

it were, crawled together again, and became the living boy, absolutely whole and unharmed. The Prince of Wales saw all these wonders also, as have innumerable Europeans and Americans. There is no explanation! I never found an European who so much as attempted one. The basket trick, so well imitated in this country lately: the lying suspended in the air, a yard from the ground; dancing on swords keen as a razor; changing a coin into a reptile in the palm of a spectator, and other strange tricks too numerous to mention, may be witnessed daily in any of the principal cities of India."

"I am delighted," cried madame, as he concluded, "that I find still another witness to the truth of my assertions regarding the peculiar exhibitions given by these people. You are fortunate," she continued turning to us, "to have heard this gentleman—whom I have the pleasure of meeting this evening for the first time—corroborate me in all that I may have stated in *Isis Unveiled*."

It was at this point that a charming English gentleman sought our corner, and remarked, quietly, "All this is very wonderful. I have lived seven years in India myself, and was in a state of chronic astonishment during the whole period, but nothing quite equals what I am told on good authority, our mutual hostess can do herself." "What is it? How delightful! Do tell us; no one is listening. Is it possible she can really do wonders?" "If my friend was not deceived in his own senses, she certainly can. I will tell it to you precisely as he told it to me. 'I know it will seem incredible to you, my dear fellow,' said my friend, 'for it does to me as I look back upon it; yet, at the same time, I know my senses could not have deceived me. Besides another gentleman was with me at the time. I have seen madame create things. 'Create things!' I cried. 'Yes, create things—produce them from nothing. I can tell you of two instances.'"

"Madame, my friend and myself were out one day looking about the stores, when she said she desired some of these illuminated alphabets which come in sheets like the little painted sheets of birds, flowers, animals and other figures so popular for decorating pottery and vases. She was making a scrap book, and wished to arrange her little page in these pretty coloured letters. Well, we hunted everywhere, but could not find any, until at last we found just one sheet, containing the twenty-six letters, some where on sixth avenue. Madame bought that one, and we went home. She wanted several, of course, but not finding them proceeded to use what she could of this. My friend and I sat down besides her little table, while she got out her scrap-book and busily began to paste her letters in. By and by she exclaimed, particularly, 'I want two S's, two P's and two A's.' I said, 'Madame, I will go and search for them down town. I presume I can find them somewhere.'"

"No you need not," she answered. Then suddenly looking up, said: "Do you wish to see me make some?"

"Make some? How? Paint some?"

"No, make some exactly like these."

"But how is that possible? These are printed by machinery."

"It is possible—see."

"She put her finger on the S and looked upon it. She looked at it with infinite intensity. Her brow ridged out. She seemed the very spirit of will. In about a half a minute she smiled, lifted her finger took up two S's exactly alike, exclaiming, 'It is done!' She did the same with the P's."

"Then my friend thought: 'If this is trickery, it can be detected. In one alphabet can be but one letter of a kind. I will try her.' So he said: 'Madame, supposing this time, instead of making the two letters separately, you join them together, thus: A—A—P'."

"It makes no difference to me how I do it," she replied indifferently, and, placing her finger on the A, in a few seconds she took it up and handed him two A's joined together, as he desired. They were as if stamped from the same piece of paper. There were no seams or joinings of any kind. She had to cut them apart to use them. This was in broad daylight, in the presence of no one but myself and friend, and done simply for her own convenience."

"We were both astounded and lost in admiration. We examined these with the utmost care. They seemed as much alike as two peas. But if you wish, I can show you the letters this moment." Madame, may we take your scrap-book to look at? "Certainly, with pleasure," returned the madame, courteously. We waited impatiently until Mr. P. could open the volume. The page was beautifully arranged and read thus, in brilliant letters.

THIRD VOLUME, SCRAP-BOOK,
of the Theosophical Society,
New York 1878.

Their Tribulations and Triumphs.

"There," said he, pointing to the S in Scrap, and the S in society, "those are the letters, she used, and this is the one she made." There was no difference in them."

Space forbids further details of the odd, the marvellous, the inexplicable things which we have witnessed during subsequent visits to the "Lamasary."

