Well, I will jest have to go to jail then. I hain't got no more money. I told Martha as how she would get us all in trouble, and now she has done it."

The management of the house tried to comfort her, and said: "Why, surely, if you had so much money you can get more. Where did that come from?"

"That was life insurance," sobbed the woman. "When Lije died, I took the insurance and come to New-York to have a good time. I ain't got another cent in the world. The only thing I have is the farm up in Vermont, and that ain't worth nothin'."

This was interesting news, and the manager of the hotel tried to get other facts from the woman. The woman had been married to a hard-fisted, puritanical New-England farmer. He had kept both her and her daughter at the grindstone without intermission. He carried a policy for $1,500 on his life, and between paying the instalments and the rest of the expenses of the family, there was never a dollar left to enjoy life upon. When he died the daughter rebelled. She said that she had never had a good time in her life, and she proposed to have one now. She prevailed upon her mother to collect the money and start out for a vacation, and not come back until it was all spent. When she arrived at the hotel she had about $1,500, and she gave all but $100 to the hotel clerk, and kept the rest for incidental expenses. This was gone, also, and the poor woman was at a loss what to do. The daughter was called, and she corroborated her mother's story. She was a woman whom long contact with poverty had embittered, and she declared passionately her willingness to go to jail. She said that she had "had her fling," and now she "didn't care what became of her." The hotel manager became interested, and took charge of the case, forgave the woman the overdraft, and secured her transportation back to her farm. She left, after thanking him tearfully, and a few days later the manager got a letter from the woman saying that she had reached the farm safely and was going to stay there the rest of her days.

RETURN OF A UNION FLAG.

AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF THE CUBAN-AMERICAN FAIR.

An interesting incident of the Cuban-American Fair, to be held May 25 to May 30, at Madison Square Garden, will be the returning to Union veterans of a flag captured by Confederates from a Union regiment. This historic banner was borne into action April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, by the 72d Regiment, Ohio Volunteers. The flag is one of the best examples extant of how sympathetic women and the men who could not or did not go to the front labored in those memorable war times to give to the boys in blue to inspire them. This flag is exceedingly rich in material, and owing chiefly to the gold in its bullion fringe and in the eagle that surmounts its staff, is intrinsically valuable. It is valued at $1,000. The flag is to be awarded as a result of a voting contest to the most popular post of the Grand Army of the Republic, or other organization of the United States war veterans.

The flag is given for the purpose to the Cuban-American Fair by the children of its owner, the late General Thomas Jordan, through Senor Emilio Del Castillo, one of the members of the Cuban delegation and also of the Fair Committee. The purpose is to make the flag contribute once more to the cause of human freedom, as represented by the struggle the Cubans are making, and restore it finally to the custody of Union veterans. The fact that General Jordan was a volunteer officer in the Cuban insurgent army during the Ten Years' War doubtless has something to do with suggesting to his children the disposition they are about to make of this flag.

The flag that the brave "Buckeyes" were compelled to relinquish under the tremendous pressure of the Confederate forces that General Sidney Johnston had massed against the Union troops under Grant, between Shiloh and Pittsburg Landing, was placed by its Confederate captors in the possession of General P. G. T. Beauregard. General Beauregard subsequently presented it as a memento of the battle of Shiloh to General Jordan, General Beauregard's chief of staff. General Jordan retained and highly prized the flag until his death.

General Jordan, who was born September 30, 1819, was a West Point graduate in 1840, and afterward served against the Seminoles and in the Mexican War. In 1861 he resigned from the United States service to become adjutant-general of the Confederate forces, then being collected at Manassas Junction, thirty-three miles from Washington. He served in the Cuban army in 1869-70. In the last years of his life he was a contributor to magazines and newspapers in this city.

Saturday evening, the last night of the fair, will be G. A. R. and all veterans' night. It will be the occasion for the formal presentation of the flag by the Fair Committee to the veteran organization entitled to receive it.

CAPTAIN CARPENTER'S TRIAL.

Police Captain Max Schmittberger called at the District-Attorney's office yesterday and had a conference with Assistant District-Attorney Davis in reference to the trial of ex-Police Captain Edward Carpenter, which is to take place on Monday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Ex-Captain Carpenter was indicted for bribery on March 18, 1895, on the evidence of Captain Schmittberger, William Delamater and William Harms. Carpenter was accused of receiving $1,000 from William Harms on March 1, 1891, to protect the members of the Retail Liquor-Dealers' Protective Association from interference by the police of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Schmittberger is to be a witness on Carpenter's trial.

