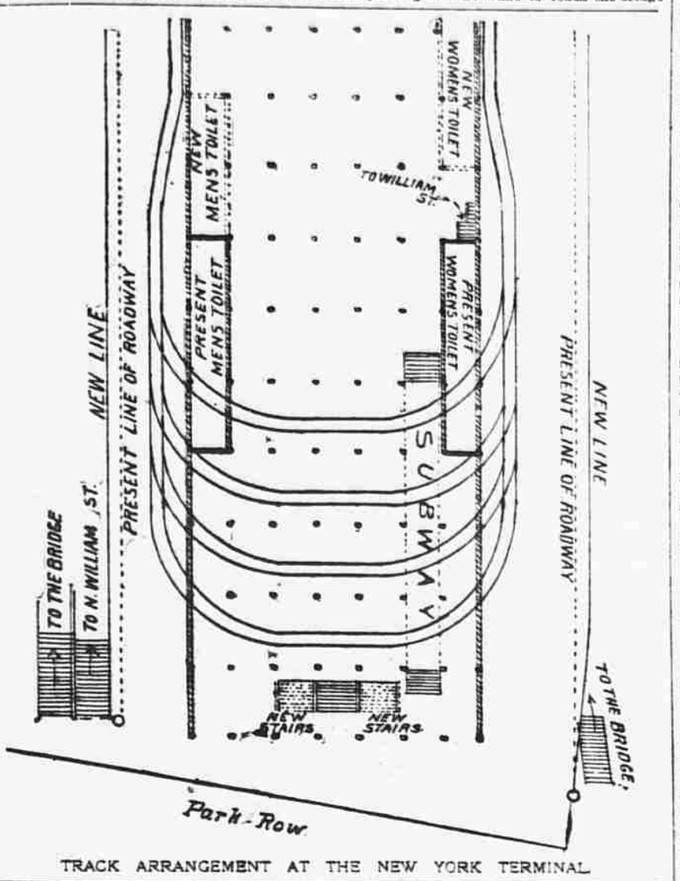
BRIDGE TROLLEY PLANS.

THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR HANDLING THE CARS.

They Will Cross on the Inside of the Roadways and Make the Turn at the New York Terminal Without Leaving the Station—Likely to Cross the Plaza at the Brooklyn End.

Of the plans for bringing both the elevated railroad trains and the trolley cars of Brooklyn clear to the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge nothing now remains to be arranged except the route by which the trolley cars are to leave the south roadway of the bridge on their return to Brooklyn, and that matter will probably be fixed at the next meeting of the bridge trustees. When the contracts were drawn between the railroad companies and the trustees, and approved, some weeks ago, it was arranged that the trolley cars should enter upon and leave the bridge at the Brooklyn end from outside structures beside the roadways, which were to run alongside the bridge for about 400 feet before they joined the roadways at the curve above Prospect street. Then the cars



TRACK ARRANGEMENT AT THE NEW YORK TERMINAL

were to run on tracks on the outside edge of the carriageways until they neared the New York terminal. At this point they were to be curved outside the roadways again and carried along in that manner on an independent structure until, through the rise in grade of this structure and the falling away of the roadway beneath the tracks could be brought back over the outer edge of the roadway, leaving headway for trucks to pass beneath. From here the tracks were to enter upon a floor to be laid above the floor where the bridge cars come in, on a deck fifty feet in the air. This deck was to have been reached by a system of twelve elevators, nine reaching to the ground floor and three to the gallery deck, where passengers arrive from the bridge across Park row and from the Third avenue elevated trains.

All of this arrangement has been changed in the plans since adopted. Under the new plans the trolley cars will arrive and leave upon the ground floor of the New York terminal, only a few steps from Park row. The plans for this and for the alterations which will have to be made in the New York terminal have been completed to the satisfaction of the bridge authorities, the railroad authorities, Chief Engineer C. C. Martin, and the railroad engineers, and there does not seem to be any reason for supposing that there will now be any delay in making the changes. Under the old plan the trolley companies promised Mayor Strong that he should have a ride over the bridge in a trolley car on Jan. 1, 1898. The new plans are much more simple, and will involve an expenditure of perhaps $200,000 less than the older ones would have called for, and there is therefore no reason why the work under them should not be completed by even an earlier date.