MIXED UP.—An amusing incident happened on a New York and New Haven train the other day. When the train arrived at the depot in New Haven an old gentleman got up and started for the rear end of the car. He hadn't

gone but a few steps before the old lady who had been sitting with him, rose up with her hands full of knitting-work and followed him down the aisle, her hands extended. It was now noticed by the passengers that the old lady had placed her ball of yarn in his pocket. When he got up he turned around several times before starting, and in so doing had wound the yarn around him so that the old lady had no choice except to follow him, drop her knitting, or see her yarn broken. She said not a word, but a passenger noticing what was going on, reached up and gently taking the unconscious old gent by the ear, turned him around so he saw what he was doing and the yarn was saved. By this time the rest of the passengers were roaring with laughter.

TOO HOT FOR HIM.—During the Confederate War, one Jim was attached to Rosser's Cavalry, in Stewart's command. Jim was noted for his strong antipathy to shot and shell, and a peculiar way he had of avoiding too close communion with the same; but at last his plans failed to keep him out of the "row," and he, with his companions, under a lieutenant, was detailed to support a battery that composed a portion of the rear-guard. The enemy kept pressing so close, in fact, as to endanger the retreating forces, and the troops covering the retreat had orders to keep the enemy in check for a given period at all hazards. Jim grew desperate under the galling fire. He placed himself in every position that his genius could invent, but the "hiss" of the bullet haunted him still. At last, in despair, he called to the commanding officer, "Lieutenant, let's fall back!" "I cannot do it, Jim!" replied the officer. "Well, I'll be drafted if we don't get cleaned out if we stay here!" "My orders, Jim, are to hold this place and support that battery of guns,"—pointing to the artillery close by. "If we fall back, the enemy will rush in and capture the guns." Just at that instant a well-directed bullet impressed Jim with the fact that a change of base was necessary. Jim found another apparently protected spot, and, as soon as he had recovered his mind, he sang out, "Oh, lieutenant, what do you think them cannons cost?" "I don't know, Jim; I suppose one thousand dollars." "Well," said Jim, "let's start a collection and pay for the guns, and let the Yankees have 'em!"

CORRELY SURE.—During the reign of Louis-Philippe, the Duke de Morny—at that time simply count and a deputy—was invited one day, a contemporary tells us, to dine with a certain well-known banker, who was in the habit of bidding to his table all the deputies one after the other in alphabetical order and sequence. It so happened that, after having accepted the invitation, M. de Morny heard that his host was in the habit of reserving for himself a certain brand of Léoville which came from the celebrated cellars of Clossmann of Bordeaux, and which, after having been served with himself, he always instructed his footman to hide, and give other vintages to his guests. De Morny undertook to give a lesson to this parvenu, and when the man came round and discreetly murmured, "Branc-Mouton or Hermitage?" the statesman replied, pointing to where the cherished bottle had been hidden, "I prefer Léoville." The servant, appalled, cast a questioning look at his master, who, finding himself discovered, was forced to put the best face on the matter he could, and said, "Serve M. le Comte with the wine that he prefers." All eyes were fixed on the lucky man whose cool assurance had inflicted such severe punishment; but he, apparently unobservant of the general attention, coolly filled up his glass containing the precious liquid with water, as if the most ordinary claret, and, sipping it, remarked, "Your wine is a little too dry, and needs keeping!" The feelings of the outraged host may be imagined, but cannot be described.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Several valuable communications received. Thanks.

Student, Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 24 received.

N. K., Montreal.—Timely notice, no doubt, will appear in the daily papers. See the notice in our present Column.

E. H.—Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 202 received. Correct.

C. F. S., St. John, N.B.—Correct solution of Problem No. 203 received.

CAPTAIN MACKENZIE.

We are informed that Captain Mackenzie, one of the great Chess-players of the day, and a successful competitor in the late Paris Tourney, will arrive in Montreal as a visitor to the Montreal Chess Club about the 2nd or 3rd of next month, January.

During his sojourn in our city he will be the guest of Thomas Workman, Esq.

Captain Mackenzie's fame as a player is well known to all Chess-players, and there is no doubt his arrival in Montreal will be highly gratifying to the lovers of the noble game.

It is impossible to give full particulars as to arrangements which will be made in order that Canadian amateurs may enjoy the pleasure of witnessing the skill of our talented visitor, but we may hazard the statement that he may probably consent to play simultaneous games with the members of the Montreal Chess Club at the Gymnasium, Mansfield Street, and that the friends of each member of the Club will be invited as witnesses during the time the contests are being played.

The following statement from the *Westminster Papers* of the chief victories obtained by Captain Mackenzie in his past Chess encounters, is a record which is justly said to be unsurpassed by that of any player, except the invincible Morphy.