A DELIGHTFUL WAY OF TRAVEL.

Travellers who go to New-England by the boats of the Providence Line in this delightful spring weather frequently declare that they have enjoyment that is better than the ordinary tonic. Some of them have said that their pleasure begins when the boat leaves the city in the early evening and makes its way through the picturesque reaches of the East River, and that the enjoyment increases when the steamboat glides through the Sound and the smooth water reflects the dancing light of the stars. A good meal, served with care on the main deck, when the coolness and comfort are increased by the evening breeze and the music of the orchestra, are declared to be able to soothe the most feverish and irritable victim of the heat.

WITH QUEENS AND ROOKS.

A FORFEIT UP FOR THE LASKER-STEINITZ MATCH.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP TO BE CONTESTED FOR IN SEPTEMBER, IN MOSCOW—NOTES OF LOCAL GAMES AND PLANS.

Steinitz, so he writes to his adopted daughter, Miss Hedwig Steinitz, had a fine time in Russia. Before and after his match with Schiffers, which was played in Rostov-on-the-Don, the veteran gave many exhibitions of simultaneous and blindfold play in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Rostov, Dorpol and Riga. He then went via Berlin and Magdeburg to London, but he was due in Utrecht, Holland, this week. From there he intends to start for New-York. He is expected to arrive here at the end of this month. Before leaving Moscow he deposited $100 as a forfeit that he would be ready to meet Lasker in that city in September, for the purpose of playing the great match for the championship of the world.

The Moscow Club will pay 2,000 rubles to the winner and 1,000 rubles to the loser of the match, and will also pay all the travelling, incidental and hotel expenses of the players. In all probability the champions will also play for a side bet for $1,000 to $2,000. Appended are the three winning games from the Steinitz-Schiffers match. The readers of The Tribune have now had an opportunity of seeing all the eleven games contested:

EIGHTH GAME—FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Schiffers.	WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Schiffers.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	30 Kt—K 5	R x R
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	31 Kt x Q ch	R (R 2 x Kt)
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	32 Kt—B 3	R—K
4 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2	33 B—Q 4	B—K 5
5 Kt—K 2	P—Q B 4	34 Kt—K 5	R (R 2)—K 2
6 P—Q B 3	P x P	35 P—B 4	K—R 2
7 P x P	Q Kt—B 3	36 Q—Q 6	R—K 3
8 Kt—Q B 3	B—K 2	37 Q—Kt 4	R—Q B
9 Kt—B 3	Castles	38 R—B 3	P—Q Kt 4
10 B—Q 3	P—B 4	39 P—K Kt 4	R (K 3)—K
11 P x P e p	Kt x B P	40 K—B 2	B—Kt 8
12 Castles	P—Q R 3	41 B—Q 4	R—B 7 ch
13 R—K	B—Q 3	42 K—B 3	R—R 7
14 Kt—K 2	P—K 4	43 Q—K	R—K 5 ch
15 P x P	Kt x P	44 K—Kt 3	B—Kt 7 ch
16 Kt (K 2)—Q 4	Kt x B	45 K—B 4	Kt—Kt
17 Q x Kt	Kt—K 5	46 Q—Kt 4	R—K 3
18 B—K 3	K—R	47 Kt—Q 7	R—K
19 Q B—Q	Q—B 3	48 Kt—B 8 ch	K—R
20 P—Kt 3	Q—R 2	49 Q—Q 6	R—Q 7
21 Kt—K 2	B—K 3	50 R—K 5	R—Q 6
22 Kt (K 2)—Q 4	B—K Kt 5	51 P—B 5	R—Kt 7
23 P—K R 3	B—R 4	52 Kt—Kt 6 ch	K—R 2
24 R—Q B	Q R—Q	53 Kt—B 4	R x B
25 R—B 2	P—B 3	54 Q x R	R—Q 7
26 R (K)—Q B	B—Kt 3	55 Kt—R 5	Kt—B 3
27 Kt—K 6	Kt—B 3	56 Kt x Kt ch	P x Kt
28 R—B 7	B x R	57 Q—K 7 ch	K—Kt 8
29 R x B	R—Q 2	58 K—R 5	Resigns.

