

"JOSIAR."

I never kin forget the day
That we went out a walkin',
An' sot down on the river bank
An' kept on hours a-talkin';
He twisted up my apron string
An' folded it together.
An' said he thought for harvest time
'Twas cu' 'us kind o' weather.

The sun went down as we sot there—
Josiar seemed uneasy,
An' mother she began to call:
"Loweezy! oh, Loweezy!"
An' ther Josiar spoke right up,
As I was just a startin'.
An' said, "Loweezy, what's the use
Of us two ever partin'?"

It kind o' took me by surprise,
An' yet I knew 'twas comin'—
I'd heard it all the summer long
In every wild bee's hummin';
I'd studied out the way I'd act,
But law! I couldn't do it.
I meant to hide my love from him.
But seems as if he knew it.
An' lookin' down into my eyes
He must a seen the fire.
An' ever since that hour I've loved
An' worshipped my Josiar.

—DELPHIA.

SHEARER'S PENINSULAR SCHEME.

Montreal, from its geographical position as the natural meeting place for the interchange of ocean and inland freight on the most direct line of communication between Europe and the great West, is destined at no very distant day to be one of the principal commercial centres of America. As the proper distributing point for the products of half a continent, with unlimited water power for milling and other manufacturing purposes, exceptional advantages for a vast trade in animals, and as the point of conveyance for the various railway lines from the west, north-west and south, it only requires a reasonable amount of common sense, foresight and energy (unmixed with politics) on the part of the inhabitants to insure the future progress of the city being very rapid, and the time is now come when the improvement of the Harbour of Montreal to meet the requirements of an enormous increase in trade, should engage immediate public attention.

The comprehensive scheme which forms the subject of our two-page illustration this week, was originated by Mr. James Shearer of this city, from whom we have obtained the following particulars:—

It is proposed to build a dam to extend from Point St. Charles to St. Helen's Island, a distance of 10,500 feet; this dam to be (at first) 150 feet wide, of which 3 feet will be used as a parapet, 12 feet for a sidewalk, 60 feet for a highway, and 75 feet for railway tracks. The top of dam at Point St. Charles to be 25 feet above water level, and at St. Helen's Island 30 feet. The river side of the dam to consist of a wall 9 feet thick, built below water with cribs and concrete, and above water, faced with cut stone 3 feet thick, with a backing of 6 feet of concrete, and filled up behind to the road level with materials taken from the new channel. Transversely under the dam or highway will be 39 culverts, 200 feet apart, the bottom of which will be 12 inches above the harbour level. The culverts to be 150 feet long, 18 feet wide, by 10 feet high, arched over with stone 3 feet thick; built of concrete below water, and over that of stone 3 feet thick, filled around with materials taken from the new channel. It is proposed to have floating iron stop gates on the river side of dam, which will rise and fall with the river, and being flush with the face of the stone wall, will permit of ice passing along the wall without entering the culverts. The stop gates to be 20 feet long, 10 feet high, and 7 feet wide; drawing 3 feet of water, and will have a valve on each side for lowering and raising them.

It is proposed to build from St. Helen's Island to St. Lambert an iron bridge (30 feet above water level) 2,700 feet long, resting on 2 abutments and 8 piers of cut stone, making 9 spans of about 300 feet each. The lattice girders to be 20 feet high, and 5 in number. The centre division to be completely covered, or blind, to prevent horses being alarmed by passing trains.

It is proposed to have 4 roadways; two on one side for railways, and two for highways, with sidewalks outside.

From the St. Lambert end of the bridge along the bank towards Longueuil, for a distance of 4,200 feet, will be a stone wall 12 feet high and 6 feet thick, to protect the bank and to prevent the obstruction of passing ice.

When the above mentioned work is all completed at an estimated cost of \$3,400,000, the annual revenue from the railways and highways will be double the amount of yearly interest on the outlay.

The harbour side of the peninsula can then be commenced and wharfed from Point St. Charles to the lower end of Ile Ronde, a distance of 15,500 feet, by 45 feet wide, and 12 feet above the harbour level; the whole built up of crib work and concrete below water, and filled up above water with dredging from the harbour—the wharfing to be planked with tamarac 4 inches thick, and oak coping as usual. There will be left openings for tail races and waste weirs to 3 feet above water. In order to make the water power available, it is proposed to have 39 flumes, (to be made as required) each flume to furnish 8 water powers, making in all 312 water powers of 42 horse-power each. The tail races and waste weirs will be built on the present rock foundation, and the waste weirs or overflows will discharge continually whether used for manufacturing or not.

