

BRELOQUES.

THE young lady who took the gentleman's fancy has returned it with thanks.

WHY is your wife like dynamite? Because she's apt to blow up if harshly handled.

SAY what is right, and let others say what they please. You are responsible for only one tongue—even if you are a married man.

"I do declare, Sal, you look pretty enough to eat."—"Well, John, ain't I eating as fast as I can?" replied Sal, with her mouth full.

A WELSH PROVERB.—If a woman were as quick with her feet as with her tongue, she'd catch lightning enough to kindle the fire in the morning.

It isn't so much the beauty of the thing as the thought of the other hearts that will ache which makes the thoroughly fashionable woman delight in her new bonnet.

A WIDOW once said to her daughter, "When you are at my age it will be time enough to dream of a husband."—"Yes, mamma," replied the thoughtless beauty, "for a second time."

WE know of a beautiful girl who would prove a capital speculation for a fortune-hunter of the right sort. Her voice is of silver, her hair of gold, her teeth of pearl, her cheeks of rubies, and her eyes of diamonds.

A RAPTURER writer inquires: "What is there under heaven more humanizing, or, if we may use the term, more angelizing, than a fine black eye in a lovely woman?" Two black eyes is the only answer thought of at present.

A POPULAR POET was much attached to a young lady who was born a day before him, and who did not return his passion. "Yours is a hard case," said a friend—"It is indeed," said the poet, "for I came into the world a day after the fair."

"How old is your mamma?" asked a love-smitten old bachelor of the daughter of the widow who had enchanted him—"I don't know, sir; her age varies from about forty-three to forty-five," was the artless reply. The bachelor was disenchanted.

"THE excuse of the third man," said Mr. Moody, illustrating the parable of the guests who were backward in coming forward, "was more absurd than any—I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come." Now, why didn't he take his wife along with him?

A COMPANY of young ladies lately discussed this question: "What is the great duty of man?" "One of them, dressed a la mode from head to foot, contended that it was to pay milliner's bills. This was agreed to without a dissenting vote.

THE Rev. Mr. Shipman, of Norwich, says that he was once called to marry a man who was to be united to his fourth wife. As he approached the couple he said as usual, "Please rise." The man fidgeted about on his chair, and finally remarked, "We've usually sat."

"You mean elastics," replied a Broadway clerk to an old lady who asked for garters. "I suppose some high-nosed people call 'em 'lasticks,'" she said, "but when I git too stuck up to ask for garters, I'll not box my Susan's ears for saying those when she means stockings." She got her garters.

THAT was a shrewd girl, and not devoid of sense either, who remarked, when other girls were making fun of her short skirts, and affected to be much shocked at the exhibition thereof at a party, "If you'd only pull up your dresses about your necks, where they ought to be, they'd be as short as mine!" She was not troubled any more.

SOME young tourists, travelling last summer in Wales, became inordinately thirsty, and stopped for milk at a house by the roadside. They emptied every basin that was offered, and still wanted more. The woman of the house at length brought an enormous bowl of milk, and sat it down on the table, saying, "One would think, gentlemen, you had never been weaned."

At the Major Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in England the other day, Miss Isabella G. Clarke, having passed the examination satisfactorily, was admitted a pharmaceutical chemist. There are several ladies on the register as "chemists and druggists," but this is the first instance in Great Britain in which a lady has passed the Major Examination as a pharmaceutical chemist.

Two French ladies were looking for the little daughter of one of them in a group of baby-carriages.—"Did you see her?" asked the friend of the mother.—"Her!" I am looking for her nurse.—"Her nurse?"—"Yes. All children look alike. I know the nurse, and I can find the child best that way."—"As for myself, I think all nurses look alike."—"How do you find yours, then?"—"Oh, I know the soldier who is her beau!"

A YOUNG man in Olathe, Kansas, who is particular about his washing, the other day wrote a note to his washerwoman and one to his girl, and, by a strange fatality, put the wrong address on each envelope and sent them off. The washerwoman was well pleased at an invitation to take a ride the next day, but when the young lady read "If you muss up my shirt bosoms, and rub the buttons off my collar anymore, as you did the last time, I will go somewhere else," she cried all the evening, and declares that she will never speak to him again.

HEARTH AND HOME.

SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently bide his time; not in idleness, in useless pastime, or querulous dejection, but in constantly accomplishing his task, that when the occasion comes he may be equal to it. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is a very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much what the world says of us; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting to hear the echoes of our voices.

