

OUR PUZZLER.

28. LOGOGRIPHS.

I.

Complete I sail the ocean blue;
But when of head bereft,
And then the residue transposed,
You'll see what there is left.

II.

Complete I am a well-known shrub;
But when of head bereft,
You very easily will see
That there is nothing left.

29. CHARADES.

I.

My first by most is understood
To comprehend the French for good.
My next, as you are all aware,
Will surely indicate a snare;
And both together will express
A portion of a lady's dress.

II.

My first comes at times 'twixt the cup and the lip;
My next is the Latin for by;
My whole give you ease when you're footsore
and tired.

30. PRECIOUS STONES.

1. Mad reel; 2. Greta; 3. Did moan; 4. Pare hips; 5. Clean curb; 6. Stay them; 7. Learn coin; 8. O, quiet ruse.

31. SQUARE WORDS.

1. An impression. A famous mountain. To cast down. A scripture name. To enforce.
2. A term in geometry. A town in France. A large quantity. The name of a fury. To attempt.
3. A species of tree. Active. To mature. Inoffensive. An Oriental dye.
4. An Italian poet. To vary. A kind of support. Moral perception. A religious fraternity.
5. An opening. A musical composition. To penetrate. A lady's name. A collection of sacred writings.
6. A just demand. A weapon. To provoke. An ancient people. To deserve.

32. TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

1. My first is when you're rather wild.
2. Next is to calm, and make you mild.
3. This often serves to give you light.
4. A protector next appears in sight.
5. To frighten, or to terrify,
In my last you then spy.
Take the outside letters down each side,
And likewise down the middle,
They give you three men's Christian names.

33. LETTER PUZZLE.

The following words, in the order named, will formed three plain capital letters—the name of an European river. The initials of these letters will name three other rivers of Europe.

1. Light-hearted; to habituate; bustle; to put on; design, intention; not clerical; a tune; the front; keen resentment; a Turkish commander; a border.
2. A high mountain; iniquity; a small enclosure; a colour; one of the native minerals; Latin "peace"; undivided; to accuse; quick of perception; the mountain-mouse; a prayer.
3. To test; to feel pain; a snare; one's fate in the future; a hotel; to increase; silent; a fish; floating; swimming; the East Indian name for lunch; eastern.

34. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Two flowers in the early spring,
Visions of fair summer bring.

1. She yields at last to the hound's swift speed.
2. It comes down fast without let or heed.
3. An Indian drug of cerulean hue.
4. The lark flies from it in early dew.
5. Pan made a pipe of one, I'm told.
6. At fish markets this is often sold.
7. A famous Roman in time of yore.
8. See it in a maiden's ear so pure.

35. DIAMOND PUZZLE.

One hundred; a period of time; a lazy animal; an American city; a reptile; a Scottish town; a female's name; a tree; and a vowel. The initials down and across will name a well-known reptile.

36. ARITHMOREM.

Shear, 150; ore, 56; maw, 102; t, park, 101; wear, 1,000; harp, 50. The initials read down will name a poet.

ANSWERS.

- 10. CHARADE.—Pip-kin.
- 11. LOGOGRIPH.—Team, steam.
- 12. CHARADES.—Sweet-heart.
- 13. ENIGMAS.—River.
- 14. CHARADE.—Necklace.
- 15. VERBAL PUZZLES.—Hollar.
- 16. CHARADE.—Wardrobe.
- 17. ENIGMA.—Blade.
- 18. ENIGMA.—Hook.
- 19. CHARADE.—Ram-part.
- 20. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—Coal, Fire, thus; 1. ColF; 2. Orslnl; 3. AIR; 4. LeveE.

CAISSA'S CASKET.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24th, 1874.

* * All communications relating to Chess must be addressed "CHECKMATE, London, Ont."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DELTA, Rock Island.—Your solution of Problem 34 has been received, and is quite correct. It is a very neat problem, though not very difficult. We shall be glad to hear from you regularly.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 31.

By A. Z. HUGGINS.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| <p>White.</p> <p>1. Kt to Q 1st
2. Mates acc.</p> | <p>Black.</p> <p>1. Any move.</p> |
|---|-----------------------------------|

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 32.