The harbour along the peninsula wharf will be dredged to a depth of 22 feet as may be required, and the material dumped in as a foundation for the flumes, the bottoms of which will be on a level with the harbour. In the course of time the central peninsula avenue and the cross streets can be made up from harbour and river excavations, and the whole scheme completed. The distance from the river side to the harbour side of peninsula is 900 feet. At St. Helen's Island the harbour wharf will be 18 feet lower than the roadway of the bridge, and this difference decreases to Point St. Charles, where it ends.

The total estimated cost of the whole work—which includes the iron bridge, the peninsula with its highways, streets, warehouse and factory lots with water power, the harbour wharfing and dredging, &c., and the cleaning up of the new channel—amounts to \$6,400,000. The estimated revenue from the railways and highways, at present rates, amounts to \$383,000 per annum, so that there will be a surplus from this source alone of \$63,000 annually, after paying interest on the whole outlay. In addition to this annual surplus of \$63,000 there will be a yearly revenue from 312 mill lots with water power equal to 42 horse power, each at \$800 per lot per annum. \$ 249,600
Yearly rental of 65 large lots for commercial purposes at \$400. 26,000

Annual surplus. \$ 338,600

A sum sufficient for the maintenance and improvement of the Harbour of Montreal, and for the attainment of that great desideratum—a Free Port.

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

APRIL MAGAZINES.—In the April *Atlantic* Mrs. Phelps' charming story "Friends" is continued, as is Henry James' "Portrait of a Lady." Mr. W. M. Rosetti gives us another chapter of "Wives of the Poets," and Mr. John Fiske has a somewhat labouriously learned article on "What we learn from old Aryan words." Mr. James Porteus' "School Days of Voltaire" will be fresh and interesting to many. The remainder of the number is mainly occupied with reviews of notable books and an unusually readable Contributor's Club.

THE *North American Review* has an array of good names and of deep and important subjects. Judge Tourgee writes of "Reform and Reformation." Mark Patterson of "The Thing that Might Be." Bishop McQuaid on Religion in Schools, and Mr. John Fiske of the beginnings of the Protestant feeling in Religion. Besides these Mr. Curtis' article on the subject of railroad ownership comes appropriately at the present time, and we have already spoken of Mr. Springer's excellent exposure of the telegraph monopoly. But unless we are much mistaken ordinary readers will turn from this heavier food to digest with the more relish Mr. Anthony Trollope's delightfully chatty notes upon Long-fellow which close the number; and which are written in the novelist's best style.

IN *Lippincott's* the new serial story, with the quaint title of "Craque-o'-Doom," opens well, the characters being novel and yet life-like, the movement rapid, and the style crisp and spirited. Of the short stories, "John Henry" by Sydney Chase, is laughable, while in "Sister Weeden's Prayer," by Sherwood Bonner, there is a mixture of humour and pathos. The poems are by Maurice Thompson, Howard Glynnford, and Charlotte Bates, and among the good things in the "Monthly Gossip" is a notice of Carlyle which describes his person, manners, and conversation in the surroundings of his own home.

Scribner is as usual, beautifully illustrated. On the first page the plate presenting the analogy between the flight of birds and the swimming of fishes is to our mind a remarkable specimen of the perfection to which wood engraving has been brought. The interest of the number to such as are interested in this branch of art will, however, centre on the article which deals with the wood engraving prizes offered by the magazine and the successful entries for it, which are reproduced. An article on New York attics and house-tops seems to us worthy of being mentioned by name, and is also finely illustrated.

St. Nicholas is a little "old" we cannot help thinking, this month. One story, the account of "How the Rocking Horse Eat the Cake" is really fit for the nursery, but with this exception the little children are rather left out in the cold. Of course the magazine must appeal to all ages of children, but we cannot help fancying that some of these are even over the heads of the school-room. There are the usual charming illustrations, a pretty frontispiece in particular.

THE *Art Amateur* comes to hand as we write this, too late for any critical notice. As far as we can judge by a cursory glance it contains the usual amount of good reading and artistic illustrations which combined with the excellence of its general dress make it always welcome to our exchange table. The musical column is devoted almost entirely to the discussion of the coming New York musical festival.

MESSRS. WARWICK'S Budget of English reproductions is of course dated March, but may find a place in this notice. The Boys' and the Girls' own papers are hardly, it seems to us, up to the standard of past numbers, perhaps partly

because the February number of the Girls' was so unusually good, but there is much in them worth reading, and well illustrated. We are sorry to see that the Boys' own paper is descending dangerously near the confines of the blood-and-thunder school, into which we should be sorry to see it merge. The Leisure Hour and the Sunday at Home will always find appreciative readers.