That they offer great advantages to the trolley companies and to the millions of passengers who will use the trolley cars no one can question. To be able to step into a car upon the street level and without walking more than from 25 to 100 feet from the Park row sidewalk and be taken without change of cars and for a single fare to any part of Brooklyn will be a great boon to those who cross and recross the bridge day by day. To accomplish this result the engineers have been obliged to exhibit great skill, for they had to provide for maintaining proper facilities for all other classes of traffic over the great trans-river highway. They had to consider proper means for passengers to get to and from the present railroad, where the cars of all the Brooklyn elevated roads are to run as well as the bridge trains. They were obliged to guard against making any obstruction to the great stream of trucks, carriages, and bicycles which go over the roadways, and also to see that the thousands of foot passengers who cross over the promenade daily could continue to do so without undue inconvenience. All of these requirements seem to have been met in the new plans.

It was evident to the engineers at once, when it was proposed to bring the trolley cars into the New York terminal on the ground floor, that it would not do to bring the cars across the bridge on tracks laid on the outer edge of the roadways, for this would involve a crossing of the carriage ways near the entrance which would create no end of trouble. Under the new plans the outside structures contemplated at the Brooklyn end have been abandoned and the cars will enter upon the roadways directly from Sands street, but the tracks there and all across the bridge will be laid on the inner edge of the carriage ways, next to the trusses which separate the roadways from the bridge railroad. As the tracks approach the New York terminal there will be no need for them to be diverted in any way, but instead they will continue right down the roadways, still on the inside next to the station building, until, with a series of curves, they will sweep into the station, cross its floor, and sweep outside again to make their return to Brooklyn.

The curves upon which the cars will go through the station will be four in number, each leading out by switches from the single tracks which will follow each roadway. To admit these tracks into the station building a section of the side walls on either side eighty feet long will be removed, together with four of the steel columns on each side which now help to support the roof of the station. In place of these columns a steel truss 80 feet long in the clear will be put up on each side, the trusses forming a part of the side walls of the building on the gallery floor and supporting the columns above these.

The first curve of track will come into the station building just back of the head of the main stairway, which now leads to the gallery deck from the ground floor in the centre of the station. The cars, as they go around this curve, will freely clear the line of columns which will stand just back of the stairs, the centre of the track being designed to be seven feet clear of these columns. The second curve will clear in the same manner the next set of columns twenty feet further to the east, and so in turn each track will come into and cross the station.

In order to provide a straight piece of track thirty feet long in the centre of each of these loops, from which to start the cars on their return journey to Brooklyn, and proper curves on each side, the tracks will have to be carried out about five feet further outside the station walls than if they were brought straight down from their positions on the roadways beyond. If nothing were done to provide against this the roadways at the entrances would be thus restricted. This trouble will be met by widening out the roadways at either side of the entrance for just about the same distance, carrying their boundaries out to the full width of the bridge property. On the south side the big iron ornamental column which marks the division between the stairway and the roadway will not be moved, but the widening will take an oblique line until it attains its full limit. On the north side the big post will be either moved or removed, and the line of the widening will be straight.

Superintendent Martin says the trolley cars will come from Brooklyn on the north side of the bridge, and as soon as they are clear of the roadway they will stop to let off passengers. Then they will move forward to the straight bit of track in the centre of the station and wait there to take on passengers. During the time that they are standing, there will be a space to the south of them on the floor about 40 feet wide over which passengers can pass to get to their respective cars. When the cars start, all four of those on the loops will probably move off at about the same time, and as they get out on the track leading to Brooklyn on the south side they will move forward at different speeds until, before they pass the New York anchorage, they will have a space between each two of at least 102 feet, as is required by the contracts. The maintenance of this space is required so as not to run any risk of overloading the bridge. It is also believed that this spacing will facilitate traffic on the roadways, for the heavy, slow-moving trucks will naturally seek the reserved space of ten feet in width outside of the trolley cars, while light wagons and bicyclists, all of whom can travel as fast as the trolley cars, will sandwich themselves in the procession of cars.

It will be seen that the placing of four lines of cars and tracks upon the ground floor of the station will cut off the present entrance for foot passengers to the promenade, and also force the passengers who want to reach the bridge and elevated cars above to use the front stairways exclusively instead of relying in part on the back stairways, as at present. To provide for this several things are to be done. For those going to the cars above the main stairway is to be made 39 feet wide, three times what it is now. The present stairway to William street, on the south side of the station, will remain.

