

TIT-FOR-TAT.

(From the French of Dufresny—1798.)

SEE MASON'S Love Frauds: p. 148.

Phyllis—a vocal nymph—delayed  
Poor Damon's hopes of bliss,  
Until the love-sick swain had paid  
Ten shillings—to buy a kiss.

Next day, ashamed to cheat the boy,  
She sold her favors cheap;  
And Damon bought, with eager joy,  
Ten kisses for a shoop.

Next morning, of her own accord,  
Alas! his love to miss,  
The sheep to Damon she restored,  
Eleven—for a kiss.

At eve, half-wild with jealousy,  
She gladly would have bought  
With all her flock the kiss that he  
Gave Rosalind—for naught!

GEO. MURRAY.

CARLYLE'S DESCRIPTION OF AN IRISH WORKHOUSE.

In the concluding part of Carlyle's "Reminiscences of my Irish Journey" in the July Century, a visit to an Irish workhouse is described as follows:

One little captain Something, an intelligent commonplace little Englishman (just about to quit this horrid place, and here for the second time) does attend us, takes us to Westport workhouse, the wonder of the universe at present.

Human swinery has here reached its acme, happily: 20,000 paupers in the union, population supposed to be about 60,000. Workhouse proper (I suppose) cannot hold above 3 or 4,000 of them, subsidiary workhouses, and outdoor relief the others. Abomination of desolation; what can you make of it! Outdoor quasi work: 3 or 400 big hulks of fellows tumbling about with shares, picks and barrows, "levelling" the end of their workhouse hill; at first glance you would think them all working; look nearer, in each shovel there is some ounce or two of mould, and it is all make-believe: 5 or 600 boys and lads, pretending to break stones. Can it be a charity to keep men alive on these terms! In face of all the twaddle of the earth, shoot a man rather than train him (with heavy expense to his neighbours) to be a deceptive human machine. Fifty-four wretched mothers sat rocking young offspring in one room: vague la galere. "Dean Bourke" (Catholic Priest, to whom also we had a letter) turns up here: middle-aged, middle sized figure rustyish black coat, hessian boots, white stockings, good humored, loud speaking face, frequent Lundy-foot snuff;—a mad pauper woman shrieks to be towards him, keepers seize her, bear her off shrieking: Dean poor fellow, has to take it "ay," I find,—how otherwise! Issuing from the workhouse, ragged cohorts are in waiting for him, persecute him with their begging: "Get along wid ye!" cries he impatiently, yet without ferocity: "Down! ye see I'm speaking w' the gentlemen! Arrah, thin! I don't care if ye were dead! Nothing remained but patience and Lundy-foot snuff for a poor man in these circumstances. Wherever he shews face, some scores, soon waxing to be hundreds, of wretches beset him; he confesses he dare not stir out except on horseback, or with some fenced park to take refuge in; poor Dean Bourke! Lord Sligo's park in this instance. But beggars still, one or two,—have climbed the railings, got in by the drains? Heavy square mansion, ("1770" architecture): Lord Sligo going to the Killeries, a small lodge he has to the south—no rents at all: I hear since "he has nothing to live upon but an opera-box:" literally so (says Milnes),—which he bought in happier days, and now lets.—"Crough Patrick, won't ye go to it!" Bay.—Clew bay, has a dim and shallow look, hereabouts; "beautiful prospects."—Yes, Mr. Dean; but alas, alas! Duffy and I privately decide that we will have some luncheon at our inn, and quit this citadel of mendicancy intolerable to god's and man, back to Castlebar this evening.

IS A MAN'S NAME HIS OWN PROPERTY?

We give elsewhere a report of the ordinary general meeting of Liebig's Extract of Meat Company Limited, one of the most successful companies in London, and we think we can undoubtedly say the most successful undertaking of the kind anywhere. The sale of the famous extract with which the company's name is associated is world wide, and is considerably increasing. The increased sale is due chiefly to its own merits and to its immeasurable superiority over all other preparations, the chairman stating, as far as he knew, the company never had a single complaint. Seeing the great success of Liebig's extract, it is not at all surprising that imitations have for a long time been in the market; but it is free trade with a vengeance that an English judge should rule that any extract purporting to have been made according to Liebig's method might be called Liebig's extract of meat, and that against Baron Liebig's own will! Truly they manage these things better in France, where the law courts uphold the exclusive right of this company to call their

preparation "Liebig's Extract of Meat." Notwithstanding the manifest injustice of the law in this country, the company has gone on and prospered, and, as we have said, has a world-wide reputation for its speciality. Apart from the intrinsic merits of the extract, there is no doubt a large proportion of the magnificent results achieved has been due to the large capital at command, the company having not less than £480,000 of paid-up capital. It may give some small idea of the magnitude of the company's operations when we state that, according to the last report from the River Plate, the number of cattle in their possession amounted to 41,400. The company are to be congratulated, for while their shareholders are receiving splendid returns, the extract is an undoubted benefit to the community of this and other countries.—Civil Service Gazette.