By A. Z. HUGGINS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Black.</p> <p>1. Q to K 1st
2. B to Q Kt 2nd
3. B takes B mate.</p> | <p>White.</p> <p>1. B takes Q
2. B interposes.</p> |
|--|--|

(a.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2. K to Q 3rd (dis oh.)
3. Q takes B mate.</p> | <p>1. B to Q 5th (ch)
2. B interposes</p> |
|---|---|

(b.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. K takes B (ch)
3. Q to K 3rd mate.</p> | <p>1. B to Q 7th (ch)
2. K to B 5th</p> |
|--|---|

(c.)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| <p>2. Q takes B (ch)
3. Q takes P mate.</p> | <p>1. R takes B
2. K moves</p> |
|---|------------------------------------|

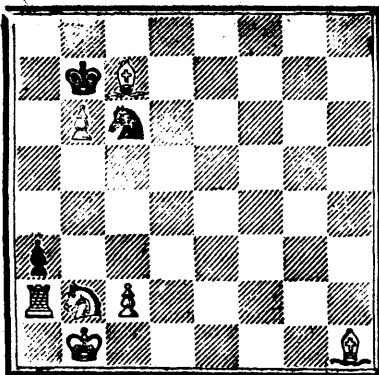
(d.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>2. Q to K Kt 3rd (ch.)
3. Q takes Kt mate.</p> | <p>1. P to Q 4th
2. Kt interposes</p> |
|---|---|

PROBLEM No. 39.

By THOS. D. S. MOORE.

BLACK.



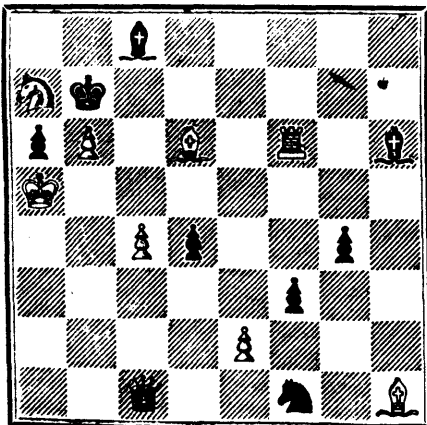
WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 40.

By T. A. THOMPSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves; Black in three moves.

CONSTANTINOPLE IN RYZANTIN TIMES.

Constantinople, now in the hands of the Turks was, as is well known, once a Christian city; its capture by a Mohammedan Power having taken place as lately as 1453. Of its actual condition previous to this change of character, not much is said in the usual accounts of the place. The subject, however, is historically interesting, and we purpose to offer a few particulars respecting the grand old place, gathered from a little-known narrative, which was drawn up by certain envoys despatched on a friendly mission from the king of Castile and Leon, just fifty years before the unhappy conquest of the city. The Castilians were only a fortnight in Constantinople, but under the guidance of one of the emperor's sons-in-law, they made good use of their time, and saw much to interest and amuse them, as well as to excite their pity. Pera, in which they lodged, was not then a mere suburb, but a small detached city of handsome houses, owing allegiance to the Genoese, to whom its site had been granted by one of the emperors. Constantinople itself, was at this time, surrounded by a strong, high wall, forming a triangle measuring six miles from angle to angle, and protected by towers, two sides of the wall facing the sea. The parts of the city near the sea were thickly populated, but the more central portions were interspersed with open fields and gardens. The first place to which their cicerone conducted the Spaniards was the church of St. John the Baptist, an edifice approached through a court of cypress-trees, amid which rose a handsome fountain, covered with a canopy supported by eight marble pillars. The interior of the church excited the admiration of the visitors, its lofty walls and roof being lavishly decorated with very small stones, covered with gold, blue, red, white, and green enamel, very beautiful to see. The seats were of carved wood, and between each stood a brazier filled with ashes, for the convenience of expectorating worshippers. They were much disappointed at not seeing the treasures of the relic-house; the emperor had gone for a day's hunting, and taken the keys, of which he was custodian, with him. They were more fortunate upon a second occasion. As the envoys entered the church, the monks robed themselves, lighted candles innumerable, and received the keys with much ceremony. Then, ascending to a sort of tower, they appeared, preceded by incense-burners chanting mournfully, with a chest, which they placed upon a high table covered with a silken cloth. Opening this chest, the officiating monks took out of it a white dimity bag, from which they produced three golden caskets, containing various objects, described as sacred relics, that need not be particularized. In the church of St. Mary's Peribolico, the strangers are said to have had the satisfaction of seeing the right arm of St. John in a fresh and healthy condition, only wanting the thumb, the lost of which formed the subject of an entertaining legend. There was still much more to see in the way of relics. At "a convent of old ladies," the Castilians saw a stone of many colours, bearing upon it tears dropped from the eyes of St. John and the three Maries, still as fresh as if newly fallen. At the church of Santa Maria de la Dessetria, the church of certain religious men who abstained from wine, the grease of meat, and fish containing blood, they saw a picture of the Virgin designed and made by the hands of St. Luke. This treasure of ancient art was painted upon a square board about six "palms" in length and breadth, and was covered with silver, and inlaid with precious stones. Once every week this picture was carried by three or four men to the centre of the court in front of the church, for public edification. As Constantinople contained some three thousand churches and monasteries, not counting those in ruins, the visitors saw not a little of the relics enshrined there, but, considering the shortness of their stay, they had no reason to complain on this score. At Pera, their eyes were gladdened by beholding the bones of St. Andrew, St. Nicholas, St. Catherine, St. Louis of France. St. Al of Genoa, and of the innocents slain by Herod's cruel edict; besides an arm of St. Luke, of Mary Magdalene, and of St. Stephen, the last minus the hand; three heads, once crowning the fair shoulders of three of the eleven hundred virgins; the heads and arm of St. Anne, the arm lacking a finger, stolen by one of the emperors in order to enrich his own collection of such curiosities; and many other things belonging to holy saints. At St. Sophia, the believing Spaniards beheld the identical gridiron upon which St. Lawrence was roasted, a fact which does not say much for the genuineness of the bar preserved in the Escorial, as taken from the saint's tomb at Tivoli by Pope Gregory.—Chambers's Journal.

