

A STRANGE STORY.

In Lee's "Glimpses of the Supernatural" the following occurs: Lady Beresford told the following to her son and her grand daughter, Lady Betty Cobbe: I have something of the greatest importance to communicate to you both before I die, a period which is not far distant. You, Lady Betty, are no stranger to the friendship which subsisted between Lord Tyrone and myself. We were educated under the same roof and in the same principles of deism. When the friends into whose hands we afterwards fell endeavored to persuade us to embrace revealed religion, their arguments, though insufficient to convince, were powerful to stagger our former feelings, and to leave us wavering between two opinions. In this perplexing state of doubt and uncertainty we made a solemn promise to each other that whichever died first should (if permitted) appear to the other, and declare what religion was most acceptable to God; accordingly, one night, while Sir Martin and myself were in bed, I suddenly awoke and discovered Lord Tyrone sitting by my bed-side. I screamed out and endeavored to awake Sir Martin. "For heaven's sake," I exclaimed, "Lord Tyrone, by what means or for what reason came you hither at this time of night?" "Have you then forgotten our promise?" said he; "I died last Tuesday at four o'clock, and have been permitted by the Supreme Being to appear to you, to assure you that the revealed religion is true, and the only religion by which we can be saved. I am further suffered to inform you that you will soon produce a son, who it is decreed will marry my daughter; not many years after his birth, Sir Martin will die, and you will marry again, and to a man by whose ill-treatment you will be rendered miserable; you will have two daughters, and afterward a son, in childbirth of whom you will die in the forty-seventh year of your age." "Just heavens!" I exclaimed; "and cannot I prevent this?" "Undoubtedly," returned the spectre; "you are a free agent and may prevent it at all by resisting every temptation to second marriage; but your passions are strong—you know not their power. Hitherto you have had no trials. More I am not permitted to reveal; but if, after this warning, you persist in your infidelity, your lot in another world will be miserable indeed." "May I not ask," said I, "if you are happy?" "Had I been otherwise," he replied, "I should not have been permitted to appear to you." "I may, then, infer that you are happy?" He smiled. "But how," said I, "when morning comes, shall I know that your appearance to me has been real and not the mere representation of my own imagination?" "Will not the news of my death be sufficient to convince you?" "No," I returned; "I might have had such a dream, and that dream accidentally come to pass. I will have some stronger proofs of its reality." "You shall," said he, and waving his hand, the bed curtains, which were crimson velvet, were instantly drawn through a large iron hoop by which the tester of the bed was suspended. "In that," said he, "you cannot be mistaken; no mortal arm could have performed this." "True," said I, "but sleeping we are often possessed of far more strength than when awake; though waking I could not have done it, asleep I might; and I shall still doubt." "Here is a pocketbook; in this," said he, "I will write my name; you know my handwriting?" I replied, "Yes." He wrote with a pencil on one side of the leaves. "Still," said I, "in the morning I may doubt; though waking I could not imitate your hand, asleep I might." "You are hard of belief," said he. "Touch would injure you irreparably; it is not for spirits to touch mortal flesh." "I do not," said I, "regard a blemish." "You are a woman of courage," said he, "hold out your hand." I did; he struck my wrist; his hand was cold as marble; in a moment the sinews shrunk up, every nerve withered. "Now," said he, "while you live let no mortal eye behold that wrist; to see it is sacrilege." He stopped; I turned to him again, he was gone.

A PEPPER AND MUSTARD PICTURE.

Between the American, German, Hungarian, and Polish art students and artists good fellowship prevails in Munich. The great gathering place for them all is at the Café Maximilian, on the Maximilianstrasse, where the groups occupy their respective tables. Once or twice a week some fifteen or twenty Americans and some Germans meet there and have a convivial evening discussing art, beer, wurst, and perhaps politics. The white marble tables present after such a gathering a very unique and artistic appearance. They are covered with scores of beautiful drawings and fancies, which, unfortunately have to be washed off the next morning. Some of these tables have even been found worthy of being photographed, copies of which are in the possession of the proprietor of the café and are shown to visitors. There is a legend about one of these unique drawings having been preserved on the table for some days, and that thousands of persons came in merely to see the wonderful thing whose fame had spread all over the city. Toby Rosenthal, of San Francisco, was the artist; his production was a painting, not in oil, but in mustard, pepper, salt, beer, and rose leaves. It represented a fair-haired *kellnerin* of the café, the face drawn in pencil, the hair painted in mustard, the dress in pepper and salt, with ornament of rose leaves, and the whole, with long trailing dress, filled the entire table.

THE "FEVER TREE."