A SELF-WINDING CLOCK.

Mr. Dardenne's self-winding perpetual clock may now be considered to have had a fair trial. A specimen clock was fixed at the Gare du Nord Terminus, Brussels, last September, all due precautions being taken to avoid tampering with it by affixing the Government seal. After six months' trial it was found in perfect time with the Observatory clock, and had not varied in the slightest degree during that time. The clock is wound by a small meter or windmill, which is placed in a ventilation pipe, chimney, or any other place where a tolerably constant current of air can be relied on. This windmill is, by a reversed chain of multiplying wheels, continually drawing over a wheel an endless chain, in one loop of which the clock-weight is supported. As the loop hangs between the clock and the winding-machine the weight is continually drawing through the clock the slack chain drawn up by the wind motor, and thus a constant motion is maintained. A ratchet-wheel prevents the motor from turning the wrong way, and, by a simple arrangement, whenever the weight is wound right up to the top the motion is checked by a friction brake automatically applied to the anemometer by the raised weight lifting a lever. When the weight in thus raised to the top, the clock has a sufficient store of energy to go for twenty-four hours, so that it is not by any means dependent on a regular current of air. As this clock receives such a liberal supply of winding, it does not require so long a train of wheels as an ordinary clock. The works of the clock are only connected with the winding arrangement by means of the loop of chain, so that no injurious matters can reach the former from the chimney. Mr. Dardenne is now supplying these clocks for domestic and office purposes.

RAILROAD SOCIABILITY.

"Speaking about the sociability of railroad travelling," said the man with crutches and a watchpocket over his eye, "I never got so well acquainted with the passengers on a train as I did the other day on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. We are going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and another train from the other direction telescoped us. We were all thrown into each other's society, and brought into immediate social contact, so to speak.

"I went over and sat in the lap of a corpulent lady from Manitoba, and a girl from Chicago jumped over nine seats, and sat down on the plug hat of a preacher from La Crosse with so much timid, girlish enthusiasm that it shoved his hat down clear over his shoulders.

"Everybody seemed to lay aside the usual cool reserve of strangers, and we made ourselves entirely at home.

"A shy young man with an emaciated oil-cloth valise left his own seat, and went over and sat down in a lunch basket where a bridal couple seemed to be wrestling with their first picnic. Do you suppose that reticent young man would have done such a thing on ordinary occasions? Do you think that if he had been at a celebration at home, he would have risen impetuously, and gone where those people were eating by themselves, and sat down in the cranberry jelly of a total stranger!

"I should rather think not.

"Why, one old man, who probably at home led the class meeting, was eating a piece of custard pie when we met the other train, and he left his own seat, and went over to the front end of the car, and stabbed that piece of custard pie into the ear of a beautiful widow from Iowa.

"People travelling somehow forget the austerity of their home lives, and form acquaintances that sometimes last through life."

ANOTHER and fatal accident to a female circus equestrian has taken place. A poor girl, Maria Dupré, fell from her car during the representation of a Roman race, when the wheel of another car passed over her body. There has been more than benevolent sympathy expressed, because she was one of the most fascinating girls in her fascinating profession. She was greatly patronized by the elite of Berlin and Paris, but she took a stringent care of herself, and only a short time since called out a German general who was rude. Poor Maria was a splendid pistol shot, and at twenty paces could hit nineteen out of twenty oranges. Of course the general's chance was small, but, as honor did not compel him to suffer the fate of the oranges, he sent her the most ample apology and a souvenir.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

THE GRAND VIENNA TOURNEY.

The following extract speaks of a grievance which is to be found in many parts of the world besides London. The editors of daily papers are bound, to a certain extent, to consider the views of their readers, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that the newspaper is one among a number of agencies which at the present time are expected to do a good deal in the way of leading public tastes and of educating the people. To ignore altogether what has just been done in connection with such an intellectual game as chess in Vienna, one of the largest cities of Europe, is very singular, to say the least of it.

Weeks of preparation are employed by educated men in collecting together chess celebrities from all parts of the world for an encounter of skill, the Emperor of Austria gives a large sum of money to increase the interest in the gathering, hundreds are waiting anxiously to learn the results and yet the daily papers in many crowded communities will not spare a few lines for a record of the proceedings. Well may the writer in the Dramatic News seek to unravel the mystery.

