

A MOTHER'S POWER.

Mothers, ye that toil unceasing,
More with head and heart than hand
Seeking daily for new wisdom
Safe to guide your little band.

I would fain bring you a message
That could cheer and help you too;
But my words seem weak and useless
For a cause so grand and true.

If at night your heart is heavy
With its load of petty cares,
Do not mourn the day as wasted;
Buds may blossom unawares.

Though the children seem to heed not
Your wise counsels and commands,
Good seed sown will some day ripen;
Guide them on with loving hands.

Often when they seem so careless,
Thinking only of their play,
In their hearts they feel repentance
For the faults of yesterday.

Their young eyes see very keenly,
And their faith in you is strong;
Let them see 'tis love that chastens,
"Rule by patience," says the song.

Off the days are one long battle
To keep peace and do the right,
But the strife is all forgotten
When the daylight fades from sight.

Then, with little hands close folded,
O'er with head and mother's breast,
Tired voice murmurs "Now I lay me"
But the angels know the rest.

Mothers, do ye know your power?
Strength is yours; then still endure,
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Rules the world and keeps it pure.

DELL FRANCES PUTNAM.

STORY OF A DIAMOND.

The famous Orlov diamond which adorns the imperial sceptre of Russia has quite a romantic history. In its rough state it formed the eye of an idol in a temple near Trichinopoly, and was abstracted by a French renegade, who escaped with his prize to Persia. Here he wandered from town to town, trying to dispose of it for a moderate sum, but only meeting with distrust and suspicion. At length, when the news of the theft had spread over India and reached Persia, fearing arrest, he accepted the offer of a Hebrew merchant, and surrendered the diamond for ten thousand dollars. Meantime the Shah was informed not only of the robbery, but also that the thief was residing in his territory and had offered the stone repeatedly for sale. At once his highness gave orders to arrest the man, dead or alive, and to seize the diamond; whether for the purpose of restoring it to its rightful owners, or in order to retain it for his own delectation, it is now impossible to say. The Jewish merchant naturally became alarmed for the safety of his new acquisition, as well as that of his head, and gladly sold the stone to an astute Armenian merchant named Shafraz for sixty thousand dollars. The magnificence of Catherine the Great and her court was a byword in Armenia and Persia, and Shafraz knew right well that if he could reach St. Petersburg with his diamond he would be able to dispose of it at a handsome profit. The greatest difficulty was to secrete the stone so thoroughly about his person that in case of his arrest it should not be discovered. It was too large for him to swallow, so he solved the problem by making a deep incision in the calf of his left leg, inserting the stone and sewing up the wound with silver thread. When the cut had cicatrized sufficiently to allow the removal of the wire, Shafraz began his travels toward Russia. Had he known on arriving at the frontier that the diamond had been traced to the Jewish merchant, and from him to an Armenian, he would probably have tried to conceal his nationality. But he boldly proclaimed himself an Armenian merchant to the Shah's inquisitive officials, was arrested and consigned to prison on suspicion. Strong emetics were administered; but no diamond came to light. He was stripped naked, plunged into a hot bath, and then examined from head to foot, with no better success. Even a little torture was tried, but Shafraz was firm; and in the end he was bundled unceremoniously over the frontier—his petty cash, however, being retained. He reached Orenburg, and here some compatriots advanced him sufficient money to reach the capital.

Catherine the Great was short of ready money when Shafraz offered her his diamond for sale. He demanded two hundred thousand dollars for it, but the empress could not raise more than one hundred thousand dollars, and though she offered forty thousand desatins (a four acres each) of crown land in addition to this sum, Shafraz refused. Catherine was greatly enraged, and did not hide her annoyance, but she was too noble a character to resort to the coercive measures which a Shah of Persia would have adopted without a moment's hesitation. Shafraz was allowed to depart unmolested, and betook himself to Amsterdam to have his diamond cut. Here it was that the famous Count Orlov first saw the jewel for which his imperial mistress had sighed, and he determined to lay it as a gift at her feet. The bargain with Shafraz was concluded off-hand, for Count Orlov never haggled. In exchange for the diamond (which weighs and hundred and eighty-five carats, and is valued at one million five hundred thousand dollars) Count Orlov promised Shafraz, on his return to Russia, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and a patent of nobility. The count kept his word; Shafraz, the kuznets (merchant), became Lazarev the dvorianin

(gentlemen), cashed his bills at the imperial treasury, and drew two thousand roubles for the rest of his life, which, as usual with annuitants, was a very prolonged one. Before he died he became one of the richest men in Russia. With the price of the diamond he bought mines in the Oural, land in Bessarabia, and houses in St. Petersburg. The "unearned increment" thirty years made him ten times a millionaire, and at the present day his descendants, numbering hundreds, are all immensely rich. Boris Melikov, former minister of the interior, and Delianov, at present minister of public instruction, are grandchildren of the Armenian Lazarev.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to the Chess Editor, CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

