

A STRANGE STORY.

George Mack, of Darnall, near Sheffield, England, died last year, and having left no will, his property, which was very considerable, passed to his nephews. The eldest nephew, Edward, was known to have gone to the Russo-Turkish War, where he was engaged as a doctor. He was believed to be dead, and the solicitor for the younger nephew wanted proof of his decease. The only way of proving his death was by getting an affidavit from Dr. Lamson (who was executed for the Wimbledon murder). Dr. Lamson had seen the nephew at Sistova, lying dangerously wounded in the hospital, and he certified that his stab was such as rendered recovery impossible. Attached to this affidavit was a photograph, which Lamson identified as the portrait of the man Mack, or Meeh (as the Turks called him), who was supposed to have died in Sistova Hospital. On the strength of this affidavit an application was made to the Court of Probate to get the date of death assigned and administration issued. After considering all the circumstances, the Court made an order and assigned his death to have taken place about the time Lamson saw him, and ordered administration to issue. The very next day the missing nephew appeared at the office of the solicitor for the petitioner. He was in a very emaciated condition, having suffered terribly from his injuries, the most severe of which was a bullet wound in the head. Contrary to expectation, he had recovered, and, after various perils, made his way to England, arriving there the day after he had been legally declared to be dead, in time to receive his share of the fortune left by his deceased uncle.

A FAMILY DINNER.

Vermicelli Soup.—Oyster Fritters.—Roast Turkey.—Potatoes mashed.—Salsify.—Stewed Cranberries.—Apple Pudding.—Hard Sauce.—Tea or Coffee.

Vermicelli Soup.—One knuckle of veal, about four pounds; half a pound of lean ham, four quarts of water, one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, a bunch of sweet herbs. Boil very slowly for five hours and then strain into a jar to cool. When ready to use, take the cake of fat from the top and put over the soup to heat. Boil quarter of a pound of vermicelli twenty minutes, using just enough water to cover it, and then put in turkey, straining the soup on to it and serving very hot.

Oyster Fritters.—One pint of oysters; being them to boiling point in their own liquor; skim out at once and cut each one in three pieces. Strain the liquor, and if there is not enough to make a large cupful add water. Beat three eggs light. Stir in to the oyster liquor a large cup of sifted flour and half a teaspoonful of salt; add half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in warm water, then the eggs, and last the oysters. Stir well, and drop by spoonfuls into boiling lard. Drain on brown paper, and serve hot.

Roast Turkey.—Dress and carefully wipe out the turkey. Make a stuffing of a quart of bread crumbs, quarter of a pound of salt pork or sausage chopped fine, an even tablespoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of pepper and a teaspoonful of thyme or savory. Moisten with half a cup of hot water, and a spoonful of butter melted in it. Truss neatly. Pour a cup of boiling water into pan, and allow three hours to an eight pound turkey, basting very often. Twenty minutes before serving, dredge thickly with flour, and baste with a little melted butter. Skim off all the fat from the gravy, thickening it with one tablespoonful of browned flour.

Stewed Cranberries.—One quart of cranberries, one cup of water, one pint of sugar. Stew slowly, without stirring, half an hour, then pour into dish.

Salsify.—Scrape the roots and throw them into cold water with a little vinegar in it. Let them lie an hour; then cut in pieces and boil till tender, about one hour, in well salted water. Drain off nearly all the water, and add one cup of cold milk. When it boils, add a large spoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of cracker dust. Boil five minutes and serve hot.

Apple Pudding.—Three cups of fine bread crumbs, three of chopped apple, two cups of sugar, juice of one lemon and the grated peel, one teaspoonful of mixed cinnamon and mace, two cups of boiling water, one large tablespoonful of butter melted in the water. Put a layer of crumbs and a layer of apples till a deep dish is full. Pour the water in which the sugar, etc., has been dissolved over the whole, cover with a plate and bake an hour; then remove plate and brown.