Westminster Papers, Oct., 1878.

1. Won the first prize in each of the annual tournaments of the New York Chess Club during the years 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868.
2. Won five games to one draw in a match against Mr. Reicheim, of Philadelphia, in 1866.
3. Won seven games to two draws in a match against Mr. Reicheim in 1867.
4. Won the first prize in two tournaments, held in the Café Europa, New York, in the years 1868-9.
5. Won the first prize in the Brooklyn Chess Club tournament in the year 1869.
6. Won the first prize in the second American Chess Congress (Mr. Morphy was the winner of the first), held at Cleveland in December, 1871.
7. Won the first prize in the Third American Chess Congress, held at Chicago, in the year 1874.
8. Won the first prize in the Café International Tournament, held in New York in the year 1876, the other prize-winners being second, Mr. Albernou; third and fourth, a tie between Mr. H. E. Bird and Mr. Mason.

Captain Mackenzie's successes in Paris have been so recently chronicled in these pages, that it is unnecessary to recite them here. Suffice it to say that he defeated the two principal prize bearers, and when, through his accidental sort of draw with Herr Dischel, his score was tied with that of Mr. H. E. Bird, he won the two deciding games, and carried off the fourth prize.

The *Ayr Argus and Express* says:

"The British players require care still in order to maintain the lead. We hear that several games are likely to be scored by our American cousins within the next two months."

(From the *Hartford (Conn.) Times*.)

TOO MUCH CHAT.

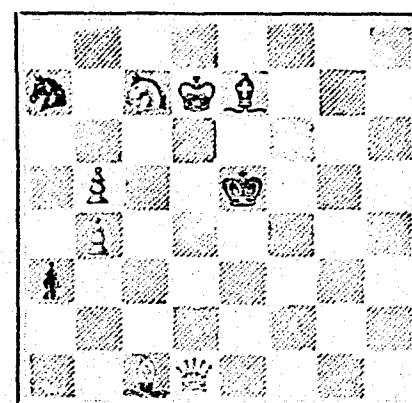
Makart, the great Viennese painter, is even more tactful than Von Molke, the man who is silent in seven languages. An American who had been told that the best way to get on friendly terms with the artist would be to play chess with him at the café to which he resorted nightly, watched his opportunity, and when Makart's opponent rose, slipped into his chair. At last, his dream was about to be realized: he was to spend an evening in Makart's society. The painter signed to him to play, and the game began and went on with no other sound than the moving of the pieces. At last the American made the winning move and exclaimed: "Mate!" Up rose Makart in disgust and stalked out, saying angrily to a friend who asked why he left so early, "Oh, I can't stand playing with a chatterbox!"

An effort is being made in Philadelphia to secure Professor Allen's \$3,000 chess library. The library company of that city has offered to subscribe \$500 outright and to procure a further subscription of \$1,000, provided that the chess club can collect the remaining \$1,500 necessary wherewith to make the purchase.

PROBLEM NO. 206.

By W. ATKINSON, Montreal.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 327TH.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Played between Mr. J. W. Shaw, of Montreal, and Mr. J. G. Foster, of Halifax, N.S.

(Queen's Gambit declined.)

WHITE.—(Mr. Shaw.) BLACK.—(Mr. Foster.)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. P to Q 4 | 1. P to Q 4 |
| 2. P to Q B 4 | 2. P to Q B 4 |
| 3. P takes Q P (a) | 3. P takes P |
| 4. P to K 3 | 4. P takes P |
| 5. Kt to Q B 3 | 5. Q to Q 4 (b) |
| 6. P takes P | 6. P to K 4 (b) |
| 7. B to Kt 5 (ch) | 7. B to Q 2 |
| 8. P takes P | 8. B to Q B 4 |
| 9. Q to K 2 | 9. Kt to K 2 |
| 10. P to K 6 (c) | 10. B takes P (ch) |
| 11. Q takes B | 11. P takes P |
| 12. B takes B (ch) | 12. Kt takes B |
| 13. Kt to B 3 | 13. Castles |
| 14. Castles | 14. Kt to K B 3 |
| 15. Q to K 2 | 15. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 16. Q takes P (ch) | 16. K to R sq |
| 17. B to Kt 5 | 17. Q to Kt 3 (ch) |
| 18. Q to K 3 | 18. Q to R 4 (d) |
| 19. B takes Kt | 19. P takes B (e) |
| 20. Q R to Q sq | 20. Q to Q Kt 5 |
| 21. R to Q 7 | 21. Q to K Kt 5 (f) |
| 22. R takes Kt P | 22. R to K Kt sq |
| 23. P to K Kt 3 | 23. Q to K R 6 (g) |
| 24. Q to B 4 | 24. Q R to Q B sq (h) |

And White mated in two moves.