For foot passengers two new ways will be opened to the promenade. One of these will be a subway, 13 feet wide and about 110 feet long, which will pass entirely under the four loop tracks. The stairway to enter this will be beside the main central stairs. The other route will be up either of the front stairs to the gallery deck, and then along this deck to the end of the station building where this deck joins the grade of the promenade by going down three steps. The only change which will have to be made on the gallery deck will be to make the landing a little wider in front of the main central stairs, to take the ticket chopping boxes out of the passageway and put them at the foot of the stairways leading to the upper deck and to open the end of the station to the promenade. All of these changes, it is estimated, will cost only about $200,000 or $250,000, instead of $450,000, which the older plan would have involved.

The arrangements for foot passengers are believed to be ample because these number only about 10,000 or 12,000 a day now, and it is thought the number will be decreased when one can take a car or train directly for home from the New York terminal. The fourth loop on the main floor would cut off twenty feet of both the men's and women's waiting rooms as they now stand. These rooms are each sixty feet long. Superintendent Martin's plans contemplate moving the men's room enough to the east to escape the loop and the women's room will probably be moved into the space now empty to the east of the William street stairs, and between there and the room where the electric light plant is now situated.

The problem which is still to be solved at the Brooklyn end of the bridge is as to how the trolley cars shall get away from the south roadway after they get to the street level at Sands street. Two plans are before the Trustees. One is to have the cars curve right into Sands street and run straight there to Fulton street. This is objectionable, because of the curve and the likelihood of interfering with carriages and trucks. The other plan, which is favored by Superintendent Martin, is to bring the tracks out in almost a straight line across the plaza and then into Liberty street. At Liberty street the tracks would branch into two sets and these again a little further along would spread out into the various routes along which the cars would be bound. This plan would help to prevent a further congestion of traffic on Fulton street, which is already crowded.

For entering the bridge on Washington street the plans are fixed. All lines of trolley cars will be brought into Washington street upon two tracks some distance beyond Sands street, and then the two tracks will join into one before the cars cross Sands street. At the curve of the bridge roadways, between Sands and Prospect streets, the roadways will be widened slightly also.

An Alliance Between the Canadians and A. A. U.

TORONTO, Sept. 26.—The Canadian A. A. A. will join the A. A. U. of the United States. C. C. Hughes of New York was introduced at a meeting of the Canadian Association last night, and presented a proposal for an alliance between the two organizations. The matter was referred to a committee and will probably go into effect at once. The Canadian Association adopted a very strict resolution dealing with suspected violations of the amateur rule, and as a result half a dozen members of the Capital Lacrosse Club of Ottawa, the winners of the lacrosse championship this year, have been divested of their amateur standing.

Model Yachts Racing.

The postponed model yacht race between the Red Man No. 2, Edward E. Flynt of the Wave Crest Miniature Yacht Club, the challenger, and the Water Witch, A. Moore of the American Model Yacht Club, the defender, for the Perpetual Challenge Cup of the American Model Yacht Club, was sailed yesterday off the Americans' clubhouse, foot of Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn. Red Man was well handled and won two of the three heats and the trophy. The wind was steady, and the course was the regulation half mile, dead to windward and return.

The race for the Commodore's Cup, a pretty brass reproduction of the America's Cup, was next sailed. The Comet, owned by Townley & Piggott, won handily. A special race, open to all boats enrolled in the club, followed. The prize was a piece of silverware presented by Vice-Commodore Van Ness. The course sailed was three legs, each a quarter mile long. This was covered three times. The starters were the Edna, O. L. Gray; Water Witch, A. Moore; Eagle J. C. Bengard; Phoenix, George Olsen. It was a nip and tuck contest for the first round. Then several of the craft met with accidents, and the Water Witch finally won the trophy in 1 hour 17 minutes and 45 seconds.

Baseball Notes.

Duffy leads the League players in home runs.

Jones stole ten bases in the last eight games.

Lachance has not made a sacrifice hit in his last thirty-five games.

The Bostons scored 139 runs against the St. Louis team, and the latter players got 54.