We have received several communications lately from Mr. Shaw, the well-known chessplayer of Montreal, who is at present travelling in Europe. He appears, as far as possible, to combine chess play with sight-seeing, and visits all localities where there may be a chance of meeting with an adversary over the chequered board. The last time we heard from him, he had just visited the *Café de la Republique*, one of the most noted chess resorts on the continent. The renown attached to members of this club, both in the past and the present did not prevent our friend from entering the lists with an opponent, and we are inclined to surmise from his remarks that he maintained the credit of the Montreal Chess Club. It must have been a great treat to Mr. Shaw to find himself playing chess at a club which in past times boasted of such celebrities as La Bourdonnais, Deschappelles and St. Amant as members.

Annexed will be found the final score of the International Tourney, and also a list of the prize winners.

FINAL SCORE.

Table with 4 columns: Players, Won, Lost, and a final column. Lists names like Zukertort, Steinitz, Blackburne, etc.

PRIZE WINNERS.

Table with 4 columns: Player, Prize, and two other columns. Lists names like Zukertort, Steinitz, Blackburne, etc.

Rosenthal wins the special prize of £25 for the best score against the prize winners.

I am glad to announce that cards have been issued asking for subscriptions of one shilling to the Cecil de Vere Tablet Fund. The object of the fund is to buy the ground and erect a tablet over Cecil de Vere, who now rests in a temporary grave at Torquay. The sum of £15 is required; about £7 have been already subscribed.

The Treasurers are: Carslake Wood, Esq., Torquay, and Miss F. F. Beechey, Dovedale House, Matlock, Bath.

More Dramatic News, June 16, 1883.

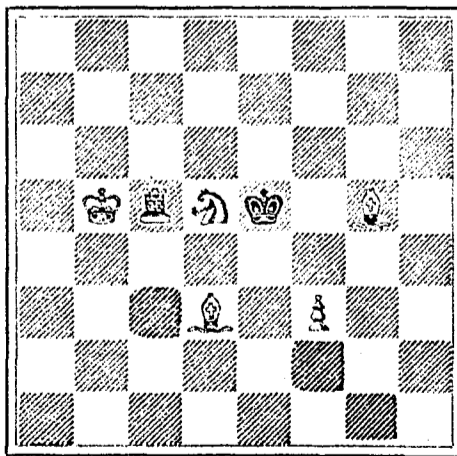
HAMILTONIANS ABROAD.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 3.—Henry N. Kitting, W. H. Judd, Henry Stephens and Isaac Ryall, of Hamilton, Ont., being in this city, had a friendly chess contest with the members of the Buffalo Club, the result was in favor of the Hamiltonians. The visitors were handsomely entertained at the Acacia Club.

We congratulate the Ontario players on their success.—Chess Editor C. L. N.

PROBLEM No. 41.

By Fritz Peipers, San Francisco, Cal.



WHITE. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 43.

White. 1 Q to Q B 5, 2 Q to Q 7, 3 Q mates. Black. 1 P to Q 1, 2 Anything. There are other defences.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

GAME 567th.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL GAME.

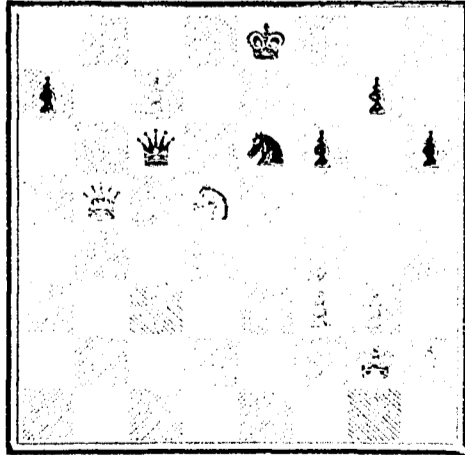
Played May 21. Score and notes contributed to Turf, Field and Farm by Mr. Steinitz.

Chess game notation between White (G. H. Zukertort) and Black (English). Includes moves like 1 Kt to K B 3, 2 P to Q 4, etc.

NOTES.