NEW MUSIC.—The best of a selection of sheet music from Oliver Ditson & Co. is the old Scotch song of "The Four Maries," the words of which are familiar to us, and which are set to a plaintive melody which harmonizes well with their spirit. Marston's "Forever and for Ave" is a somewhat ordinary ballad, and Mlle. Anna Belocca's "Meeting and Parting" recommends itself chiefly by the well executed cover. The "Billie Taylor" waltz is well constructed out of somewhat scant material. "Once in a Life" by L. Wallis, is a fairly good concert galop, but the best of the instrumental pieces is the mazurka from "La Petite Mademoiselle" which I recommend as easy and effective. By the way why is all music written in four and five flats nowadays? I only ask for information.

Messrs. Suckling send me a sacred song by R. S. Ambrose, "The Contrite Heart," which will be a very welcome addition to the somewhat meagre list of good sacred music. I shall be glad to see it become popular as it contains many excellent points. The metre of the verse is a little against it; the cumulative effect of the three rhymed lines in the latter half of the verse, heightened by the crescendo make the sudden drop to the pp. partake a little of bathos, but with this exception the song will stand on its own merits.

MUSICAL.

WHAT A WOMAN CAN DO.

As a wife and mother, woman can make the for one and happiness of her husband and children; and, if she did nothing else, surely this would be sufficient destiny. By her thrift, prudence, and tact, she can secure to her partner and to herself a competence in old age, no matter how small their beginning, or how adverse a fate may be theirs. By her cheerfulness she can restore her husband's spirits, shaken by the anxiety of business. By her tenderness she can often restore him to health, if disease has overtaken his powers. By her council and love she can win him from bad company, if temptation in an evil hour has led him astray. By her examples, her precepts, and her sex's insight into character, she can mould her children, however adverse their dispositions, into noble men and women. And by leading in all things a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate, and spiritualize all who come within reach; so that, with others of her sex emulating and assisting her, she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or informers that ever legislated.

She can do much, alas! perhaps more, to degrade a man if she choose to do it. Who can estimate the evils that woman has the power to do? As a wife she can ruin herself by extravagance, folly, or want of affection. She can make a demon or an outcast of a man who might otherwise become a good member of society. She can bring bickering, strife and discord into what has been a happy home. She can change the innocent babes into vile men, and even into vile women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring-head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil instead of an angel of good.

Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty, and spirituality spring up in her footsteps, till the earth smiles with a loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform it to a black and arid desert covered with the scorn of all evil passion, and swept by the bitter blast of everlasting death. This is what woman can do for the wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no worthy work, as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher road to travel, but he has none loftier or more influential than woman.

MR. MOSS, much perplexed by the decision of Judge Sedgwick, has been heard to murmur, in the language of Bon Gaultier:

"I can't tell who the deuce it was,
That gave me this Forget Me Not."

MARY ANDERSON indignantly denies the report that she is going to marry Prof. George Riddle. Mary, you are right. If you should become a Riddle, lots of Americans would give you up.

THE WALKER HOUSE, Toronto.

This popular new hotel is provided with all modern improvements; has 125 bedrooms, commodious parlours, public and private dining-rooms, sample rooms, and passenger elevator. The dining-rooms will comfortably seat 200 guests, and the bill of fare is acknowledged to be unexcelled, being furnished with all the delicacies of the season.

The location is convenient to the principal railway stations, steamboat wharves, leading wholesale houses and Parliament Buildings. This hotel commands a fine view of Toronto Bay and Lake Ontario, rendering it a pleasant resort for tourists and travellers at all seasons.

Terms for board \$2.00 per day. Special arrangements made with families and parties remaining one week or more.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Papers to hand. Thanks.
Student, Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 314.

The death of M. Preti, of the French Chess magazine, *La Stratégie*, has occasioned much regret in chess circles on both sides of the Atlantic. During his life, which extended beyond eighty years, he was of great service to chess and chessplayers.

The annual chess contest between the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, will take place on Wednesday, April 6th, at the rooms of the St. George's Chess Club, St. James', London. It will be in the recollection of some of our readers that last year the Cambridge players achieved a great victory over their opponents, who did not win a game during the contest. The score of the Cantabs was eleven games won and two draws.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Webber, for several years a teacher of chess to a large class of pupils at the Harkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, London, Eng., has been compelled to resign his position, owing to illness. Mr. Webber visited the Montreal Chess Club a little over a year ago, and seemed to take much interest in what was being done at that time as regards chess in the Dominion.