Eighty-three runs were scored by the Baltimores and 68 runs by the Pittsburgs in the series between them.

More games were played between the Baltimores and Chicagos than between any other League teams. All told, fifteen games were played, three resulting in a tie.

PLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
PARLOR TABLES.
(OAK OR MAHOGANY FINISH),
$1.25.

STORIES OF HENRY W. SAGE.

A STORMY FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

Rammed a Central Drawbridge Rather Than Wait on the Commodore's Convenience—His Beneficiations to Cornell—His Friendship with Beecher—Characteristics of the Man.

The determination and will power which brought success to Henry W. Sage, who died recently at Ithaca, and which marked his rise from the canal tow-path to the status of a millionaire, had probably no better illustration than in Mr. Sage's first meeting with Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Sage was then in the wholesale and retail lumber business in this city. He had made enormous purchases of lumber at the beginning of the civil war and in the rise of prices had become rich. He was a man of high influence in Brooklyn church affairs and in New York business circles. The warcons of his lumber firm were seen all over town. His shipments of lumber by river and sea were large. He worked early and late at his business, and at the beginning of middle age had the right to be known as a representative citizen.

When the contract was given out to put up the grand stand and other buildings and fences at Fleetwood Park, above the Harlem, Mr. Sage's bid for supplying the needed lumber was lowest. He put the lumber on several schooners and had them towed up the Harlem River. For some reason Commodore Vanderbilt refused to allow the draw of the New York Central's bridge to be opened to allow the lumber to pass. Mr. Sage stormed about the matter and then sent his son William, who was just out of college, up to Mr. Vanderbilt's office, on the site of the present Madison Square Garden, to learn when the draw would be opened. There was a penalty for delay in the delivery of the lumber. The younger Sage came back and reported that Commodore Vanderbilt wouldn't see him.

"Wouldn't see you, eh!" said Mr. Sage. "We'll see about that."

Then he ordered his son and a clerk to jump into his wagon with him, and away they dashed to the New York Central Railroad office. They went up the stairs to the Commodore's office in a rush. A negro attendant stood at the gate.

"Is Mr. Vanderbilt in?" thundered Mr. Sage, who by this time was fairly in a rage.

"Yes, sir. What is your name and what do you want to see him about?"

"Never mind who I am and what I want to see him about," said Mr. Sage. He then said "Come on" to the young men with him, pushed the negro aside and strode into Commodore Vanderbilt's presence.

"Is this Commodore Vanderbilt?" said Mr. Sage.

"That's what they call me," said the Commodore, looking up sharply in response to the angry tones of his caller.

"Well, my name's Sage, Henry W. Sage, and I want to know when you're going to open that Harlem River draw and let my lumber for Fleetwood Park go through."

"So you're Mr. Sage, are you?"

"Yes, I am."

"Well, Mr. Sage, we're going to open that draw when we get damned good and ready."

"You are, are you? Well, you are going to open that draw before you get damned good and ready, and in three hours, or I'll open it for you. Come on," he added, to his young men, and all swept out of the place. Mr. Sage jumped into his buggy and did all the talking that was done on the way to his office. It is said that he kept muttering something about 'If it costs me $100,000, Commodore Vanderbilt, eh! Damned good and ready! I'll show him."

Straightway Mr. Sage went to the owner of the stoutest tug he could find that could go up the Harlem River.

"I'll pay all the damages; you do as I say," he said to the Captain.

Mr. Sage was on the tug with his young men. They went up the Harlem past the schooners with the Fleetwood Park cargo and approached the draw. They looked the draw over, and Mr. Sage picked out its weakest spot.

"Now back off," he said, "and hit that draw at full speed right in that place."

The tug went back some distance and came up the river with a rush. It hit the draw in the spot indicated and half wrecked it.

"Back off and give it another," cried Mr. Sage.

On came the tug at the draw again like a snorting bull. At the second crash the draw was torn completely from the bridge, and tossed to one side, disappearing in the river.

"Now take those schooners through," said Mr. Sage.

The schooners were towed in, and on that very day the lumber for the Fleetwood race track was on the ground. It was four days afterward that the first trains of the Central began to run across the Harlem River again. After wrecking the draw Mr. Sage went straight to his office and his conversation with himself is said to have been something on this line:

"Open the draw when he got damned good and ready? Well, its open now. Don't care what it costs. I'll show him he don't own the river, and navigable streams around this town."