TENTH GAME—FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Schiffers.	WHITE. Steinitz.	BLACK. Schiffers.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	27 Castles	R—B 5
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	28 Q—Q 2	R—B 4
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3	29 K B—Kt	Q R—Q B
4 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2	30 R (Kt)—Kt 3	P—Kt 3
5 P—B 4	P—Q B 4	31 P—R 3	R (B)—B 2
6 P x P	Q Kt—B 3	32 R—Q 3	K—B 2
7 Kt—B 3	B x P	33 R—B	Q—Q
8 B—Q 3	P—Q R 3	34 Q—Q 4	Q—Q B
9 B—Q 2	Q—K 2	35 R x R	R x R
10 Q—K 2	P—Q Kt 4	36 B—Kt 5	P—B 2
11 P—Q R 4	P—Kt 5	37 B x Kt	Q x B
12 Kt—Q	P—Q R 4	38 Q—Kt 6	R—R 2
13 Kt—K 3	Kt—Q 5	39 Q—Kt 8	K—Kt 2
14 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	40 R—Kt 6	Q—B 2
15 P—B 3	P x P	41 Q x Q	R x Q
16 P x P	R—R 2	42 R x Q P	R x P
17 Kt—B 2	Castles	43 R—K 7 ch	K—B 8
18 Kt—Q 4	B—Kt 2	44 R—Q R 7	R—B 5
19 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—B 5	45 R x P (R 4)	R x B P
20 B—B 2	B—Kt 3	46 R—B 8 ch	K—K 2
21 B—K 3	P—B 4	47 P—R 5	P—Q 5
22 B—Q 4	B—B 3	48 P—R 6	P—Q 6
23 Q R—Kt	Kt—Q 2	49 P—R 7	P—Q 7
24 Q—K 3	B x B	50 R—K 8 ch	K—B 2
25 Q x B	B x Kt	51 P—K 6 ch	K—B 3
26 R x B	K R—Q B	Drawn.	

ELEVENTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Schiffers.	BLACK. Steinitz.	WHITE. Schiffers.	BLACK. Steinitz.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	29 Kt—B 3	R—Q
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	30 Q—K 2	Q—[illegible] 3
3 B—Kt 5	B—B 4	31 Q—K 4	P—Kt 3
4 Castles	[illegible]—B 3	32 R—Q	Q—K B 3
5 P—B 3	K Kt—K 2	33 P—Q Kt 3	P—B 6
6 P—Q 4	P x P	34 K—Kt	B—Q 2
7 B—Kt 5	Q—Kt 3	35 Q—Q Kt 4	B—Q 3
8 B x Kt (K 2)	B x B	36 Q—R 5	R—K
9 P x P	Castles	37 R—[illegible] 3	P—Kt 5
10 Kt—B 3	P—Q R 3	38 R—K 3	R—Q B
11 B—Q 3	P—Q 3	39 Q—R 7	B—K B 4
12 Kt—Q 5	B—Q	40 Q—Q 4	Q x Q
13 K—R	Kt—K 2	41 Kt x Q	R—R
14 Kt—K 3	Q—R 3	42 K—B	B x B
15 Q R—B	P—Q B 3	43 Kt x B	R—R 7
16 Q—Kt 3	P—Kt 4	44 R—K 2	K—Kt 2
17 P—Q R 4	B—Q 2	45 P—Kt 3	R—Kt 7
18 R—R	B—B 2	46 Kt—R	B—B 4
19 K R—B	B—Kt 3	47 P—B 4	K—B 3
20 P x P	P x P	48 P—B 3	P—R 3
21 Q—Q	P—Q B 4	49 P—K 4	B—Q 3
22 R x R	R x R	50 Kt—B 2	P x P
23 R—R	R—Q Kt	51 P—Kt 5 ch	P x P
24 P x P	P x P	52 P x P ch	K x P
25 Kt—K 5	P—K	53 Kt—Q 4	R—Kt 7
26 Kt—Q 5	Kt x Kt	54 K—K	R—Kt 8 ch
27 P x Kt	P—B 5	55 K—B 2	B—B 4
28 B—B 2	B—B 2	56 Resigns	

Here follows a summary of the match:

SUMMARY.

Games.	Openings	No. of moves.	Result.
1	Ruy Lopez	41	Steinitz
2	Giuoco piano	41	Steinitz
3	Ruy Lopez	51	Schiffers
4	Giuoco piano	25	Schiffers
5	Ruy Lopez	43	Steinitz
6	French defence	37	Steinitz
7	Four Knights' game	29	Schiffers
8	French defence	58	Steinitz
9	Ruy Lopez	28	Schiffers
10	French defence	51	Drawn
11	Ruy Lopez	54	Steinitz

Steinitz won 6, Schiffers, 4; drawn, 1.