The eucalyptus, or blue-gum tree of Australia, was discovered by a French scientist, Lahillardier, who visited Van Diemen's Land in 1792. The great size and beauty of the tree soon gave it a place in the botanical gardens of Europe. Its medicinal qualities, however, for which it is now so famous, do not seem to have become known until about thirty years ago. The colonists of Tasmania used it for a great variety of purposes, but were ignorant of its power as antiseptic. This was apparently discovered in Spain. In 1860, the neighborhood of the city of Valencia was planted with the eucalyptus. A marked improvement in the healthfulness of the locality followed. The Spaniards forthwith dubbed it the "fever tree." It was soon afterward introduced into Algeria, the climate of which seemed especially adapted to it. It may fairly be said to be naturalized there, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the La Plata States of South America, and in California.

After a trial for many years in southern France, it has failed, as a rule, to become hardy, or to suck up and destroy the poisonous vapors of the swamps in which it was planted. The few dozen specimens planted within the walls of Rome are nearly all alive, but very few of them are vigorous. Within a year or two the Trappist Monks at the Tre Fontane Convent have set out large plantations of the trees, and are tending them with the utmost care. This may be fairly looked upon as a decisive experiment. The place known as the Tre Fontane—the Three Fountains—lies some miles south of Rome, and is the seat of a magnificent monastery. Yet its climate is so deadly that the splendid buildings, rich in mosaics, marbles, and frescoes, are wholly deserted during the summer. Trying to live in them then would be certain death. If the blue-gum tree makes Tre Fontane healthy, it can be relied on to do the same work anywhere else. Its record as an antiseptic and disinfectant is already a good one.

The districts in which it is indigenous are healthy, and those into which it has been transplanted and in which it has thriven have become healthy. A few miles from the city of Algiers there was a farm which was noted for its deadly fevers. Life on it in July was almost impossible. In the spring of 1867 thirteen hundred eucalyptus trees were planted there. They were nine feet high by the next July, and not a case of fever appeared. Nor has one appeared since. Near Constantine, Algeria, there were vast swamps, never dry even in the hottest summers, and productive of violent periodic fevers. About fourteen thousand eucalyptus trees dried up every square foot of swamp and killed the fever. Maison Carrée, near Hanash, was once a great market for quinine. The demand for that drug has ceased since the blue-gum tree was planted there. Mercantile books are said to show a similar decline in the amount of quinine consumed in Mexico and Cuba of late, and a similar cause is given for it. A very unhealthy railroad station in the Department of Var, Southern France, has been made healthy by a grove of forty of these remarkable trees.

CATCHING THE AUTHOR OF "WAVERLEY."

"I called one day," said Mr. Guthrie Wright, 'at the Edinburgh post-office, and began to read in the lobby a letter from Lady Abercorn, in which she gave an answer to some arguments I had stated to her in proof that Sir Walter Scott was the author of "Waverley;" while thus employed I stumbled on Sir Walter himself. He immediately inquired about whom I was reading so busily. "About you," I replied, and put the letter into his hand. I soon observed him blush as red as scarlet, and recollected that Lady Abercorn in her letter had said: "I am quite sure you are wrong, for Sir Walter Scott declared to me, upon his honour, that he was not the author of "Waverley." On reading this, Sir Walter exclaimed: "I'm sure I never said so. I never pledged my honour; she is quite mistaken." Then, perceiving that he had thus betrayed himself, he stammered out some unintelligible sentence, and then continued: "Well, Mr. Wright, it is a very curious question, who can be the author of these novels. Suppose we take a walk round the Calton Hill, and lay our heads together to find him out." We proceeded arm-in-arm, and I said, "I think that we can soon so completely hedge in the author, that he cannot escape us."—"Well, then," said Sir Walter, "how would you hedge him in?" I replied, "You will agree with me that the author of "Waverley," whoever he may be, must be a lawyer."—"True, it is evident he must be a lawyer."—"You will also admit that he must be an antiquary?"—"No doubt, he must be an antiquary."—"He must also be of Jacobite connexions?"—"Certainly, he must have Jacobite propensities."—"He must also have a strong turn for poetry?"—"Yes, he must be something of a poet." I next assigned some reasons why he must be rather more than forty years of age, and then added, "Now, among our friends in the Parliament House, let us consider how many there are, who, besides being lawyers, poets, antiquaries, and of Jacobite connexions, are rather more than forty years of age?"—"Well," says Sir Walter, "what do you think of Cranston?" I gave reasons for setting aside Lord Cranston's pretensions, adverting particularly to his want of humour; and then Sir Walter, seeing that he himself must inevitably come next, unlocked his arm, and said, "Mr. Wright, the author of "Waverley," whoever he may be, gets people to

buy his books without a name; and he would be a greater fool than I think he is, were he to give a name. Good morning."

THE MEDALLIC ART.

