

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, May 17.—Russia is preparing a force of 24,000 men to go to Amoor and Kuldja. The Internationalists are co-operating for a general labour strike throughout Europe. The Porte proposes an international commission to settle the Albania-Montenegro difficulty. The Solicitor-General for Ireland was re-elected by a large majority over the Parnellite candidate. At a meeting of Home Rule members of Parliament yesterday, Mr. Parnell was elected leader of the party by a vote of 23 against 8 for Mr. Shaw. The St. Petersburg Government is endeavouring to check Russian emigration to America, and a number of emigration agents have been arrested. The Governor of New Zealand intends ordering from England a number of torpedo boats for the torpedo corps being organized by the colony, as additional defences for the islands in the event of war between Great Britain and other naval powers.

TUESDAY, May 18.—The death warrant of the murderer of the Russian Col. Comeraoff is still unsigned by the Sultan. Teheran despatches say that Ayoub Khan, with 14,000 men, left Herat on the 18th ult., to attack Candahar. France intends to urge on the Porte the plan of an international commission to supervise the administration of Turkish affairs. A despatch from London says it is intended to invite the Dominion to provide a station in North America to aid in Arctic research. It is said that to remain in Rome during the whole of the summer will seriously endanger the Pope's life in the present state of his health. The combined vigilance of the Canadian and United States authorities has succeeded in preventing the Ryan-Goss prize fight from taking place. Great excitement has been caused in Constantinople by an attack of Mussulmans on English residents, while walking in the suburbs of the city.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.—Great distress is reported from Northern Hungary, where the inhabitants are suffering from lack of food. The Italian Ministry anticipate having a majority on the result of the elections now in progress, of 137 in a house of 386 members. The four new Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States were consecrated yesterday, at the General Conference in Cincinnati. Hanlan won the race at Washington yesterday by six lengths. Trickett wishes to row him on the Thames in the autumn, for the English championship. Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to London, has been called to Constantinople to take part in a conference concerning the proposed international financial commission. A great meeting of the Opposition was held last evening at Ellesmere, to organize for the coming session of the Imperial Parliament. Lord Beaconsfield made a long address. Negotiations between England and France for a new commercial treaty have been broken off, on account of Mr. Gladstone's views on the reduction of duties on French wines.

THURSDAY, May 20.—"Isonomy" won the Manchester cup yesterday. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain is to visit England. The Viceroy of India has invited the Ghilzai chiefs to Cabul. Sitting Bull is on his way from Wood Mountain to Winnipeg. Mr. Smyth, Home Rule member for Tipperary, has resigned his seat. The French Chamber has under discussion a proposal to increase the duties on cotton. Bills relating to married women's property will be brought before the English Parliament this session. Articles of agreement for the race between Hanlan and Riley were signed yesterday. The race is to be rowed next Wednesday, at Washington, for a citizens' purse of \$2,000. The Imperial Parliament opened yesterday. Mr. O'Connor Power's amendment to the address, complaining that no mention was made in the Queen's speech concerning the Irish land question, was rejected by 300 to 47.

FRIDAY, May 21.—The French Chamber of Deputies has refused to increase the import duty on cotton. Boyd, the English sculler, has challenged Trickett to row on the Tyne in the autumn, for \$200 a side. Chas. Bradlaugh was before the bar of the House of Commons yesterday, when he asserted his willingness to take the oath. Mr. Gladstone was severely handled in the House of Lords last night by Earl Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, for his note to the Austrian Minister. A Paris banking house has offered to loan money to the Turkish Government conditional on being allowed to open a casino in Constantinople similar to that in Monaco. Sir Chas. Dilke, the new Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, promised in the House last night that the papers concerning the Fortune Bay dispute would shortly be laid before Parliament.

SATURDAY, May 22.—Much opposition is being developed among the clerical party in Germany by Bismarck's compromise on the May Laws. Earl Granville is to receive a deputation to-day who will request the Government to mediate between Chili and Peru. A Paris despatch says the members of the Left have selected M. Leon Say as their candidate for President of the French Senate. A letter from the Archbishop of Syria, dated April 5th, making an appeal on behalf of the starving population, discloses a terrible state of affairs.

WOMEN IN THE TREASURY.