CARE OF CHILDREN.—The woman who, having children of her own, deutes them to the care of others, while she lolls on a sofa and reads a novel, or talks scandal with her acquaintances, is not only shirking her responsibilities, and therefore degrading herself, but she is also laying the seeds of future suffering. Yet there are a large number of ladies who never meddle much with their children except at stated times, and whose lives are simply one round of lolling, novel-reading, shopping, calling on acquaintances whom it would be an abuse of terms to designate as friends, and eating that which, as they take little exercise, and do no honest work, does them more harm than good.

CONNUBIAL MISERY.—Men are generally blamed for the major part of the connubial misery that is in the world, and probably it is not without some justice that it is laid at their door; but still justice holds equal balances, and we cannot put all the weight of wrong upon them, if their shoulders are broad. Some men are too bad to become husbands, and some women too false to be wives. The first haunt society like vultures, using all the powers of their eloquence to win the hearts of innocent maidens but to destroy them. Once in a while they run against a woman who is more than a match for them—who withstands their assaults, and comes off unscathed, while the enemy is obliged to beat a hasty retreat. May such women be more frequently met!

THE HABIT OF READING.—"I have no time to read," is the common complaint, and especially of women whose occupations are such as to prevent continuous book-perusal. They seem to think, because they cannot devote as much attention to books as they are compelled to devote to their avocations, that they cannot read anything. But this is a great mistake. It is not the books we finish at a sitting that always do us the most good. Those we run through in the odd moments, half a dozen pages at a time, often give us more satisfaction, and are more thoroughly digested, than those we make a particular effort to read. The men who have made their mark in the world have generally been the men who have in boyhood formed the habit of reading at every available moment, whether for five minutes or five hours.

STUDY.—To study successfully, the body must be healthy, the mind at ease, and time managed with great economy. Persons who study many hours in the day should perhaps have two separate pursuits going on at the same time,—one for one part of the day, and the other for the other; and those of an opposite nature as possible—that the mind may be refreshed by change, and all the bad effects of lassitude avoided. There is one piece of advice in a life of study which we think no one will object to; and that is, every now and again to be completely idle,—to do nothing at all; indeed, this part of a life of study is commonly considered as so decidedly superior to the rest, that it has almost obtained an exclusive preference over those other parts of the system, with which we wish to see it connected.

HOW PEOPLE BECOME ILL.—By eating too much and too fast; by swallowing imperfectly-masticated food; by taking too much fluid during meals; by drinking spirits and other intoxicating drinks freely; by keeping late hours at night and sleeping too late in the morning; by wearing clothing too tight, so as to relax the circulation; by wearing thin shoes; by neglecting to take sufficient exercise to keep the hands and feet warm; by neglecting to wash the body sufficiently to keep the pores of the skin open; by exchanging the warm clothes worn in a warm room during the day for light costumes and exposure incident to evening parties; by starving the stomach to gratify a vain and foolish passion for dress; by keeping up a constant excitement; by fretting the mind with borrowed troubles; by employing quack doctors and swallowing quack nostrums for every imaginary ill; by taking meals at irregular intervals.

HONOURABLE EMPLOYMENT.—There is nothing derogatory in any employment which ministers to the well-being of the race. The ploughman that turns the clod may be a Cincinnatus or a Washington, or he may be brother to the clod he turns. It is every way creditable to handle the yard, and to measure tape; the only discredit consists in having a soul whose range of thought is as short as the stick, and as narrow as the tape. There is no glory in the act of affixing a signature by which treasures of commerce are transferred, or treaties between nations are ratified; the glory consists in the rectitude of the purpose, that approves the one, and the grandeur of the philanthropy that sanctifies the other. The time is soon coming, when, by the common consent of mankind, it will be esteemed more honourable to have been John Pounds, putting new and beautiful souls into

the ragged children of the neighbourhood while he mended their father's shoes, than to have been set on a throne.

LAMARTINE'S MARRIAGE.