The Deputy Master of the English Mint in his fifth annual report traces briefly the phases through which medallary art has passed, in this and other countries, since the Middle Ages. Some beautifully-executed autotypes of medals, illustrative of the art at different periods, are annexed to his report, the first of which is a Syracusan coin representing Philistis, wife of Hieron II. Medals do not appear in any European country before the 15th century, with the exception of the gold medals of David II., issued in Scotland between 1330 and 1370. In 1433, mention is made of a gold medal of the Council of Florence, and from that time the art began to flourish in Italy. The medals were at that time modelled in wax and cast in fine sand, and generally finished with the graving tool. An example by Albrecht Durer, bearing date 1508, is among the autotypes, but the most beautiful series is that of the Papal medals, beginning with the pontificate of Paul II. (1464); many of these were designed by Raffaele, Giulio Romano, Francia, and Cellini. Next to Italy, France was in the early days of the art most remarkable for medals, but no very fine specimens were produced there before the reign of Louis XIV. The oldest known English medal was struck in 1480, and is the work of an Italian artist; but very few others are met with until the reign of Mary.

One of this queen herself by Trezzo is given in autotype in the report. Many medals date from Elizabeth, the most remarkable one being that commemorating the defeat of the Spanish Armada, which bore the device of a fleet scattered by the winds, with the legend "Afflavit Deus et dissipati sunt;" no specimen is, however, known to be in existence. The artistic tastes of Charles I. and the works executed for the Commonwealth by the great medallist, Thomas Simon, caused rapid advances in the English art during the 17th century. The victories of Marlborough were celebrated by some admirable medals. Since then the style has tended towards a revival of Roman types, a recent instance being the Crimean war medal, the reverse of which represents Victory crowning a warrior equipped in Roman armour. The Napoleonic medals are pseudo-classic in design, but generally creditable to French art.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

From the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Buffalo, N. Y., we have received "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in plain English; or, Medicine Simplified," by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Counselor-in-chief of the Board of physicians and Surgeons at the World's Dispensary. Whoever helps humanity in its struggle with its inherent weaknesses and diseases, to bear or cure, is its benefactor. Ignorance is not only of itself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to cure or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are heir, as well as those superinduced by our own imprudence. Dr. Pierce has rendered, in our judgment, a benefactor's service, both to the afflicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases treated of, and in the presentation of the philosophic principles involved in their cause and removal. He is sparing of remedies, and usually prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of abstract knowledge, it is exceedingly readable and interesting, especially the following subject:—Cerebral Physiology, Human Temperaments, Pseudo-Hygiene, the Nursing of the Sick, Sleep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its nature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accursed in its results in modern society, he is most explicit, and alike true to God, to virtue, to life, and to society, shows the truth as presented in the teaching of Scripture,—that life begins with conception,—with great force, to which is added faithful warnings.

Price of the Medical Adviser \$1.50, sent post-paid. Address the Author at Buffalo, V. Y.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

An insurrection has broken out against the Turks in Herzegovina. General Jovellier has captured Cantavieja, with its artillery and garrison, 2,000 strong. A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, defeated the champion of England in a pigeon shooting match, killing 36 out of 50 birds to his opponent's 30. In the House of Commons, John Bright presented a petition from the Agricultural Laborer's Union for an extension of household suffrage. At a meeting of the Plymouth Society, held in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, it was unanimously resolved to increase Rev. Mr. Beecher's salary from \$20,000 to \$100,000 for the ensuing year. George Brown, the celebrated rower, died at Halifax. The Canadian Club in London gave a dinner to Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada. A commercial crash is pending in Norway, in consequence of bad freights and stagnation in the timber trade. The Prince of Wales will start for India on the 17th of October next, and the expenses incident to his visit will amount to \$710,000. The Alfonsist General Quesada has established communication with Vittoria, and the war in the centre is now considered at an end. A despatch from Windsor announces that Mr. Albert Prince, ex-M. P. for Essex, was drowned while bathing in the river last week. A despatch from Madrid says the Carlists are retreating towards Amecoa.

Paris is holding an exhibition of marine and fluvial objects of industry. Latest advices from South America estimate the number of lives lost by the earthquake at 8,000. Upwards of ninety persons were drowned in the harbor of Valparaiso on the 29th ult., during a terrible storm which took place there. A mass meeting of Radicals is to be held in London, to protest against the grant for expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India. The Cunard steamer Scythia lost a blade of her propeller shortly after leaving Liverpool, by coming in contact with a whale. The Dalmatian insurrection is said to be more serious than was at first anticipated. Turkish authorities in the frontier towns have been attacked, and the Austrian flag erected in many places. The Quebec elections have resulted in a working majority for the Government of between fifteen or twenty, out of a total of sixty-five members.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

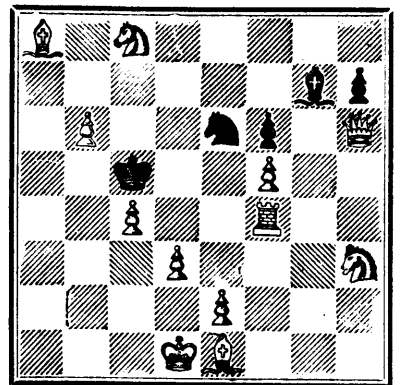
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROBLEM No. 28.

