

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]

SWEET HEART.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.

From a flowery bank in a wooded dell— Sweet Heart, have you heard of the Kirtle river? Rose the mournful voice of fair Ellen Bell, Singing "ever, yes ever."

Her lover has sailed to a foreign land— Sweet Heart, have you heard of the Kirtle river? Being then too poor to engage her hand, Loving ever, yes ever.

Seven years rolled on, no word from him came— Sweet Heart, have you heard of the Kirtle river? Her friends stole his letters and scorned his name, Saying "never, no never."

The Master of Grange, to the Hall came he— Sweet Heart, have you heard of the Kirtle river? And oft to fair Ellen he bent his knee— Singing ever, yes ever.

To this wooer's suit her father wished speed— Have you heard, Sweet Heart, of the Kirtle river? But the lady begged he would cease to plead, Sighing "never, no never."

One evening she sat by the streamlet's brink— Have you heard, Sweet Heart, of the Kirtle river? Too sad to weep, too sorrowful to think, Sighing "ever, yes ever."

A Blossom she took from its golden case— Sweet Heart, have you heard of the Kirtle river? And fondly she looked on the manly face, Sighing "ever, yes ever."

A murmuring pool at her feet lay deep— Sweet Heart, have you heard of the Kirtle river? "I'm alone," she said, "for me who would weep!" Loving ever, yes ever.

Hark! Are these footsteps which cause her to start? Sweet Heart, have you heard of the Kirtle river? Or only the throbs of her breaking heart? Loving on, and forever!

A dearly loved form soon stood by her side— That's a tale, Sweet Heart, of the Kirtle river— She gave him her hand, she would be his bride, Plighting now, and forever.

A. B.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

I have met the Khedive on two occasions during our sojourn in Cairo, and had a full half hour's conversation with him. He received us at his palace without much ceremony, coming down one flight of stairs to meet us half way, and then leading the way to his very plain but cosy reception room. For a sovereign whose individual will is the supreme power over millions of people the Khedive is very simple and democratic in his receptions, and one sees at once that his mind is more intent upon business than upon the pomp and show of royal power and court display. The Khedive is a man of full habit, though not over-large, with quick, keen eye, a marked intellectual expression, and a well developed, amiable countenance. After the usual exchange of compliments he talked business with us, and little else. He said Egypt was trying to advance in civilization; that she had made some progress, as we had remarked, but a great deal had yet to be done to make the country what it ought to be. The people need to be taught, he remarked, just as children are taught from infancy; light has to be let in upon them instead of enabling them to see more clearly. But little by little they are getting used to the light, and find they can see a great deal better with it than without it. The Khedive conversed freely and at some length about the agricultural resources of the country, the crops produced, the lands reclaimed from the desert by irrigation, and the proper method of working the soil in Egypt so as to produce the most with the least expenditure of labor. He said Egypt was an agricultural country. They had few manufactures of their own; it was most to their advantage to buy manufactured articles abroad in exchange for their cotton and other agricultural products. The Khedive said he was desirous to secure the services of a competent practical farmer and an agricultural chemist from America to test the soil of the country thoroughly in order to ascertain how it can be worked and cropped to the best advantage. He desired persons of experience and capacity for this specialty, but they must be men who have no interest connected with agricultural machinery or speculations of any sort from which they might hope to derive profit here. "I have found," said he, "many people ready to give me advice and offering to instruct others in agriculture; but their advice and offer to instruct have been supplemented with some speculation or other, and it turned out that they wanted to sell us machines. Now, I want men who have no machines to sell, and who will serve us disinterestedly, so that we may find out with practical and scientific exactness the very best way of carrying on our agricultural industries. That accomplished, we can then buy machines and make other provisions for raising and securing crops as actual experiment shall have proved to be best adapted to the country. Thus we can successfully work out of the old system and adopt the better methods of civilization in the pursuit of our industries." This is certainly sensible talk, and I must say that the Khedive impressed me as a man of decided ability, great business enterprise, and bent upon doing the best possible to advance his country in material thrift and true civilization. He expressed a high regard for America and Americans, saying that he should like to have the elements of their progress at work in his old land to help along and hasten the work of its regeneration. The Khedive may be going ahead too fast with his enterprises, spending too much money for city improvements and ornamental buildings in Cairo, and for the building and support of magnificent palaces; but after all he is earnestly working to promote the best interests of his country.

FIRE-BURIAL IN GERMANY.

The movement in favor of cremation has been resumed in Germany by a Dresden Society, which has addressed an appeal to all kindred societies of the German Empire, of Austria, and Switzerland. The town of Gotha, where Government has removed all legal obstacles hitherto existing in regard to "fire-burial," is recommended as the central seat of the new agitation. A conference of delegates of the various associations is convoked to Dresden for April 12th. The ancient custom of cremation, which prevailed not less among the Teutonic races than among the Indians of old, the Phœnicians, the Greeks, and the Romans, seems thus in a fair way of being gradually reintroduced in Germany.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE CO.—The annual balance sheet of the COMMERCIAL UNION which appears in the present issue, commands the attention of seekers after security on fire or life policies. The COMMERCIAL UNION was founded only fourteen years ago and its history has been that of steady advancement in financial resources and reputation. The Fire income amounted to over half a million sterling, and the increase in the funds of the Company from the fire, life and marine branches has been \$115,000 stg. in the year 1875. The Board is composed of men of large experience, high commercial standing and ample means. The public may rest assured that a policy in the COMMERCIAL UNION is a real and tangible security, and one of no ordinary value. The capital is \$2,500,000 stg.