A meeting of London chess masters was held at Simpson's Divan on the Strand, for the purpose of establishing a new organization. Lasker presided, and it was unanimously resolved to establish the Divan Chess Association. The purpose of the new combination is to arrange team matches against first-class London and provincial amateur teams, and to engage in similar contests with foreign countries.

According to latest advices the scores of the competitors in the masters' tournament at Simpson's Divan are now as follows: Bird, 1; Teidmann, 2; Van Vliet, 3; Fenton, 1½; Lee, 1; Mortimer, 1; Dr. Farrow, 1; Miller, 2; Creswell, ½; Loman, 0; Ingoldsby, 0; Rolland, 0.

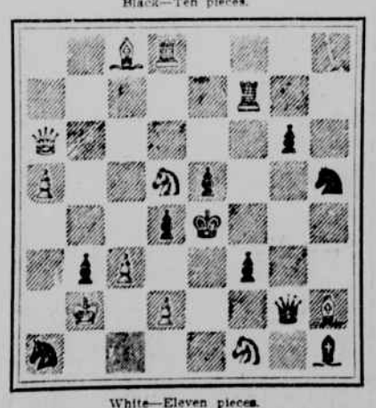
The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Chess League had arranged for a meeting, to be held yesterday evening, in order to adopt some means toward making the chess season lively in the metropolis. On April 25 Dr. O. P. Honegger and H. Helms were appointed a committee to report on the last meeting. In this report the clubs are advised to drop the interclub team matches for next season, but to arrange tournaments for individual championship honors and to try to arrange telegraphic matches with kindred associations in San Francisco, Chicago, New-Orleans, Boston, Philadelphia, Canada and Mexico. The Executive Committee of the City Chess Club gave their representative full power to co-operate with the league toward bringing to a successful issue the programme as proposed by Dr. O. P. Honegger and H. Helms, and it is also reported that most of the other clubs affiliated with the league will support the new scheme. However, a full report on yesterday's meeting will be published in to-morrow's issue of The Tribune.

A tournament of a novel character will be played under the auspices of the Metropolitan Chess Club on Memorial Day. Only men not affiliated with any organized chess club will be admitted to the contest. Up to last night twenty-seven men had entered. Here are the names: George W. Dwinell, O. N. Burke, P. H. Christensen, Francis Skinner, O. H. Sherpich, Ernest W. Tyler, W. F. Engelhardt, Paul E. Kunst, James Hamilton, Walter D. Cronkright, George William Van Dyke, 2d, G. W. Dorland, E. T. Perrine, James L. Hyland, David H. Elsner, W. G. Lannigan, Jacob Heller, J. T. Robinson, J. J. Robinson, B. S. Payne, William L. Fagan, Edward D. Stryker, Dr. A. H. Baldwin, William Murphy, Charles A. Will, Richard Allen and H. L. Dickerson. In order to make these entries bona fide these players must forward their names of entries, together with 50 cents as deposit, to the secretary of the Metropolitan Chess Club, Central Opera House, East Sixty-seventh-st., New-York. Entries will close Thursday evening, May 28, at 8 o'clock. A meeting of the intending competitors has now been fixed to take place at the Metropolitan Chess Club on May 29 at 8 o'clock. At this meeting the rules and regulations for the contest will be discussed and adopted.

When looking at the present score of the Napier-Ruth match, as played at the Brooklyn Chess Club, one is involuntarily reminded of the words in Schiller's "Don Carlos," "Der Knabe Karl fängt an mir fürchterlich zu werden," which means "the boy Charles—in this case William—begins to become terrible to me." Of course, to have a boy win four games, while the man only won one game, is a rather unpleasant position to be in. The match has been extended to one of seven games up.

PROBLEM NO. 131—BY T. TAVERNER, BOLTON, ENGLAND.

Black—Ten pieces.



White—Eleven pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Solution to No. 130: Q—Q 4.

Correct solutions received from E. W. Engberg, Brooklyn; Edwin H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; C. J. T., Hoosick Falls; Rev. Louis H. Dahler, Malden, N. Y.; W. H. Church, Brooklyn; Dr. A. H. Baldwin, Norwalk, Conn.; J. S. B., jr., New-York; Robert R. Peebles, Stamford, Conn.

Dr. A. H. Baldwin for