By Rosenbaum.

[From Land and Water.]

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and Mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 26.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K R 5th (ch) | 1. R takes Kt |
| 2. R to K Kt 6th (ch) | 2. K takes R |
| 3. R to K 6th (checkmate) | |

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 25.

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|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. K to K 6th | 1. K to K Kt sq |
| 2. K to B 6th (dis ch) mate | |

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

No. 26.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q Kt 7th | K at Q Kt 4th |
| Q at Q 5th | Pawns at Q B 4th and |
| R at Q R sq | Q Kt 5th |
| P at Q Kt 3rd | |

White playing first to mate with his Pawn in nine moves

GAME 32ND.

Played in the last Telegraphic Match between Montreal and Quebec.

- | Montreal. | Quebec. |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE. (Mr. H—) | BLACK. (Mr. C—) |
| 1. P to Q 4th | P to Q 4th |
| 2. P to K 3rd | P to K B 3rd |
| 3. B to Q 3rd | Q Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 4. P to Q B 3rd | P to K 4th |
| 5. B to Q Kt 5th | P to K 5th |
| 6. P to K R 3rd | K B to Q 3rd |
| 7. K Kt to K 2nd | Castles |
| 8. P to Q B 4th | P takes P |
| 9. B takes P | Q Kt to K 2nd |
| 10. Q Kt to Q B 3rd | P to Q B 3rd |
| 11. Q to Q B 2nd | P to Q R 4th |
| 12. Q B to Q 2nd | Q to K B 4th |
| 13. K R to K B sq | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| 14. P to K Kt 4th | K R to K sq |
| 15. Kt to K B 4th | K B takes Kt |
| 16. P takes B | P to K R 3rd [a] |
| 17. Q B to K 3rd | Q Kt to Q 4th |
| 18. Castles | Q Kt takes Q B |
| 19. P takes Kt | K R to K 2nd |
| 20. K R to K Kt sq | Kt to K sq |
| 21. P to K B 5th | Q to K Kt 4th |
| 22. Q to K B 2nd | Q to K B 3rd |
| 23. Q to K B 4th | Q to Q 3rd |
| 24. Q to K B sq | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 25. B to K Kt 3rd | P to Q Kt 4th |
| 26. B to Q B 2nd | Kt to K Kt 3rd |
| 27. P to K R 4th | P to Q R 5th |
| 28. Kt to Q R 4th | Kt to Q 4th |
| 29. Q to K B 2nd | B to Q R 3rd |
| 30. P to K Kt 5th | P to K R 4th |
| 31. P to K B 6th | K R to K sq |
| 32. P takes K Kt P | K takes P |
| 33. Kt to Q B 5th | Q to K Kt 3rd |
| 34. Kt to Q 7th | Q R to Q R 2nd |
| 35. K to K 5th | Q to Q 3rd |
| 36. B takes P | K to Kt sq |
| 37. B to Q B 2nd | Kt to Q B 6th [b] |
| 38. P takes Kt | P takes P |
| 39. B to Q Kt 3rd | Q to Q R 6th [ch] |
| 40. K to Kt sq | K R to Q Kt sq |
| 41. P to K Kt 6th (ch) | K R takes B [ch] |
| 42. P takes R | Q takes P [ch] |
| 43. K to Q R sq | P to K B 3rd |
| 44. Q to Q R 2nd | Q takes Q [ch] |
| 45. K takes Q | P takes Kt |
| 46. K to Q Kt 3rd | P to K 5th |
| 47. K takes P | B to Q 6th |
| 48. R to K Kt 5th | R to Q R 3rd |
| 49. R to Q R sq | P to Q B 5th |
| 50. R takes P at K R 5th | P to Q R 6th |
| 51. K to Q Kt 4th | P to Q R 7th |
| 52. R to Q R 5th | R takes R |
| 53. K takes R | Q to Q B 5th |
| 54. K to Q Kt 4th | B to Q 3rd |
| 55. K to Q R 3rd | P to Kt 2nd |
| 56. R to K Kt sq | P Queens [ch] |
| 57. R takes Q | K takes K Kt P |
| 58. R to K B sq | B to Q 4th |
| 59. K to Q Kt 4th | K to K R 2nd |
| 60. R to K B 5th | K to K Kt 3rd |
| 61. R takes B | Resigns. |

[a] P to K 6th looks promising.

[b] A bold, but sound move.

[c] The only move to save the game.