

Notes and Comments.

People who are in the habit of making themselves obnoxious at public entertainments are so very common and are so seldom molested in their somewhat selfish method of seeking pleasure that it is refreshing to hear of some of the kidney receiving condign punishment. This was the case a couple of weeks ago at Hamilton where the police magistrate—may he live a thousand years—fined two boys for disturbing an entertainment in the Mechanics' Hall.

The United States Bureau of Statistics reports that 315,000 lbs. of prepared opium were imported into the country during the year 1871. The question arises, where does it all go to? Unfortunately we have not far to go for the answer. The frequent cases of habitual opium taking, more especially among women, explain only too clearly whence the demand for such a large importation of the baleful drug comes. Here is a fertile field for the operations of the many societies for the suppression of intemperance.

The English "Dissenters" are hard at work attempting to bring about the disendowment and disestablishment of the Church of England. A conference was recently held at Birmingham to discuss the question how to begin and carry out an agitation for disestablishment, where, of course, Mr. Miall was present. In the course of his address the champion of Disestablishment deprecated the idea of making the principle a test of political action, which, he said, would only serve to split the Liberal party and give a victory to the Conservatives.

We have not here in Canada so many Meenases that we can afford to overlook any act of generosity in the direction of literature or education. It is therefore with much gratification that we record the foundation of a scholarship at the University of Queen's College by a gentleman already well-known in his own country as a liberal upholder and benefactor of the cause of education. The gentleman in question is Mr. James Russell, a native of Morayshire, Scotland, and now a resident of Hamilton, who has founded at the institution mentioned a bursary of Biblical knowledge to the value of fifty pounds per annum. It is a pity there are not more such patrons of literature among us, and that the spirit of generosity and patriotism which prompts Canadians to make every effort to advance the material welfare of the country does not bid them do something also to raise us intellectually among the nations.

The London *Examiner* complains as follows of an English innovation:—"A process of selection, whether natural or not we decline to determine, is gradually eliminating Z from its old place in the formation of words belonging to the English language. The greater majority of writers for the public press have lately, as though by common consent, substituted the letter S for this ill-used consonant. Authorization, secularization, organization now only appear thus in dictionaries. Whatever may be the merits of the change, it must, at all events, be no slight boon to the translator from the French, to whom the necessary change from S to Z was apt to be a sad pitfall. The present neglect of the letter Z is, however, attributed by the few who have become cognizant of its wrongs, to American, not to French influence. If so, it is to be hoped we shall know when to stop, or we may come to writing 'leveler,' 'caviler,' 'counselor,' of all which abomination we have specimens every day in the American papers." The "abomination" is already so common in this country, that it would be well to decide at once whether Canada is to "go" American or English in the matter of orthography. To all present appearance the former is the more likely.

A New York *Herald* correspondent is loud in his praises of our new Governor-General—praises which, everyone will admit, are no more than His Excellency's due. The writer says:—"The reception given him, amounting to the dignity and importance of a triumph, in his recent brief tour through Canada, attest the favourable impression he has already made upon the people. He has entered upon his new career under the happiest auspices, and everything betokens his most admirable fitness for the place. He is modest, unassuming, courteous to all, and with nothing of that brusqueness of manner that in so many men clothed with only a little brief authority shows itself with such odious prominence. Countess Dufferin appears to be a lady of the same modest and retiring disposition—a lady of the Queen Victoria school—quiet, unpretending, winning smiles and love wherever she goes." *Appropos* of the receptions accorded to His Excellency at the different places he has visited, why is it that the mayors and other officials presenting addresses of welcome always read these addresses "in a firm and clear voice?" (see *Local Press* *passim*.) Are not these gentlemen accustomed to read clearly and without faltering, that our attention is drawn to the admirable manner in which they acquit themselves on these occasions? Or are we told this merely to excite our admiration for their *sungfroid* and bold demeanour in presence of Her Majesty's deservedly popular representative?

The late unreasonable weather, with its heavy rains and early frosts, has been the cause of much dire complaint among all classes. We may be thankful it was no worse. Looking over the record of 1816, the year without a summer, grimly named by the New England farmers "Eighteen Hundred and Starved-to-death," we find that, in comparison, we have been anything but badly off. In that year the winter months were unusually mild; the latter part of March and the first half of April were not unseasonable; but the weather grew colder as April advanced, and ended with snow and ice. In May ice formed half an inch thick; buds and fruits were frozen, corn killed, and the fields were replanted again and again. Never was there known such a June. Frost, ice, and snow were frequent. In Maine and Vermont snow fell to the depth of several inches—also in Massachusetts and the interior of New York. On the 5th of July ice was formed throughout New England, New York, and some parts of Pennsylvania. August was even more cheerless. With ice forming half an inch in thickness, Indian corn frozen, and almost every green thing destroyed, what wonder that the hearts of farmers were heavy, and a gloom spread through the whole country! In September there were two weeks of warm weather; then the season became cold, and in November there was good sleighing. Such, in brief, was the "cold summer of 1816," when the sun's rays seemed to be destitute of all heat.