The story of the marriage of the great French poet and statesman is one of romantic interest. The lady was of an English family named Birch, and very wealthy. She first fell in love with the poet from reading his *Méditations Poétiques*. She was slightly past the bloom of youth, but still young and fair. She read and re-read the *Méditations*, and nursed the tender sentiment in secret. At length she saw Lamartine in Geneva, and her love became a part of her very life. Not long after this she was made acquainted with the fact that the poet was suffering, even to unhappiness, from the embarrassed state of his pecuniary affairs. Miss Birch was not long in deciding upon her course. She would not allow the happiness of a lifetime to slip from her if she could prevent it. She wrote to the poet a frank and womanly letter, acknowledging her deed interest and profound respect, and offering him the bulk of her fortune, if he were willing to accept it. Of course Lamartine could not but suspect the truth. Deeply touched by her generosity, he called upon her, and found her to be not only fair to look upon, but a woman of a brilliant literary and artistic education. He made an offer of his hand and heart, and was promptly and gladly accepted; and in the after-years Alphonse de Lamartine owed not more to his wife's wealth than to her sustaining love and inspiring enthusiasm.

XANTIPPE.

It seems that the memory of this woman, like that of her renowned husband, is likely to be kept alive to the end of time. She is said to have possessed a very irritable temper, and her name has become a synonym of "vixen," or "scold." It is more than possible, however, that the judgment passed upon her by mankind has been too severe. A more charitable disposition would undoubtedly have discovered in her, many good qualities, and have attributed her failings more to physical infirmities than to moral obliquity. The party most intimately acquainted with her, and therefore best able to form a correct opinion, gives her credit for many domestic virtues. It is now well-known that many of the diseases to which women are subject, have a direct tendency to render them irritable, peevish, cross, morose, unreasonable, so that they chafe and fret over all those little ills and annoyances that a person in health would bear with composure. It is fair to infer that most of the tantrums of Xantippe were due to these causes alone: and could Socrates, as he returned from the Senate, the Gymnasium, or the Athenæum, have stopped at Pestle & Mortar's Drug Store and carried home a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, now and then, no doubt he might have evaded many a "curtain lecture," allayed many a "domestic broil," made it much pleasanter for the children, and more enjoyable for himself, and rescued his wife's name from the unenviable, world-wide, and eternal notoriety it has attained. Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was first made known to them. A single bottle often gives delicate and suffering women more relief than months of treatment from their family physician. In all those derangements causing headache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. Its soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from internal fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, and its strengthening effects tend to correct displacements of internal parts, the result of weakness of natural supports. It is sold by all druggists.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

M. J. M. Quebec. Problem No. 51, is open to the objections you mention. Your solution of Problem No. 50 is correct.

We see that Mr. Bird, the distinguished English Chess player, is in New York, where he has been daily contesting with some of the best players of that city. It is expected that he will attend the Chess Tournament of the Centennial Exhibition, and take an active part in its proceedings. This Tournament is to be an important feature of the great Exhibition, and it is proposed that representatives from all parts of the world where Chess is cultivated be asked to take part in forming the rules by which the various contests are to be regulated. Mr. Bird appears to have gained the good opinion of our neighbours, not only by his Chess skill, but also, by his pleasing address, and quiet, gentlemanly manner. It will be recollected by our readers that it is to Mr. Bird that we owe the excellent collection of games which appeared a short time ago under the title of "Chess Masterpieces."

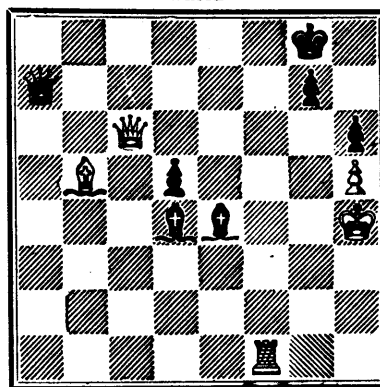
The match between Messrs. Potter and Zukertort has terminated in the favour of the latter.

The final score in games actually won was:—Zukertort 4; Potter 2; drawn 8; but owing to the arrangement mentioned in our last issue respecting the counting of every draw after the first five as half a game for each player, the score stood, Zukertort 5; Potter 3. As the victory was to be obtained by the player who first gained five games, it will be seen that Mr. Zukertort won the match with half a game in hand.

We subjoin another of the games of this match. It will be found full of interest, and deserving of attentive study on the part of all Chess players.

The games of this contest which have appeared in our columns, we owe to *Land and Water*.

BY SARRATT.
PROBLEM No. 54.
WHITE



BLACK.

White to play and checkmate in four moves.

GAME 67TH.