NOTES.

(a) The capture of this Pawn in preference to the Bishop's Pawn is advised by Jaenisch, the Russian writer.

(b) This advance is premature, and leads to the loss of the Pawn.

(c) A good move. If P takes P, Black loses a piece by White's checking a K R 5.

(d) Instead of this move to take the Q Kt P would be to make matters worse than they are.

(e) We suppose Black had some reason for not taking the Bishop with the Rook. Taking with the P does not improve Black's position.

(f) Black again wisely refrains from capturing the P, perceiving the danger of allowing White to place his Q at K R 6.

(g) In order to obtain a draw by R takes Kt P check, &c.

(h) A mistake, we suppose. Was K R sq meant? Any way, Black's game was lost.

GAME 327TH.

(From the *Derbyshire Advertiser*, Eng., Dec. 5, 1873.)

INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY GAME.

As heretofore, we are indebted to Mr. Bryan, of Ayr, for the following game. The English player is Mr. Chatto, of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the Cambridge team in the Inter-University Annual Chess Match.

WHITE. (Mr. F. E. Bronsinger, Sara (Rev. J. T. C. Chatto (Cambridge Sprague, U.S.)

BLACK.

(bridge.)

(Gioco Piano Opening)

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. P to K 4 | 1. P to K 4 |
| 2. Kt to K B 3 | 2. Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3. B to B 4 | 3. B to B 4 |
| 4. P to Q B 3 | 4. Kt to K B 3 |
| 5. P to Q 4 | 5. P takes P |
| 6. P to Q Kt 4 | 6. B to Kt 3 |
| 7. P to K 5 | 7. P to Q 4 |
| 8. K B to Kt 5 | 8. Kt to K 5 |
| 9. P takes P | 9. B to Q 2 |
| 10. B takes Kt | 10. B takes B |
| 11. P to Q R 4 | 11. P to Q R 3 |
| 12. Castles | 12. Castles |
| 13. R to R 3 | 13. B to Q 2 |
| 14. Kt to B 3 | 14. B to Kt 5 |
| 15. Kt to K 2 | 15. P to K B 3 |
| 16. B to Kt 2 | 16. P takes P |
| 17. Kt takes P | 17. B takes Kt |
| 18. Q takes B | 18. Q to K 2 |
| 19. R to Q Kt 3 | 19. Q to Kt 4 |
| 20. P to R 5 | 20. B to R 2 |
| 21. P to Kt 5 | 21. Q to Q 7 |
| 22. Q to Kt 4 | 22. Q R to K sq |
| 23. Q to Q 7 | 23. R takes Kt |
| 24. P to Kt 6 | 24. Kt to Q B 4 |

And White resigns.

Mr. Chatto here states, "It would have been as well to have tried the effect of 25 B to B 3 before resigning." He also directs attention to the mate which is threatened by the vanquished American—Q takes P ch. Black's best and winning reply to B to B 3 is Q takes R. That of Kt takes Q is very problematical in the result, probably leading to a draw. We recommend our readers to examine this move (Kt takes Q), the after play on both sides is full of interest, through Pawn taking B and threatening to Queen.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 204.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K Kt 3 | 1. Any move |
| 2. Mates accordingly. | |

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 202.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. P to Q 4 | 1. K moves |
| 2. Kt takes P | 2. Kt takes P |

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 203

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at K 3 | K at K 1 |
| B at Q B 3 | P at Q B 3 |
| Kt at Q sq | |
| Pawn at K R 5 | |
| Q B 2, 3 and 5. Q Kt 4 and Q R 2 | |

White to play and mate in three moves.



Canadian Pacific Railway.

The time for receiving tenders for the sections between Lake Superior and Red River is extended until noon on

WEDNESDAY, January 15th, 1879.

The time for receiving tenders for the sections in British Columbia is extended until

WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1879.

For further information, apply at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Ottawa.

By order, F. BRAUN,

Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 19th Dec., 1878.

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MONTREAL, 10th December, 1878.

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