There was a big rumpus over the matter and many threats, but after a time the lawyers on both sides got together and a compromise was arranged.

It was probably this trait of Mr. Sage's that made him hold out to the bitter end in the Flske will contest, by which the Cornell University library lost a bequest of $1,000,000 at one time. Ever since Ezra Cornell's death Mr. Sage had been the business head of Cornell University. Only the question as to the disposition of a few thousand dollars of Mrs. Flske's bequest prevented a compromise. Mr. Sage knew that Mrs. Flske intended to leave that money to the university. He had been her father's partner and had known her from childhood. He believed that justice demanded that her wishes should be carried out. He had legal advice that the university had a good case. His determination was roused. He put his foot down and the case went on. Cornell lost. It was a bitter blow to Mr. Sage. He built the library that Mrs. Flske's money would have built, and he endowed it so far as he felt himself able. He put a marble bust of Mrs. Flske beside the main doorway and erected a tablet with a pathetic reference to the defeat of her wishes, and then said he had done all he could. The dedication of the library was one of the few instances when Mr. Sage ever showed any emotion in the presence of others.

It was his determination alone that fought the battle against the sale of the Cornell timber lands in the early eighties. Ezra Cornell once carried those lands for a long time for the university and the burden served to break him down in pocket and health. In the early eighties Cornell was in a perilous condition financially. A fine offer was made for the choicest part of the timber holdings granted to the university under the Morrill land grant which President Lincoln signed. Mr. Sage said the lands would increase in value. Single-handed he battled in the Board of Trustees. He said he would stand for Henry Ward Beecher's bust known. Mr. Beecher had a curious habit of acknowledging such matters in an indirect but none the less pointed way. One instance of this occurred in the Garfield campaign. Mr. Beecher was to open the campaign in an afternoon speech in the public park in Ithaca. He arrived in town the night before and a hundred or more students of the Garfield and Arthur Club crowded on Mr. Sage's lawn to serenade the Brooklyn preacher. They sang to him and cheered him. Mr. Beecher came out on the porch, and under the inspiration of the moment began to make an impassioned speech. He had spoken nearly ten minutes when Mr. Sage approached him, handed him his hat, and whispered in his ear. Mr. Beecher stopped, a grin spread across his face, he bowed low, and said:

"Young gentlemen, Mrs. Sage commands me to put on my hat to avoid catching cold. Turning to Mr. Sage] Mr. Sage, you ought to know by this time that I never take orders from any woman nowadays but my wife."

The writer of this, when a Cornell student, went to see Mr. Sage to get some facts for an article to be sent to a New York newspaper on the Flske will contest. After Mr. Sage had told what he desired to have known Mr. Sage said:

"Young man, what are you going to do when you leave here?"

"Probably go into newspaper work. That is one reason why I came to you to-day. I wanted to get some experience in newspaper writing so that I need not begin life on $7 a week, or something like that."

Mr. Sage jumped from the chair, and, advancing toward the caller, thrust a finger into his face and said:

"Young man, you begin work on $7 a week. Begin on $5, begin on $3, or $2, on anything. That's the way I did, and you'll never amount to anything unless you take what you can get and make the most of it."

On the outside Mr. Sage seemed brusque and hard. Undoubtedly he made his money by sticking to strict business rules. Underneath the surface he was gentle, generous, and susceptible to sentiment to an unusual degree. His friendships never wavered.

CHESS.

Another Selection of Games Played in the Berlin Tournament.

Following is another selection of games played during the international chess tournament at Berlin:

RUY LOPEZ.

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

The game was drawn.

ZUKERTORT OPENING.