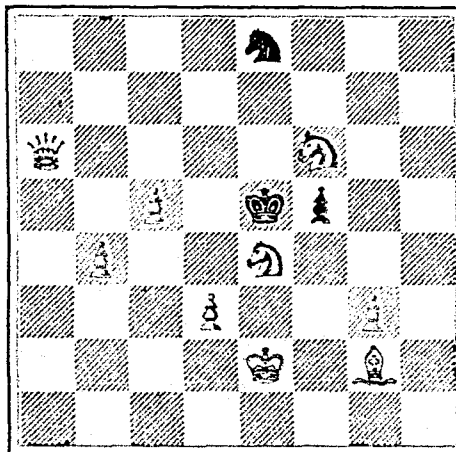
"It has been a subject of surprise and disappointment that not one of the daily papers in London has condescended to report the score of the Vienna Tournament. A prize fight in a chapel, a bull fight in Spain, or some miserable piece of police scandal is honored by some of our leading journals with a record in capital letters, and a place amongst the advertising bill headings. Cricket, billiards, and other games requiring merely mechanical skill find a prominent place in the columns of our leading dailies, but chess is absolutely ignored. And why is this the case? Is it because the present generation is unenlightened, and takes no interest in intellectual pursuits? Surely not. Is it because chess being a game practised by but few persons as compared with certain other pastimes is not sufficiently important and interesting to justify an infinitesimal expenditure of wire, print, and paper on the part of the daily purveyors of our mental pabulum? I believe that my latter supposition represents the true faith of most editors, and is the secret cause of the mystic silence that has been observed in regard to the Vienna Tourney. Well, I hold the editors to be mistaken. I know for a fact, that hundreds of persons who are unacquainted with chess take the deepest interest in the combat now going forward at Vienna."—MARKS.

—Dramatic Times, June 10.

PROBLEM No. 329.

By J. Pierce, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 327.

- White. 1. Q to K Kt sq. 2. B to Q B3 (ch). 3. Q to Q4 mate. Black. 1. P to Q Kt 4. 2. K takes B. 1. P Queens. 2. K Any.

GAME 515TH.

VIENNA TOURNEY.

(From Land and Water.)

The following game played in twentieth round had the effect of displacing Mackenzie from the proud position he had held throughout the tourney of being ahead of all the other competitors.

(English Opening.)

- White.—(Mr. Steinitz.) 1. P to Q B 4. 2. P to K 3. 3. P to Q 4. 4. P takes B P. 5. P takes P. 6. Kt to K B 3. 7. B to Q 3. 8. Castles. 9. Q Kt to Q 2. 10. P to Q R 3. 11. P to Q Kt 4. 12. Kt to Kt 3. 13. B to Kt 2. 14. K Kt to Q 4 (d). 15. R to B sq. 16. R takes R. 17. Q to B 2. 18. R to B sq. 19. Kt to Q B 5. 20. P takes B. 21. Q to Kt 3 (g). 22. B takes Kt. 23. Q takes Q. 24. B to Kt sq. 25. R to K sq. 26. B to R sq. 27. Kt takes P. 28. Kt to Kt 3. Black.—(Mr. Mackenzie.) 1. P to K 3. 2. P to Q B 4 (a). 3. P to Q 4. 4. B takes P. 5. P takes P. 6. Kt to Q B 3 (b). 7. Kt to B 3. 8. Castles. 9. B to Kt 3 (c). 10. Kt to K 2. 11. B to K B 4. 12. Kt to Kt 5. 13. Kt to Kt 3. 14. B to Q 2. 15. B to B sq. 16. B takes R. 17. Q to K 2. 18. P to B 4 (e). 19. B takes Kt. 20. P to B 5 (f). 21. Kt takes K B P (h). 22. Q takes K P. 23. P takes Q. 24. B to Kt 5. 25. Kt to K 5. 26. P to K 7. 27. Kt to K 6. 28. Kt to B 5.

- 29. R to K 7. 30. R to K 8 ch. 31. B takes P ch. 32. B to Kt 6 ch. 33. R to K 7. 29. R to B 2. 30. R to B sq. 31. K to B 2. 32. K to Kt sq. Resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) We favor 2 Kt to K B 3, and 3 P to Q 4. (b) Kt to K B 3 is preferable, and this notwithstanding that White may reply with B to Kt 5 ch. (c) Ill judged. He should play P to Q R 3, intending B to R 2, and forelaying B to Kt sq. As soon as may be, P to K R 3 would be advisable. (d) All in a good style, though hitherto no eye to anything but position. That he has a good board now is clear enough. (e) As considering that he cannot allow White to devise free plans, but that he is wrong. His best chance is to do nothing in particular and let the foe come on. As an instance of our idea we propose 18 P to Q R 3, 19 Kt to Q B 5, Kt to B 3, and White will have some work cut out for him. Suppose 20 Kt to K B 5, Q B takes Kt, 21 B takes B, B takes Kt, 22 P takes B, Kt to K 4, or 22 Q takes B, Q takes Q, 23 R takes Q, Kt to K 2, and in either case Black will have a fair chance notwithstanding weak points; whereas the text move gives a dilapidated game on account of the increased weakness of the Q P. (f) This is bad line, as yielding much risk with little hope. Kt to K 4 is his best resource. (g) This quiet move appears to win against any possible defence. Notwithstanding its quietness, it has much merit, as White has to face numerous complications. (h) Excusable perhaps, but his only real resource is Q to K B 2, which gives some scope for struggling with such hope as play not of the best on the other side might yield.

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