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.

The Immigrant Sheds at Fort Garry have been completed. H. E. the Governor-General will return to Ottawa on Monday. The Rajah of Kolapore's Challenge Cups have arrived at Ottawa.

A new Reporters' Gallery is to be erected in the House of Commons.

The Ottawa High School has been erected by Order in Council into a Collegiate Institute.

The 25th annual dinner of the Loyal Canadian Society came off on Monday week at Grimsby, Ont.

The site of the new Eastern Normal School has been awarded by the Ontario Government to Ottawa.

Yesterday (Friday) was the day fixed for His Excellency the Governor-General's ball at Toronto.

Lieut.-Governor Archibald is on a visit at Ottawa. Chief Justice Morris administers in his absence.

Several clerks have been dismissed from the Customs Bureau at Ottawa for inattention to their duties.

Sanford Fleming is on his way back to Ottawa, after having been over the entire line of the proposed Canada Pacific Railroad.

At the Ottawa Irish Catholic Bazaar last week, the prize offered to the most popular member of Parliament was won by Hon. Mr. Langevin.

Orders have been given by the English War Office to have the names of the Canadian militia staff and officers of the active force of Canada entered in the British army list hereafter with the military of the mother country.

On and after the 1st ult., the postage rates between Canada and Newfoundland will be, on letters 6 c. per ½ oz.; on newspapers from office of publication the ordinary commuted rates; on other newspapers 2 c. each; books and printed matter, 1 c. per oz.

A despatch from Halifax says that the local election returns are all in. Dr. Campbell, Opposition, is elected for Inverness by 100 majority; McKay, Opposition, for Pictou, 720 majority; Ryerson, Government, for Yarmouth, majority of one over Flint, the temperance candidate.

UNITED STATES.

Frost has killed the vegetation in Georgia.

Miss Nellie Grant has returned from Europe.

Coal is being exported from Maryland to England.

A new postal treaty is being arranged with France.

The Apaches are again on the rampage in Arizona Territory.

The Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor, formerly Bishop of Pittsburgh, died last week.

Three persons were killed and several injured by an accident on the Central Pacific last week.

There was great excitement on Wall Street on Saturday, owing to manipulations in Pacific R. R. stock.

It is reported that a new indictment has been found against Ingersoll for fresh rascallities to the amount of \$20,000.

The closing of the saloons in Chicago on Sunday has materially diminished the amount of drunkenness on the streets.

Charles Lane, of the firm of Lane & Co., wool dealers, Boston, was shot in the abdomen while answering his door-bell last week.

The Saratoga County Bank at Waterford, N.Y., has been robbed of over \$30,000 by a gang of desperadoes disguised in Ku-Klux uniforms.

The propeller "La Labelle," of the Englemann Transportation Co., went down in Lake Michigan last week, heavily laden with flour, grain and pork. Several lives were lost.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

President Thiers returned to Paris on Saturday.

Cholera is committing fearful ravages in Poland.

The Rev. Mr. Purchas, the Brighton ritualist, is dead.

Sir Roundell Palmer has been sworn in as a Privy Counsellor.

Five thousand labourers in the Liverpool docks are on strike.

The appointment of Sir Roundell Palmer as Lord Chancellor is gazetted.

The submarine cable between Panama and Jamaica is in working order.

Prince Frederick Henry Albert, brother of Kaiser William, died last week.

The Khedive's son will soon start on a three years' tour round the world.

Heavy rains have caused an overflow of the rivers Rhone, Saone, and Loire.

Twenty-one new books have been added to the Roman Index Expurgatorius.

A great meeting of Internationals is to be held in Hyde Park on the 30th prox.

Mdlle. Albani has been winning golden opinions at the Norwich Musical Festival.

The tolls on the Waterloo and other bridges across the Thames are to be removed.

Despatches from Japan state that a railway between Yokohama and Yeddo has been opened.

The Spanish Cortes have voted the reply to the address from the Throne by 205 against 63.

The bulk of the German force in the departments of Marne and Haute Marne is being withdrawn.

The streets of Belfast are crowded with emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine on their way to Canada.

The German Bishops have protested to the Pope against the molestation of the Prussian Government.

A new English paper is to be started in Rome by Mr. A. M. Daniels, brother to the former American Minister.

A bill has been introduced in the Spanish Cortes abolishing

the penalty of death for political offences, and has passed its first reading.

President Thiers has received information that the released Communists now in Paris have in their possession 2,000 Orsini bombs.

Sir Roundell Palmer is to receive thirty thousand pounds of compensation for his services as Counsel for Great Britain before the Geneva Tribunal.

The Spanish Prime Minister declares that no reforms can be introduced in Cuba so long as a single man remains in arms against the Government.

The Count de Chambord has written a letter protesting against the establishment of a Republic in France. He asserts that the Monarchy alone can save the country.

At the suggestion of an American inventor, the Director of the Vienna Exhibition has proposed to his Government an International Congress for forming International treaties on trade marks and inventions.

