

hand barrel plumps a bullet with a thud behind the shoulder. The mimic war is not, however, waged against ibex, leopard or wild sheep only. Bear and tiger have fallen to his Majesty's weapon, and many are the tales told among the wild mountaineers how the Shah-in-Shah has stood alone and faced the most savage brutes—calm, cool, and collected—when his attendants had fled like curs.—*New Review.*

POSSESSED OF A DEVIL.

THE *Chinese Times* translates the following curious story from the *Kuang Pao*:—"A certain Mrs. Pau, resident at Canton, was last year suddenly taken possession of by a demon. Her speech was most strange and incoherent, and the mention of devils and spirits was constantly on her lips. Left to herself, however, her strange behaviour began after a while to amend, and, finally, she seemed to return to her sound mind again. This year the demon has returned to her, and she is practising all manners of queer antics; though illiterate, she reads with the greatest facility, and though ignorant of the first rudiments of music, she handles the lute with precision and sings with perfect harmony. Aside from her miraculous behaviour, however, she did not appear to be much the worse for being inhabited by a demon, though her features present a pallid and emaciated appearance. With the view of restoring her to her sanity, her people engaged the services of an aged and famous priest, who possessed the art of exorcising spirits. When the demoniacal woman saw the priest, she exclaimed, 'What have I to do with thee? Art thou come to destroy me with thy art?' The priest then wrote three charms, and having reduced them to ashes put them in a bowl of water, and gave it to the woman to drink. Having drank this draught, the woman soon began to exclaim incessantly, 'I am now in the power of the priest! What am I to do?' Seeing her pitiful condition, her people again sought the services of the priest to liberate her from the power; but he, with a mean avaricious heart, demanded an exorbitant sum, which being beyond the means of her kindred, her malady is still unremoved."

THESE ARE PRE-EMPTED.

BEFORE other writers gobble them up, I hasten to inform all concerned that I claim the following titles, and all rights to same, to books now going through the mill, and soon to be published:

- "Robert Elsmere's Mother-in-law;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Wife's Little Sister;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Chambermaid;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Aunt's Grandfather;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Big Brother;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Great Aunt;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Godfather;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Coachman;"
- "Robert Elsmere's Grandfather's Yellow Dog;"
- "Robert Elsmere's First Son's Second Baby."

I may add, also, that I reserve the right of dramatization to each and all of the above works.—*Wm. H. Siviter, in Puck.*

SHIPPING OXEN OFF THE LOWER CALIFORNIA COAST.

AN hour before we were ready to sail they brought four big oxen on board, bound for Guaymas. How did they get them to the ship, standing out a mile from shore, with deep water between? By the barbarous method common on these coasts, as follows: The cattle are driven into shallow water and tied by the horns to a row-boat, two on each side. Then another boat, manned by six stout rowers, takes the lead, towing the former with its odd "outside passengers," which are goaded into the water by sharp spears. The poor, frightened animals—with heads just above the water, eyes turned skyward full of terror and surprise, legs sticking straight out and trailing along the billows—are pitiable objects, apparently more dead than alive when they arrive at the ship's side. Then a long wait ensues while a tackle is being prepared for hauling them on board, during which they have ample time to drown at leisure, and would certainly do so were not their heads fastened back and upward close to the sides of the boat, in a position which must of itself be excruciating torture. At last all is ready. A rope is lowered to which an iron hook is attached; the latter is inserted in a rope tied around the horns of the ox, and then the fastenings which secure him to the boat are cut. He drops like lead down into the deep sea, and for a moment bystanders believe that he has surely gone to make a meal for sharks and fishes; but the tackle is slowly getting in its work, and presently the dripping animal is hoisted high in air, swinging round and round and dangling for a space, like Mahomet's coffin, and is then let down through the hatches into the hold.—*Philadelphia Record.*

WHAT FRENCH WRITERS THINK ABOUT ENGLAND.

In the *St. James' Gazette* of July 6, it was recommended to M. Jules Lemaitre that he should employ his spare time in learning English. The same advice might be given to many other leading French writers. It may be of interest to know the opinion of some of these distinguished gentlemen on the matter. As for M. Jules Lemaitre, he was once asked to write an article for one of the most important London periodicals. "What for?" he