- (a) So far we agree with Black's mode of development, but here we should prefer P takes P, followed by B to R 3. (b) Waste of time, and, in fact, promoting White's attack. (c) Worse still: having once committed himself, he ought to have taken the Kt, followed by exchanging Pawns. (d) Finely played. Black cannot, after exchanging Bishops, capture the P twice, or else he would lose a piece by P to Q Kt 1. (e) Mr. Zukertort had obtained the winning position, which he now greatly weakens by this exchange. He ought to have nursed his advantage by B to R 3, followed by Kt to R 3, and doubling the Rooks on the Q B file. (f) Bad judgment. P takes P was obviously better. White now obtains the desired command of the point at Q to B 5, which he can occupy with his minor pieces until his game comes ripe for a stronger attack. (g) Providing an outlet for the K before effecting exchanges. (h) Q to B 7, threatening ch at K 5, was much more to the purpose, as Black could expect no more than a draw which he could also secure by Kt to K 3. (i) Necessary, or White would win at once by Q to R 1. (j) Immediately fatal; but the game was lost anyhow. If 46, P to Kt 4, White proceeds with 47, Q to Q 3, followed by 48, Kt to K 7, in reply to — 48, K to K 2, winning. (k) Most beautiful. We give a diagram of this fine position.

BLACK.—English.



WHITE.—Zukertort.

- (l) P to Q R 4 was a trifle better; but the game could not be saved against proper play on the other side. (m) Zukertort's splendid conduct of this ending leaves Black no chance now. P to R 4 was equally useless, e.g.: 66 Kt to Kt 4 ch, 67 Kt takes P, 68 Kt to Q 5, 69 Kt to Kt 4, 70 P to R, 71 P to B 7 and wins. 65P to R 1, 65K to R 7, 67 P to R 5, 68 P to R 6, 69 K to Q 7, 70K to B 6.

FOOT NOTES.

Our Revolutionary War, to the prosecution of which Lord Cornwallis personally was strongly opposed, must have been all the more odious to him, since it not only left him with the record of surrender, but also cost him his wife. He first came over in February, 1776, and returned in January, 1778. During his absence, she pined in seclusion in Suffolk. He left again in 1778, when she returned quite heartbroken to Ailford, and rapidly declined. He threw up his command, and joined her a few weeks before her death. She told a confidential friend that she died of a broken heart at the separation from her husband, and begged that a thorn-tree, significant of her sorrow, should be planted as near as possible over her heart, but that no stone should be raised to her memory. Her wishes were complied with. The thorn-tree was removed in 1855, in consequence of alterations, but carefully replanted. It died, however, within three years past. Lady Cornwallis was a daughter of Colonel Jones by a daughter of General Tuleken, a Dutch officer who came over with William III. Lord Cornwallis, who never married again, thenceforward sought distraction in public life, and died in harness in India. At her death, he was forty-one years old. It was the death of an idolized wife which about the same period sent the renowned Graham, afterwards Lord Lynedoch, into the army, thus bearing out Byron's lines:

"Some seek devotion, toil, war, good, or crime,
According as their souls are made to sink or climb."

It is even averred that but for his disappointment in an affaire de coeur the name of Charles Stewart Parnell would not be a household word to-day.

ANNESLEY HALL, the home of Byron's "Mary," now belongs to her grandson, Mr. Chaworth-Musters. His father, a coarse, hard country squire, known through England as "Jack Musters," soon dropped the name of Chaworth, which he had covenanted to take on his marriage, and, deserting Annesley, lived almost entirely at Colwich, his own seat, near Nottingham. There his wife died, having never recovered from the shock and exposure consequent on a precipitate departure from the Hall when the rioters in the Reform Bill agitation period threatened a visit to it. Her eldest son, inheriting the melancholy of his mother, died by his own hand, leaving the present squire, Commander Musters, the Patagonian explorer, and a daughter married to a member of an old Leicestershire family. Annesley, rescued from decay, is now the constant home of its owner, a notable fox hunter, who is married to the niece of Lord Sherbrooke, better known as "Bob Lowe." Newstead was again in the market last year, but we believe failed to find a purchaser; it lies low, and is not a very desirable residence. The present Lord Byron had not the means to buy it, even if he had the desire.

The swearing in of Colonel Curzon, who took his seat this week in the room of Gen. Burnaby as member for North Leicestershire, adds another tall member to the recruiting which has recently taken place with marked success. Mr. French Brewster still bears the palm in respect to inches. But Colonel Curzon is taller than Mr. Chaplin, who was one of his introducers, and who, up to the present, ranked among the tallest men in the House.

The Criterion Theatre, which was so severely and practically condemned by the powers that be, will, it appears, rise, Phoenix-like, from its own ashes, and turn out to be one of the safest in London. The proprietors, Messrs. Spiers & Pond, of whom Mr. Spiers alone remains, are sparing no expense and pains in effecting this object, so that about October the condemned theatre will once more open its familiar doors. The plans provide for several modern improvements, in addition to high-class ventilation and commodious exits as well as the electric light, and pleasant lounging rooms.

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