EXPERIENCE OF ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE SEVENTEEN YEARS—HOW THEY DO MEN'S WORK ON HALF PAY.

After nearly seventeen years of service in the United States Treasury, I feel competent to write on the subject of women in Government employ. In the first place the writer to the Enquirer is mistaken when he says that employment was first "given to women on the impulses of the rebellion, when the widows, sisters and daughters of deceased officers were pressed into the public service as a matter of need and gratitude." The truth is that the women had to be employed to count, sign and arrange the greenbacks which were issued to meet the emergencies of the war. After the first war loan was effected the ladies would be kept at work until after midnight signing the crisp new notes, which did more than the sword in putting down the rebellion. Then the internal revenue bureau was organized, and it was a matter of economy to employ hundreds of women at \$50 a month, and leave the large salaries for men, who stole about as much as they turned over to the commissioner of internal revenue. It was necessary to increase the force in the quarter-master-general's office, and again the Government took advantage of the needy women and made them write or copy for \$50 a month side by side with the men who received \$100, and over that amount, for the same class of work. It is no child's work to perform the duties in the

departments. It is to go to the office every day, in all kinds of weather and at all seasons, and to be closely confined from 9 to 4 o'clock. The writer of the article speaks as though the average was \$1,000 a year. This is a mistake; \$900 is the salary, with one here and there who is fortunate enough by long years of responsibility and hard labour to be promoted to \$1,000 or \$1,200.

The writer suggests that all the women be turned out and men put in their places who have their own families and a mother-in-law to support. With characteristic recklessness, he in one place speaks of the confinement to clerical labour, and in another that the duties are light and that the women use their salaries in extravagant dress. The girls especially use their money to buy ribbons. It is true that there are many girls among those in Government employ, and I look at them with great respect when I see them cheerfully renouncing the pleasures incident to youth, and passing what should be the happiest years of their lives in the close, foul air of the departments, and working hard for the support of parents or the education of younger members of the family. One girl in the same office with myself has been there seven years. She gives all her salary to her father and mother, who for years have been in ill-health. She uses none of her money for personal adornment, and never goes to a place of amusement, or, indeed, anywhere but from home to the treasury, back again to her home and sewing, and on Sundays to church. A year ago a gentleman's desk was vacated, he preferring other work in the bureau, his salary of \$1,800 a year was and is continued to him. Miss P., the young and pretty girl I refer to, was taken from the work she was employed to do at \$900 and put at the vacant desk. She has since that time discharged the duties with regularity and to the satisfaction of the head of the bureau. There have been two opportunities to increase her salary. Two of the head clerks have died during the winter. In the first case the vacancy was filled by promoting those of the men who were below the deceased clerk down to a messenger, who went up to \$1,200. In the next instance, an outsider, a man, was appointed, and Miss P. still runs the desk at the old \$900. It seems strange that men do not feel ashamed to practise such gross injustice towards a needy and deserving class, for there is no complaint in any of the departments in regard to the employment of women. There they are respected, and appreciation of their abilities is shown by putting them at men's desks whenever occasion arises. The two most abstruse set of sheets, figures, and reports made in the office of the controller of the currency are those prepared by Miss Simpson and a handsome young widow, Mrs. McCormick. This lady has a young son to raise and educate. The controller refers to these ladies when he needs information.