answered. "I don't care about acquiring any reputation in England. They don't want to know what I think, and I don't want to tell them." The same request made to M. Alexandre Dumas met with this reply: "Bother the English! They take our plays, make a mess of them, and never pay us a sou." Emile Augier observed: "Pooh! I don't like the idea of writing for people who don't understand cooking." Renan said: "I profess the deepest interest and respect for England, but I really feel it a duty to devote to my own country the powers which age and infirmities leave me." Said Alphonse Daudet: "How could I write for a country where there is hardly any sun at all?" Paul Bourget, on the contrary, is quite a literary "Anglomane." He dreams of rehabilitating the contemporary English novel, which is rather looked down on just now in the country of Balzac, Stendhal, Flaubert, and Zola. This tendency has drawn on its head a severe rebuke from the two leading French critics, M. Jules Lemaitre, already mentioned, and M. Brunetiere, of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. "Very pleasant books, indeed, those two volumes of 'Etudes et Portraits,' they wrote—or words to that effect; "but why does M. Bourget take so much to English ways and customs?" As for M. Guy de Maupassant, he considers English literature uninteresting, not excluding the works of Shakespeare, which, to speak truth, he scarcely ever reads, as he happens not to know a word of English, and does not think much of translations.—*St. James' Gazette.*

CORNISH LULLABY.

OUT on the mountain over the town,
All night long, all night long,
The trolls go up and the trolls go down,
Bearing their packs and crooning a song;
And this is the song the hill-folk croon
As they trudge in the light of the misty moon:
"Gold, gold! ever more gold—
Bright red gold for dearie!"

Deep in the hill the yeoman delves,
All night long, all night long;
None but the peering, furtive elves
See his toil and hear his song;
Merrily over the cavern rings
As merrily over his pick he swings,
And merrily over his song he sings;
"Gold, gold! ever more gold—
Bright red gold for dearie!"

Mother is rocking thy lowly bed,
All night long, all night long—
Happy to smooth thy curly head
And to hold thy hand and to sing her song;
'Tis not of the hill-folk, dwarfed and old,
Nor the song of the yeoman, stanch and bold,
And the burden it beareth is not of gold;
But it's "Love, love—nothing but love—
Mother's love for dearie!"

—*Eugene Field, in Chicago News.*

THE PRICES OF PICTURES.

THE sum of £22,120 paid for Millet's "Angelus" is the largest sum at which a picture has ever been knocked down in a sale-room, with the exception of the £23,440 paid by the French Government at the Marshal Soult sale, in 1852, for Murillo's "Conception of the Virgin." Larger sums than these have often been paid by private contract both in England and elsewhere. The reader will remember the £70,000 paid for our Raphael, the £20,000 paid by Mr. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, for Munkaczy's "Christ before Pilate." Since 1875 the auctioneer's hammer has in London fallen six times at sums ranging over £7,000. They are as follows—1875, Turner's "Grand Canal," £7,350; 1875, Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," £10,605; 1878, Raphael's "Vierge de Nozar," bought in at £20,475; 1886, Ruben's "Venus and Adonis," £7,200; 1887, Gainsborough's "The Sisters," £9,975; and 1887, Boucher's "Madame de Pompadour," £10,395. Eleven works have been knocked down above £6,000, including two Turners, two Landseers, and one each of Claude Lorraine, Carlo Dolci, Velasquez, Meissonier, Greuze, Gainsborough, and Edwin Long; while twelve have fetched over £5,000. These comprise four Turners, four Landseers, two Reubens, and one each of Millais and Rosa Bonheur.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

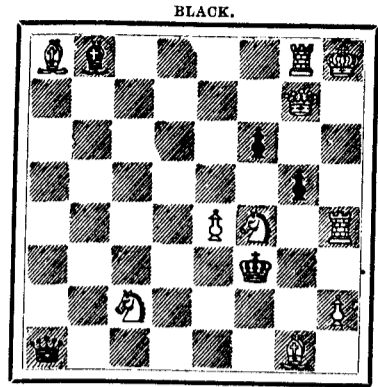
ORIGIN OF A FAMILIAR WORD.

THE manual occupation of spinning, so indispensable in early times, furnished the jurisprudence of Germany and England with a term to distinguish the female line, *fusus*; and a memento of its former importance still remains in the appellation of *spinster*. King Alfred speaks of his male and female descendants by the term of *thes pear-side* and the *spindle-side*; and the German jurisprudence still divides families into male and female by the titles of *schwertmagen*, "sword-members," and *spilmagen* or *spindelmagen*, "spindle-members." The term "spinster," a single woman, in law, is now the common title by which an unmarried woman is designated. "Generosa," says Lord Cole, is "a good addition for a gentle-woman; and if such be termed *spinster* she may abate the writ." This, however, is not so now, for the *spinster* is applied in England, as well as here, to all unmarried women, of whatever rank or condition.—*Lippincott for August.*

CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 381.