Played in the late match between Messrs. Potter and Zukertort

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.—(Mr. Potter.)	BLACK.—(Dr. Zukertort.)
1. P to K B fourth	1. P to Q fourth
2. P to K third	2. Kt to K B third
3. Kt to K B third	3. P to K third
4. B to K second	4. B to Q third
5. Castles	5. Castles
6. P to Q third (a)	6. P to Q Kt third
7. P to K R third	7. P to B fourth
8. Q to K sq	8. Kt to B third
9. P to K Kt fourth (b)	9. P to K fourth (c)
10. Q to R fourth	10. P to K fifth
11. Kt to K sq	11. Kt to K second
12. Kt to Q B third	12. P takes P (d)
13. P takes P	13. P to Q fifth
14. Kt to K fourth	14. P takes P
15. Kt takes Kt (ch)	15. P takes Kt
16. B takes P	16. Kt to Kt third
17. Q to Kt third	17. P to B fourth (f)
18. P to Kt fifth	18. R to K sq
19. Kt to B second (g)	19. B to K second
20. Q R to K sq	20. Q to B second
21. B to Q second	21. R to K second
22. B to Q sq	22. Q R to K sq
23. R takes R	23. R takes R
24. P to K R fourth	24. P to B fifth (h)
25. P to R fifth (i)	25. P takes P
26. P takes Kt	26. P takes Kt
27. P takes B P (ch)	27. R takes P (k)
28. B to R fifth	28. R to K second
29. Q to Kt third (ch)	29. K to B sq
30. Q to K R third	30. Q to B fourth (ch)
31. K to R second	31. R to K eighth (l)
32. Q to Q Kt third	32. B to Q fourth
33. Q to Q third	33. P Queens (m)
34. B takes Q	34. R takes B
35. Q takes P (ch)	35. K to Kt sq (n)
36. R takes R	36. Q to B seventh (oh)
37. K to R third	37. B to Kt seventh (ch)
38. K to Kt fourth	38. Q to B seventh (ch)
39. K to R third	39. Q to Kt seventh (ch)
40. K to R fourth	40. Q to B seventh (ch)
41. K to R third	41. B to Kt seventh (ch)
42. K to Kt fourth	42. B to B sixth (ch)
43. K to R third	43. Q to Kt seventh (ch)
44. K to R fourth	44. Q to B seventh (ch) (e)
45. K to R third	45. Q to Kt seventh (ch)
46. K to R fourth	46. Q to R seventh (ch)
47. Q to R third	47. Q takes P (ch)
48. B to Kt fourth	48. B takes P
49. Q takes B	

Drawn Game.

NOTES.

(a) We prefer developing the Q B at Q Kt second. The text move blocks up one Bishop in order to let out another. When the K B has been played to the Q Kt fifth, P to Q third may be a good move.

(b) Very hazardous; attacks of this kind, before the Queen's pieces have been developed, generally end in disastrous retreat, and the present is no exception to the rule.

(c) The proper answer, giving Black the advantage at once.

(d) Kt to Kt third first seems preferable.

(e) This manoeuvre is very able. The superiority of Black's position is now evident.

(f) Why this square was selected in preference to Kt second, where the piece would have defended the King, is quite beyond our comprehension.

(g) Another very good coup.

(h) He has no better play.

(i) Moving the King to B sq would have saved time, and have been quite safe.

(j) Very well played. This move ought to have been decisive. It is evident that the Rook cannot be taken, yet Black threatens to Queen his Pawn, and win a piece.

(k) Comparatively weak. B to B fifth would have won, as also would R take R.

(l) Another error. K to K second would have secured the game. After the move in the text a draw is inevitable.

(m) This repetition of moves was done to gain time for consideration. No way to win, however, presented itself, and Black drew by perpetual check.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 52.

WHITE.

(Murphy.)

BLACK.

1. Kt to K B 3	1. Q to K 5
2. B to Q B 4 (ch)	2. K to K 3 (a)
3. Q to K B 5 mate	
	2. K takes P
3. R takes P mate	if
	1. Q takes R
2. Q to K B 5 (ch)	2. Q interposes
3. Q takes Q mate	if
	1. R to K 3
2. Q to K B 3 (ch)	2. R interposes
3. Q takes R mate	if
	1. Any other move
2. Q or R mates	

Solution of Problem for Young Players

No. 51.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1. K to K Kt 6	P to K R 6
2. B to Q 6	P to K R 7
3. R to K B 8	P Queens
4. B to K Kt 7 mate	

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

No. 52.

WHITE.

BLACK.

K at Q Kt sq	K at Q Kt 3
Q at Q B 4	B at K 2
R at Q 8	Pawns at Q B 2
Pawn at Q 7	Q Kt 3 and Q R

White to play and mate in three moves.