CARO. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.	CARO. White.	TSCHIGORIN. Black.
1 Kt—K B 3	P—Q 4	37 B x Kt	R x B
2 P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	38 Q—K 4	R—Q 2
3 B—K B 4	P—K 3	39 R—Q B 4	Q—Q 2
4 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2	40 P—K R 4	R—Q Kt
5 Q Kt—Q 2	B—K 1	41 Kt—K 3	B—Q 3
6 B—Q 3	Castles	42 B—B 4	Q—Q 1
7 Kt—K 5	P—Q B 4	43 R—R 4	Q—B 2
8 P—Q B 3	Q—K 1	44 R—R 4	Q—R 4
9 P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 3	45 R—Kt 4	Q—B 2
10 B—Kt 2	P—K Kt 4	46 R—Kt 4	Q—Q 1
11 R—R	P—Q Kt 4	47 Q—Q 3	Q—Kt 1
12 P—Q R 3	Q—K 3	48 B—K 4	B—K R 3
13 Castles	P—Q B 4	49 P x P	P x P
14 Q—B 4	Q—Q 3	50 Q—Kt 5	Q x Q ch
15 Q—R 3	Kt—B	51 P x Q	Kt—Q 2
16 P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 2	52 P—K 5	K—B
17 B—Kt 5	Kt—K	53 K—B 1	R—Kt
18 Q—R 5	Kt—Kt 3	54 K—B 2	K—K
19 Kt x B	B x B	55 K—K 3	B—K R
20 Kt x P	Q x Kt	56 B—Kt 2	R—R 7
21 Kt—K 4	Q—K	57 K—B 4	P—Kt 3
22 Q—K	R—R 3	58 K—Kt 3	R—R
23 K—R	Q—R	59 K—B 4	R—Kt 3
24 R—Kt Sq	P—Kt 5	60 R—Q B 3	R—Kt
25 R P x P	P x P	61 R—B 6 ch	K—K 2
26 R x B	R x R	62 P—Q 5	R—Kt 4 ch
27 P x P	Q—Kt 4	63 K—B 3	R—K 4
28 P—Kt 3	P x P	64 P—Q 6 ch	K—Q
29 P x P	P x P	65 R—B 3	R—Kt 7 ch
30 R—Q Kt 8	Q—B 5	66 K—Kt 3	P x P ch
31 R—Kt 8 ch	K—Q 2	67 K x P	R—B 7 ch
32 K—Kt 4	Q—K 4	68 K—Kt 3	R—B 4
33 P—K 4	Q—B 2	69 B—K 2	P—B 3
34 R—Kt 4	Q—K 2	70 P x P	Kt x P
35 Kt—K B 3	Kt x P	71 R—B 8 ch	K x R
36 R x P	Kt—Q 3	72 B—K 3 ch	Drawn

FRENCH DEFENCE.

CHABOUNEK. White.	BURN. Black.	CHABOUNEK. White.	BURN. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	17 Q—R 4	R—K
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18 Kt—Kt 5	P—K 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	19 B x P	P x B
4 B—Kt 5	P x P	20 Q—R 7 ch	K—B
5 Kt x P	Kt—Q 5	21 Q—Kt 6 ch	Q—Kt 4 ch
6 Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	22 Q x Q	Q—R 4 ch
7 Kt x Kt ch	Kt x Kt	23 K—B	Q—R 4 ch
8 B—Q 3	Castles	24 K—Q 2	Q—R 4 ch
9 B x Kt	B x B	25 P—Kt 4	Q x P ch
10 Q—K 2	B—B 4	26 K—K 2	Q—R 4 ch
11 Q—K 4	P—K Kt 3	27 R—R 4	B—K 3
12 P—K R 4	B P x P	28 Kt—R 7 ch	K—Kt
13 Cas'g (R)	Q—R 4	29 Q—R—K R	Q—K B 2
14 P—R 3	Q x P	30 R—K 6 ch	K—B
15 P x P	R P x P	31 R—R 8 ch	K—K 2
16 Q—B 4	B—Kt 2	Resigns.	

RUY LOPEZ.