A GOOD NAME.

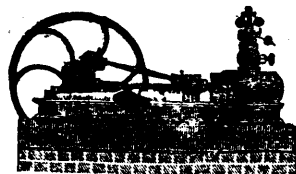
Character is an eminently personal thing, and is therefore, different from reputation. What a man is in his individual merits and virtues, and not what men judge him to be by his public manifestations, constitutes his character. The estimation in which one is held by the community is the sum of his worth in the judgment of his fellows, and is, therefore, his reputation among men; but this judgment may or may not be the measure of his real character. As a rule men are passed in society at their true social, intellectual, or moral value; for character is wont generally to impress itself upon the actions and manifestations of individuals in every day life. A selfish, ignorant, or vicious man,

for example, hardly ever passes for the opposite or vice versa. But while character ordinarily secures proper recognition—virtue respected and vice disesteemed as the rule—yet there are exceptions to the rule. The individual character is not always expressed in action. Men, where their supposed interests are involved, are frequently with apparent virtue or magnanimity when neither of these sentiments forms an element of their real characters. There are those also whose exterior bearing would seem to conceal their excellencies of character—so constituted as to be better than they appear.

The basis of all true character is sterling virtue. This is primary and fundamental. Whatever elements enter into his composition, it is essentially defective without this. The man of principle commands only the esteem of the community, because he alone practically enforces those principles and virtues on which the social fabric rests for its security and welfare. No intellectual gifts or attainments, no social position, no elegance of person or manners, can compensate for the want of principle in individual character. At this point we must meet the requirements of the community's moral sense touching the propriety of human conduct; or fall below the standard which lifts men into the honorable regards of their fellows. Adventitious circumstances sometimes flush men with unmerited honor and position in life; but such characters wanting virtuous principle, are not long in descending to their appropriate level. That which has no substantial foundation gravitation must bring down; so with all undeserved reputation among men. Excellence only abides the test of time. They are but wise master builders who rear the temple of character on virtue.

The value of a good character cannot be over-estimated. Its bearing on individual happiness, not to speak of its influence on the welfare of society, is utterly inappreciable. The book of all books declares that "a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches;" and all experience confirms the truth of the declaration. Riches are but temporary, as is the good they impart. Fame, won save in the cause of virtue, has no substantial basis. Power wields its sceptre but for a day. But a good name is a joy, a crown, an inheritance for ever! It can never die, because virtue is imperishable. Would we, reader, have characters yielding us the highest possible enjoyment in life, and living as an element of beauty and power after we are dead? Let us then build on virtue and goodness, and the object of our ambition cannot possibly miscarry. Let us ever bear in mind the beautiful sentiment expressed by Longfellow:—

"For the structure that we raise
Time is with materials filled
Our to-days and yesterdays
Are the blocks with which we build."



EAGLE FOUNDRY, MONTREAL.

GEORGE BRUSH, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED, 1823.

Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Steam Boilers and machinery generally.

Agent for JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR. St. 1-28-71

\$3.00 LORD BROUGHAM

TELESCOPE.

Will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles, a FLAGSTAFF and WINDOW BARS 10 MILES; landscape twenty miles distant, and will define the SATELLITES OF JUPITER and the PHASES OF VENUS, &c., &c. This extraordinary CHEAP and POWERFUL glass is of the best make and possesses ACHROMATIC LENSES and is equal to a telescope costing \$20.00. No STUDENT or TOURIST should be without one. Sent Post free to all parts in the Dominion of Canada on receipt of price, \$3.00

H. SANDERS,

Optician, &c.

163 St. James Street, Montreal.

Illustrated Catalogue 16 pages sent free for one stamp.

AVOY'S QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau St., New York. 2-13-1 an

Printed and published by the DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, 1, Place d'Armes Hill, and 319, St. Antoine St., Montreal.