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

H. A. C. F. Montreal.—Solutions of Problems No. 64 and No. 65 received. Correct.

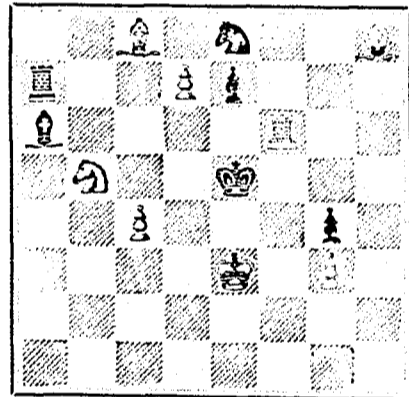
W. A. Montreal.—Letter and Solution of Problem received. Many thanks.

F. H. A. Quebec.—We have to acknowledge the receipt of several games in manuscript. Many thanks. They shall appear in due course. In the last Chess Intelligence received from England, we read that considerable excitement existed in the Chess world with reference to the fourth Annual Inter-university match about to be contested at one of the Clubs in London. The arrangements were as follows: Seven players were to be chosen on each side, and each pair to play two games, regulated by a time limit of twenty moves an hour. Herr Steinitz was to superintend the carrying out of the regulations of the match.

We are glad to state that a new Chess Club has just been established at Whitby, in Ontario. We wish it every success.

PROBLEM No. 67.

By W. ATKINSON, Montreal. BLACK



WHITE. White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 5918.

(From the "Field.")

Being the seventh and last in the late match between Messrs. Steinitz and Blackburne.

WHITE.—(Mr. Steinitz). BLACK.—(Mr. Blackburne.) (Vienna Opening.)

- 1. P to K 4 P to K 4
2. Kt to Q B 3 B to B 4
3. P to K B 4 P to Q 3
4. Kt to B 3 Kt to K B 3 (a)
5. B to B 4 Kt to B 3
6. P to Q 3 P to Q R 3 (b)
7. P to B 5 (c) P to K R 3 (d)
8. P to K R 3 (e) Q to K 2
9. P to Q R 3 (f) P to Q K 4
10. Kt to Q 5 Kt takes Kt
11. B takes Kt B to Kt 2
12. P to Q Kt 4 B to Kt 3
13. P to Q R 4 Q R to Kt sq
14. P to Q B 3 Kt to Q 5
15. B to Kt 3 P to Kt 3
16. P to Kt 4 P to Kt 4
17. K R to B sq K R P takes P
18. K R P takes P K R P takes P
19. K Kt P takes P P to K B 3
20. Q to K 2 B takes B
21. Q B to K 3 (g) Q to R 3 (h)
22. Q takes B R takes Q
23. Q takes Q P to Q 4 (i)
24. K R to Kt sq K to K 2
25. K P takes P Kt to K B 2
26. K to K B 2 (j) Q R to K B sq (k)
27. R to Kt 7 K to Q 3 (l)
28. R P takes P K to Q 3 (m)
29. P to R 7 B to R sq
30. P to R 7 B to Kt 2
31. R takes Kt B takes R
32. R to Q R 6 (ch) K to Q 2 (n)
33. B to R 4 (ch) K to K 2
34. R to K 6 (ch) K to B sq
35. B to B 6 B to R sq (o)
36. R to K 7 (ch) K to Kt 2
37. R takes B Resigns.

Duration 3 1/2 hours.

NOTES.

- (a) Safe enough.
(b) This move was played by Anderssen against Blackburne in the Vienna Tourney; whereupon the latter replied P to Q R 3.
(c) Stronger than P to Q R 3.
(d) The answer to either P to K Kt 3, or Kt to Q R 4 would have been P to Q R 3.
(e) In order to fortify the attack immediately by P to K Kt 4 in case Black attempted to castle on the K side, or to open the game by P to K Kt 5, as afterwards done.

- (f) White, being safe on both sides, makes an opening for his B to prevent his opponent exchanging it by Kt to R 4.
(g) White threatens now to take possession of the open K Kt file with both Rooks, by K R to Kt sq, followed by Q R to R 2.
(h) R to R 6 would not have improved Black's position for his opponent would have first answered K to K 2 before attacking Q.
(i) R to R 2 was the only means to prevent the hostile R, cutting off the K by R to Kt 7.
(j) Better than checking with the R.
(k) White threatens P to Q 6, winning a piece.
(l) The Pawn could not be retaken on account of Q R to R 7, winning easily.
(m) Had he played K to K 2 white would have played P to Q 6 (ch) followed by B takes R & c.
(n) A last desperate attempt to prolong the game by P to Q B 3, in case White takes off the B at once; but White's reply leaves no escape.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 65.

(By Mr. J. Murphy.)

- WHITE. BLACK.
1. B takes R (ch) 1. K to Q 3
2. Q to Q B 4 2. P to Q B 4 (A), (B)
3. Kt to Q Kt 5, mate. (A) 2. Kt to K 2
(B) 2. Any move.
3. B to K 5, mate.
3. Q takes Q B P, mate.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 64.

- WHITE. BLACK
1. Kt to Q 2 1. P takes Kt
2. P to Q B 4, mate.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

No. 65.

By M. DORVILLE.

- WHITE. BLACK
K at K R sq K at Q B 5
Q at Q Kt 2
R at Q 5
Q R at K Kt 3
White to play and mate in two moves.

LIVER AND BLOOD DISEASES.

By R. V. PIERCE, M.D., Author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood which passes to it from the heart, and it fails to perform its office healthily. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizziness, sleep or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles, and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels, and other organs, cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have, as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhoea. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating, or blood-cleansing organ of the system, set this great "house-keeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gather in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch, or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors, and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

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