The arrangements for the contest, which has been negotiated between Messrs. Blackburne and Gunsberg, have now been definitely settled, and upon the following conditions:—The winner of seven games to be the victor; draws not to count; time limit, fifteen moves per hour, stakes \$100 aside. Mr. Gunsberg to be credited, at starting, with two games; play to take place alternately at Parsell's and the Divan; stakeholder, Mr. Lovelock, President of the City of London Chess Club; umpire, Dr. Zukertort. Four games per week are to be played, if possible, and it is likely the first game will take place next Thursday, (March 17th), at Parsell's chess room, Cornhill.

It is highly creditable to Mr. Gunsberg that he should have consented to forego the conditions that stood in the way of an agreement. Thereby he has evinced a sincere desire for the match to come off. We shall expect to see a fine fight.—*Land and Water*.

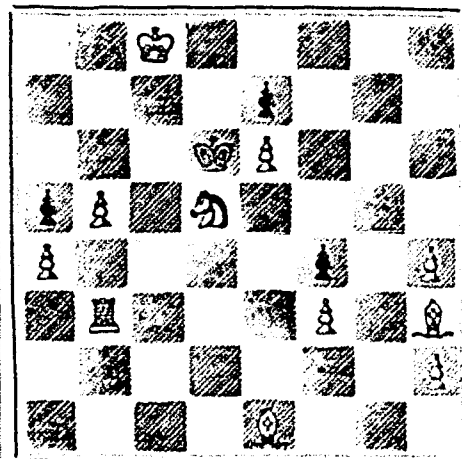
Capt. Mackenzie has won the fifth game in his contest with Mr. Judd. The score is now: Mackenzie, 3; Judd, 2.

PROBLEM No. 321.

(From the *Mechanics Magazine*.)

By J. G. Fluch.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS MATCH BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND CALCUTTA.

The telegraphic chess match between Liverpool and Calcutta has been brought to a conclusion. One of the two games was won a short time ago by Liverpool, and the other has ended in a draw. This result gives the victory to Liverpool. In a previous Column we completed the Liverpool game, and subjoined are the moves of the Calcutta game.

GAME 450TH.

Played recently by telegraph between Liverpool and Calcutta.

- | White.—(Calcutta.) | Black.—(Liverpool.) |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. P to K4 | 1. P to K3 |
| 2. P to Q4 | 2. P to Q4 |
| 3. Kt to Q B3 | 3. B to Q Kt5 |
| 4. P takes P | 4. P takes P |
| 5. B to Q3 | 5. P to Q B4 |
| 6. B to Q2 | 6. Kt to Q B3 |
| 7. P takes P | 7. B takes P |
| 8. Kt to K B3 | 8. Kt to K B3 |
| 9. Castles | 9. B to K3 |
| 10. P to Q R3 | 10. Castles |
| 11. B to K B4 | 11. P to Q R3 |
| 12. Q to Q2 | 12. Q to Q2 |
| 13. P to K R3 | 13. P to K Kt4 |
| 14. Kt to K5 | 14. Q to Q Kt2 |
| 15. Q R to Q sq | 15. Q R to Q B sq |
| 16. Kt takes Kt | 16. Q takes Kt |
| 17. Q to K2 | 17. S R to K sq |
| 18. Q to K B3 | 18. P to K Kt3 |
| 19. K R to K sq | 19. Kt to K R4 |
| 20. B to K R6 | 20. R to K2 |
| 21. R to K5 | 21. P to K B3 |
| 22. R takes P | 22. B takes R |
| 23. Kt takes P | 23. R to K4 |
| 24. B to K4 | 24. Q to K3 |
| 25. Kt to Q B3 | 25. Kt to R sq |
| 26. P to K Kt4 | 26. P to K B4 |
| 27. B to Q5 | 27. Q to K B3 |
| 28. P takes Kt | 28. P to K Kt4 |
| 29. Q to K Kt3 | 29. P to B5 |
| 30. Q to K Kt4 | 30. Q R to K sq |
| 31. Kt to K4 | 31. B takes P (ch) |
| 32. K takes R | 32. Q takes B |
| 33. P to Q Kt4 | 33. Q to Q Kt3 (ch) |
| 34. Kt to Q B5 | 34. Q to K B3 |
| 35. B to K4 | 35. R takes B |
| 36. Kt takes R | |

Calcutta here offered to draw, and Liverpool accepted.

SOLUTIONS

Solution of Problem No. 321

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. R to H2 | 1. Kt takes R |
| 2. B to Q6 | 2. Aught |
| 3. Mate acc. | |