The suit brought against Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, U. S. Consul at Liverpool, by a man named Alcott, who enlisted as seaman on the privateer "Alabama," for compensation for his detention at Liverpool as a witness, by order of Dudley, at the time the "Alabama" sailed, has just been brought to a conclusion, and resulted adversely to plaintiff. The Court decided that the Geneva Tribunal had settled all questions connected with the Alabama claims.

CHESS.

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

The members of the Montreal Chess Club meet every Tuesday and Saturday evenings in the Gymnasium, Mansfield Street. Chess-players can also have a quiet game in the fine rooms of the Mercantile Library Association, St. Catherine Street, opposite the Cathedral.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. G.—Will reply in our next.
A. L. Palatka, Fla.—quite correct about No. 53. There is a mate in two moves as you suggest.
F. P. B. Kingston—Accept thanks for your Knight's Tour: it will appear soon. See next No.
J. R. M. B. Hamilton—Your P. C. of 15th inst. received—happy to hear from you again.
F. P. B. Toronto—Solution to Problem No. 62. received correct.

Another game in the recent Tourney at Hamilton.
SCOTCH GAMBIT.

White.	Black.
Mr. W. H. J. (Hamilton.)	Mr. F. T. J. (Toronto.)
1. P. to K. 4th	P. to K. 4th
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. P. to Q. 4th	P. takes P.
4. Kt. takes P.	B. to Q. B. 4th
5. Kt. takes Kt.	Kt. P. takes Kt. (a)
6. B. to Q. 3rd	Kt. to K. 2nd
7. P. to Q. R. 3rd	Castles.
8. Castles.	Kt. to Kt. 3d
9. P. to Q. B. 3rd (b)	P. to K. 4th
10. P. to Q. Kt. 4th	B. to Q. 3rd
11. P. to K. B. 4th	P. takes P.
12. B. takes P.	B. to Q. R. 3rd
13. R. to K. B. 2nd (c)	B. to Q. B. 4th
14. Q. to K. B. 3rd	B. takes K. ch.
15. K. takes B.	Q. to R. 5th ch.
16. P. to Kt. 3rd	Q. takes R. P. ch.
17. Q. to Kt. 2nd	Q. takes P. ch.
18. K. takes Q.	K. R. to K. 4th
19. B. takes P.	K. R. to K. 5th ch.
20. K. to K. 3rd	Q. R. to Q.
21. P. to K. 5th (e)	B. takes P.
22. B. takes B.	R. to K. 5th
23. B. to Q. 2nd	R. takes R.
24. Kt. takes K.	R. takes R.
25. P. to R. 4th	R. to Q. 4th
26. Kt. to Q. Kt.	R. to Kt. 4th
27. B. to Q. 3rd	P. to Q. B. 4th
28. R. to K. 4th	P. to Q. B. 5th
29. Kt. to Q. 2nd	R. takes P.
30. Kt. takes P.	Kt. to K. 2nd
31. P. to B. 5th.	K. takes P. wins.

(a) This seems preferable in some respects to the usual move of Q. to K. B. 3rd, as it allows of the Q. B.'s being advantageously posted at R. 3rd as in the present game.

(b) The attack seems to lose time hereabouts; better to have developed his pieces.

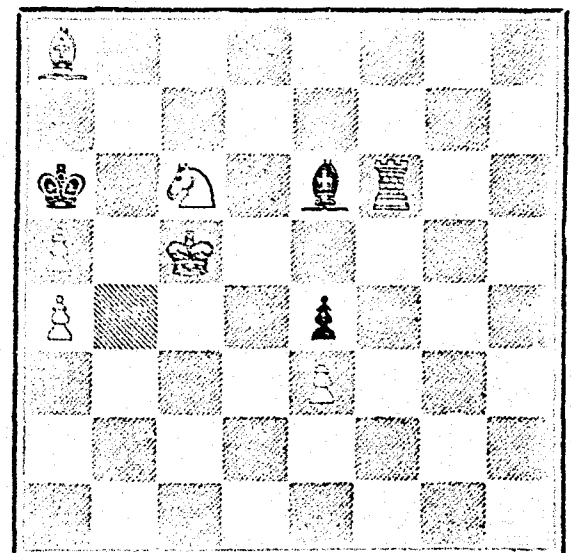
(c) This loses the exchange, but it is difficult to suggest a satisfactory defence for White at this point.

(d) Black has now a forced win game, on account of the crowded position of White's forces.

(e) A move which seems to arrest the assault for a time, but so strong is Black's game that the piece lost is soon regained with a winning position.

PROBLEM No. 63.

By P. S. McGregor, Milton, Ont.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 63.

White.	Black.
1. Q. to Q. R. 5th	B. takes Q.
2. R. to R. 6th	B. to Q. 4th or K. 5th
3. Kt. or R. mates accordingly.	

VARIATION.

1.	B. ch.
2. Q. takes B.	Any move.
3. Q. mates.	