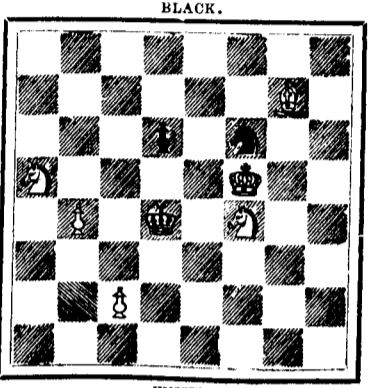
By J. P. LEA.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 382.

By E. H. E. EDDIS, Orillia.



WHITE.
White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| No. 375. | | No. 376. | |
| White. | Black. | Q-Q Kt 8 | |
| 1. Kt-Q 6 | K-B 4 | In this Problem there should | |
| 2. Q-K 5 + | K-Kt 3 | be a white Kt on White's K Kt | |
| 3. Kt-B 8 mate. | | 7, instead of a K. | |
| | If 1. P x Kt | | |
| 2. Q x P + | K-B 5 | | |
| 3. Q-Q 5 mate. | | | |
| | With other variations. | | |

GAME PLAYED AT THE TORONTO CHESS CLUB,

MAY 20TH, 1889.

Between Mr. A. T. Davison, of the Toronto Chess Club, and Mr. Friedenweld.
KING'S GAMBIT.

Mr. Friedenweld.	Mr. Davison.	Mr. Friedenweld.	Mr. Davison.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1. P-K 4	P-K 4	20. P-Q 6	B x P
2. P-K B 4	P x P	21. B-B 4 +	K-R 4
3. Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	22. R-B 5 +	P-B 4
4. B-B 4	Kt-R 3	23. R x Kt P	Kt-K 6
5. Castles	P-Q 3	24. Kt-Kt 3 + (b)	K-R 5
6. P-Q 4	B-Kt 5	25. R x B P	B x R
7. Q-B x P	B-K 2	26. Kt x B +	K-R 6
8. B x Kt	P x B	27. R-Kt 3 +	K x P
9. B x P +	K-Q 2	28. B-K 6	K-R-K 1
10. P-Q 5	Kt-Kt 5	29. P-Kt 6 +	K-R 8
11. Kt-K 5 +	P x Kt	30. R-R 6 +	K-Kt 8
12. Q x B +	K-Q 3	31. Kt-Q 3	Q-R-Q 1
13. Q-K 6 +	K-B 4	32. B-R 2 +	K-B 7
14. Q x P (a)	Q-Q 3	33. Kt-B 2	R x P
15. Q-B 3 +	K-Kt 3	34. R x Q R P	R-K B 5 (c)
16. Kt-Q 2	Q-B 4 +	35. P-R 4	R x Kt
17. K-R 1	Q x Q	36. B-K 6	R-Q 8 +
18. P x Q	Kt x B P	37. K-R 2	R x P +
19. Q R-Kt 1 +	K-R 3	38. K-R 3	R-R 8 mate

NOTES.

- (a) P-B 3 appears better, and should win in a few moves.
- (b) Not good.
- (c) All this is well played.

TO MONTANA, OREGON AND WASHINGTON.

If you are going west bear in mind the following facts: The Northern Pacific Railroad owns and operates 987 miles, or 57 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of Montana; spans the territory with its main line from east to west; is the short line to Helena; the only Pullman and dining car line to Butte, and is the only line that reaches Miles City, Billings, Bozeman, Missoula, the Yellowstone National Park, and, in fact, nine-tenths of the cities and points of interest in the Territory.

The Northern Pacific owns and operates 621 miles, or 56 per cent. of the railroad mileage of Washington, its main line extending from the Idaho line via Spokane Falls, Cheney, Sprague, Yakima and Ellensburg, through the centre of the Territory to Tacoma and Seattle, and from Tacoma to Portland. No other trans-continental through rail line reaches any portion of Washington Territory. Ten days' stop over privileges are given on Northern Pacific second-class tickets at Spokane Falls and all points west, thus affording intending settlers an excellent opportunity to see the entire Territory without incurring the expense of paying local fares from point to point.

The Northern Pacific is the shortest route from St. Paul to Tacoma by 207 miles; to Seattle by 177 miles, and to Portland by 324 miles—time correspondingly shorter, varying from one to two days, according to destination. No other line from St. Paul or Minneapolis runs through passenger cars of any kind into Idaho, Oregon or Washington.

In addition to being the only rail line to Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Seattle, the Northern Pacific reaches all the principal points in Northern Minnesota and Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Washington. Bear in mind that the Northern Pacific and Shasta line is the famous scenic route to all points in California.

Send for illustrated pamphlets, maps and books giving you valuable information in reference to the country traversed by this great line from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to Portland, Oregon, and Tacoma and Seattle, Washington Territory, and enclose stamps for the new 1889 Rand McNally County Map of Washington Territory, printed in colours.

Address your nearest ticket agent, or Charles S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.