Ex-Secretary McCulloch often alludes to the fact that when Secretary Chase called upon him to organize the national banking system he organized the bureau with two ladies and one gentleman. Mrs. McCormick was one of the two ladies. She was at that time the handsomest girl in Georgetown. She has since met with the loss of an excellent husband, a physician, and for twelve years has devoted herself to work and the care of her boy. But to return to the character of the women in the government employ. In my bureau there are many widows who are providing for their children. They live the most self-denying lives to enable them to clothe and educate sons. Will these boys, when they become voters, forget what has been done for them by their self-sacrificing mothers, and will they enact laws to oppress the sex, or to say that because men are vain and loose in their morals, therefore women should be debarred from working where men might be tempted to love and marry them? Mr. Christianity has performed no work in the Senate nor as a Minister to Peru which is half as noble or deserving of commendation as the daily acts of hundreds of noble women in government employ who are moulding the characters of our future rulers. I do not know of one single case where, as asserted in the Enquirer, a woman has writing sent to her home, and then she farms it out. So much spleen should not be thrown because women get \$900 a year, for after the month's expenses are paid there is nothing left over. If some are fortunate enough to be able to buy little personal adornments it certainly is no worse to use their earnings in this way than to do as many or most men do, spend it in cigars, billiards, and drinks. The seventeen years I have been in the treasury I have frequently heard the charges made against the morals of the departments. There are some frivolous women just as we find everywhere, even in the highest and best circles, but I have not known a single case of the kind so frequently hinted at. The widows and girls are generally earnest and faithful in the discharge of their duties. Many are as busy with household duties out of office as they are during the hours for office work. Thus they have no leisure, and realize the saying "a man's work is from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done." Civil service reform would be a great benefit to women. They need some such security to relieve them from the constant anxiety of removal. They believed that it was really meant in earnest when it was enacted as a law that no one should be removed but for just cause; yet it frequently occurs that removals are made to make room for new applicants. Then, too, women ought to stand an equal chance with men for promotion. Sixteen years ago a man was appointed as messenger in

the same room with myself. For the past five years he has been the head of a bureau at a salary of \$2,500. If I had been a voter I might have had his place or that of assistant-secretary, for I rank Mr. Upton, who had just been elevated to that high office by two months' longer service. If women are struggling and petitioning for the ballot, is it not because they are made to see its power? While senators are dragging their titles through the dirt we are elevating woman's work. We will earn respect in all our undertakings by retaining our modesty, our social position, and honesty and fair dealing. We will help men back to the paths of rectitude; we will nurse them when they are sick and need our services; we will give them good advice when it is asked; in short, we propose to continue to be man's guardian angel, with the pedestal left out.

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See other column.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Paper to hand. Many Thanks. Student, Montreal.—Solution received of Problem No. 277. Correct. J. R.—The game shall appear shortly. E. H., Montreal.—Solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 274. Correct. B., Montreal.—Problems received. Many thanks.

We see from the chess columns of England that the match between M. Rosenthal and Dr. Zukertort was to begin on Monday, the 10th of the present month. By this time it has been decided who is to be considered the greater player, and we have no doubt the games which have settled the matter will prove to be a valuable addition to our rapidly-increasing chess lore.

M. Rosenthal appears to be a great favourite with the players of London, Eng., and they have shown their appreciation of his talents and agreeable manners by entertaining him at a supper, where he met a large number of chess celebrities. The general feeling, however, was that he would find it difficult to beat his formidable opponent; but with chess, as with many other things, the anticipations of those best able to form opinions often fall to the ground.

We insert the following at the suggestion of a correspondent:—Ed. C. C.

I proudly hope to see the day when, in every poor man's cottage, the chessboard will find a shelf, for I am well convinced that it will tend as much to induce domestic order as all the temperance societies and legislation in the country.—Sir George Stephen.

The following will be interesting to chessplayers on both sides of the Atlantic:

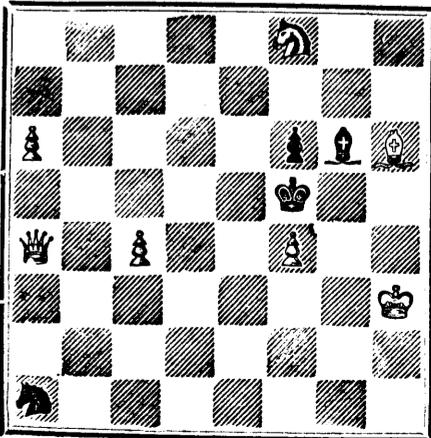
A new star has arisen among the blindfold performers in the person of Herr Fritz, a young law student only 20 years of age, who, on the 11th and 12th ult., gave an exhibition of conducting 12 games simultaneously, blindfold, at the Ballhaus of Mannheim, before over 200 spectators, which included members of chess societies from various German towns, who had been invited for the occasion by the Mannheim Chess Club. Herr Fritz commenced at 2 o'clock p.m., and played without interruption till 9.30 o'clock, the time appointed for supper. The performer then announced he would resign one of the games and would win three in a few moves, and the result bore out his calculation. The other eight games were postponed till next day. A convivial supper, speeches, and songs, in which Herr Fritz took a principal part, and which lasted till two o'clock in the morning, concluded the first day's proceedings. Next day Herr Fritz resumed play at one o'clock p.m., and finished the eight games in two hours, his total score being at the end, eight won, two lost, and two draws. The performer astonished his German spectators in a manner which is familiar to attendants of Blackburne and Zukertort's blindfold exhibitions here in this country. He had occasion to quote the whole score of some of the games in order to prove and correct mistakes on the part of his opponents. He also gave other proofs of his clearness of memory, and altogether accomplished his task in the most creditable manner. Herr Fritz is announced to take part in the German Chess Congresses of Wiesbaden and Brunswick in July next.—The Field.