METGER. White.	ALAPIN. Black.	METGER. White.	ALAPIN. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 Q—Kt 3	B—Kt 2
3 B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5	14 B x B	Q x B
4 Castles	K Kt—K 2	15 B—B 3	Q R—Q
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	16 K R—Q	B—Kt 3
6 P—Q 4	P x P	17 Kt—Q 5	K—Q
7 P x P	P—Q 4	18 Kt—K 3	Q—Kt 4
8 Q—Kt 3	Castles	19 Q—Q 3	R—B 3
9 P—R 4	Kt—B 3	20 Q—K 3	Q—Q 1
10 B—K 3	Q—K	21 Q—K 2	Q—Kt 4
11 R—R	P—Q Kt 4	22 Kt—Kt 4	Q—B 3
12 P—Q R 3	Q—K 1	23 Kt—K 3	Q—Q 1
13 Castles	P—Q R 4	24 Q—K	Q—K
14 Q—B 3	Kt—K	25 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
15 Q—R 3	Kt—B	26 Kt—Kt 4	Q—Q
16 P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 3	27 Q—K 2	Kt—Q
17 B—Kt 5	Kt—K	28 Kt—K 3	Q—Q 2
18 Q—R 5	Kt—Kt 3	29 Q—Q 2	K—Kt
19 Kt x B	B x Kt	30 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
20 Kt x P	Q x Kt	31 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
21 Kt—K 4	Q—K	32 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
22 Q—K 3	R—Q B	33 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
23 Q—Q 3	R—B 2	34 Kt—Kt 4	Q—Q
24 Q—K 3	Q—B 2	35 Kt—K 3	Q—Q 2
25 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	36 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
26 Q—K 3	Q—K	37 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
27 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	38 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
28 Q—K 3	Q—K	39 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
29 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	40 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
30 Q—K 3	Q—K	41 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
31 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	42 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
32 Q—K 3	Q—K	43 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
33 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	44 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
34 Q—K 3	Q—K	45 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
35 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	46 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
36 Q—K 3	Q—K	47 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
37 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	48 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
38 Q—K 3	Q—K	49 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
39 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	50 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
40 Q—K 3	Q—K	51 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
41 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	52 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
42 Q—K 3	Q—K	53 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
43 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	54 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
44 Q—K 3	Q—K	55 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
45 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	56 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
46 Q—K 3	Q—K	57 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
47 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	58 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
48 Q—K 3	Q—K	59 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
49 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	60 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
50 Q—K 3	Q—K	61 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
51 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	62 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
52 Q—K 3	Q—K	63 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
53 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	64 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
54 Q—K 3	Q—K	65 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
55 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	66 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
56 Q—K 3	Q—K	67 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
57 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	68 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
58 Q—K 3	Q—K	69 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
59 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	70 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
60 Q—K 3	Q—K	71 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
61 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	72 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
62 Q—K 3	Q—K	73 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
63 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	74 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
64 Q—K 3	Q—K	75 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
65 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	76 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
66 Q—K 3	Q—K	77 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
67 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	78 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
68 Q—K 3	Q—K	79 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
69 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	80 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
70 Q—K 3	Q—K	81 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
71 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	82 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
72 Q—K 3	Q—K	83 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
73 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	84 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
74 Q—K 3	Q—K	85 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
75 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	86 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
76 Q—K 3	Q—K	87 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
77 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	88 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
78 Q—K 3	Q—K	89 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
79 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	90 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
80 Q—K 3	Q—K	91 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
81 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	92 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
82 Q—K 3	Q—K	93 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
83 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	94 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
84 Q—K 3	Q—K	95 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
85 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	96 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
86 Q—K 3	Q—K	97 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
87 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	98 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
88 Q—K 3	Q—K	99 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
89 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	100 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
90 Q—K 3	Q—K	101 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
91 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	102 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
92 Q—K 3	Q—K	103 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
93 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	104 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
94 Q—K 3	Q—K	105 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
95 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	106 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
96 Q—K 3	Q—K	107 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
97 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	108 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
98 Q—K 3	Q—K	109 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
99 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	110 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
100 Q—K 3	Q—K	111 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
101 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	112 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
102 Q—K 3	Q—K	113 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
103 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	114 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
104 Q—K 3	Q—K	115 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
105 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	116 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
106 Q—K 3	Q—K	117 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
107 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	118 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
108 Q—K 3	Q—K	119 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
109 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	120 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
110 Q—K 3	Q—K	121 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
111 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	122 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
112 Q—K 3	Q—K	123 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
113 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	124 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
114 Q—K 3	Q—K	125 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
115 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	126 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
116 Q—K 3	Q—K	127 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
117 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	128 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
118 Q—K 3	Q—K	129 Q—K 2	Q—Q 2
119 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	130 Kt—K 3	Q—Q
120 Q—K 3	Q—K	131 Q—Q 2	Q—Q 2
121 Q—Q 3	Q—Q 2	132 Kt—Q 5	Q—Q
122 Q—K 3	Q—K	133