Our Australian exchanges show that the game of chess has a most healthful existence at the antipodes. The Observer, of Adelaide; The Tasmanian Mail, Hobartstown; Town and County Journal, Sydney; and the Chronicle and Mail, of Adelaide, are all entitled to the highest praise for the zeal exhibited in furthering the interests of the chess fraternity. They are equally deserving of commendation. "May they live long and prosper.—The Hartford Times.

PROBLEM No. 278.

By J. G. Finch.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 408TH.

The following sprightly specimen of Australian chess was played in a Tourney at Adelaide some time ago: (French Opening.)

(Remove Black's Q Kt.)

- White.—(Mr. Shuttleworth.) 1. P to K 4, 2. P to Q 4, 3. P takes P, 4. Kt to K B 3, 5. B to K 2, 6. P to B 4, 7. Q to R 4 (ch), 8. Q takes P at B 4, 9. Kt to K 5, 10. Q to B 2, 11. P to B 4, 12. B to K 3, 13. Q to Q 3, 14. P to B 5, 15. P takes B, 16. Castles, 17. P takes B, 18. B takes Q R P, 19. Q to K B 3, 20. K to R, 21. B takes Kt, 22. P takes P, 23. Kt to B 3, 24. Kt to K 4, 25. Q to K Kt 4 (ch), 26. R takes R (ch), 27. P to Kt 3.
- Black.—(Mr. Tyrrell.) 1. P to K 3, 2. P to Q 4, 3. P takes P, 4. B to Q 3, 5. P to K R 3, 6. P takes P, 7. P to Q B 3, 8. Kt to B 3, 9. B to K 3, 10. Q to B 2, 11. Q to Kt 3, 12. Kt to Q 4, 13. Q takes Kt P, 14. Q takes R, 15. Castles Q R, 16. B takes Kt, 17. Q takes K P, 18. Kt to B 5, 19. Kt takes B (ch), 20. Kt to Q 5, 21. R takes B, 22. R to B, 23. R to Q 2, 24. R at Q 2 takes P, 25. K to B 2, 26. R takes R.

And Black announced mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 276.

- 1. B to K B 6, 2. Mates acc. 1. Any move.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 274.

- WHITE. 1. Q to Q B 8, 2. B mates. BLACK. 1. K takes R.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 275.

- White. K at Q R 5, Q at K B sq, R at K 7, Kt at K 5, Pawn at Q B 3. Black. K at K 5, Kt at K R 5, Pawns at K B 4 and Q R 3.

White to play and mate in two moves.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—There is a very large demand for lithographic stone in the United States, and the supply has until recently been chiefly from Germany. Now, however, Canada will probably contribute a considerable share in this trade, for the quarries of Marmora yield a stone which is quite as suitable for lithographic purposes as that obtained from Germany. It has been tested by practical lithographers, who say that its closeness of grain and general adaptability for the purpose will enable it to be used by lithographers with complete success.



WELLAND CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

THE construction of Lock Gates advertised to be let on the 3rd of JUNE next, is unavoidably postponed to the following dates:—

Tenders will be received until

Tuesday, the 22nd day of June next.

Plans, specifications, &c., will be ready for examination on and after

Tuesday, the 8th day of June.

By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.



LACHINE CANAL.

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By Order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 13th May, 1880.

A LADY

having a superior country residence, would receive two or three young girls to educate with her own child, under a highly-qualified English governess.

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