Hard Sauce.—Half a cup of butter worked to a cream, two cups of powdered sugar. Flavor with half a grated nutmeg and the juice of a lemon. Beat very light, and pile on a butter plate. Set in cold place till used.

FROM THE OLD WORLD.

From the great *London (Eng.) Times*.

Among the many specifics introduced to the public for the cure of dyspepsia, indigestion, derangements of various kinds, and as a general family medicine, none have met with such genuine appreciation as Hop Bitters. Introduced to this country but a comparatively short time since, to meet the great demand for a pure, safe and perfect family medicine, they have rapidly increased in favor, until they are, with-

out question, the most popular and valuable medicine known. Its world-wide renown is not due to the advertising it has received; it is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It discharges its curative powers without any of the evil effects of other bitters or medicine, being perfectly safe and harmless for the most frail woman, smallest child, and weakest invalid to use. Few are the homes indeed where the great discovery has not already been hailed as a deliverer and welcomed as a friend. It does what others affect to do. Composed of simple materials, it is a marvel of delicate and successful combination. Nothing is wanting. Every ingredient goes straight to the mark at which it is aimed, and never fails. Pleasant to the palate, agreeable to the stomach, and thoroughly effective as a cure, it has won for itself the confidence of all.—*Times*, London, Eng.

A Few Unsolicited Letters From Thousands Received.

Feb. 9, 1882. I have tried experiments on myself and others with Hop Bitters, and can easily recommend them as a pleasant and efficacious medicine. I have found them especially useful in cases of constipation of the kidneys, as well as in bilious derangements.

REV. J. MILNER, M.A. Rector to the Duke of Edinburgh.

U. S. Consulate, MANCHESTER, ENGL., Nov. 3, 1882. Gentlemen:—Since writing you of the great benefit I had derived from taking "Hop Bitters," I gave a friend a bottle, who had been suffering much from dyspepsia and sluggish liver, and the change was marvellous; he appeared another being altogether. He had tried several other remedies without any benefit. I could name over a dozen other marvellous cures.

ARTHUR C. HALL, Consular Clerk.

LONDON, ENGL., Sept. 1, 1882. I am pleased to testify to the good effects of your "Hop Bitters." I have been suffering a long time with severe pain in the left side and across the loins, and having tried a number of so-called remedies without any benefit, I am glad to acknowledge the great relief I have obtained from your medicine.

CHARLES WATSON.

COLCHESTER, ENGL., Aug. 15, 1882. Gentlemen:—I was troubled with a very bad form of indigestion for a long time, and tried many things in vain until I got some "Hop Bitters," and on taking was quite cured, and remain so till this time. It is now three months ago since I was bad.

F. BELL.

From Rev. J. C. BOYCE, M.A., Oct. 31, 1882. Dear Sirs:—I have lately finished my first bottle of "Hop Bitters." After having for many years suffered severely from rheumatic gout (inherited) I feel so much better, and can walk much more freely, should like to continue the use of it. I write to ask how many bottles you will let me have for £1, so that I may always have some in stock.

From Old Ireland. DUBLIN, Nov. 22, 1882.

Gentlemen:—You may be interested to learn that one of the most eminent Judges on the Irish Bench (a customer of mine) highly approves of your Hop Bitters, having received great benefit from their use.

T. T. HOLMES, Chemist.

ALEXANDRIA PALACE, LONDON, ENGL., April 18, 1882. I find Hop Bitters a most wonderful medicinal combination, healthful, blood-purifying and strengthening. I can, from analysis as well as from medical knowledge, highly recommend them as a valuable family medicine.

BARBARA WILSON GORDON, Supl.

LONDON, ENGL., Feb. 1, 1882. Gentlemen:—For years I have been a sufferer from bilious complaints, and from using your Hop Bitters am entirely cured, and can recommend them to all suffering from such disease.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

SHEFFIELD, ENGL., June 7, 1882. Sir:—Having suffered from extreme nervous debility for many years, and having tried all kinds of medicine and change of scene and air without deriving any benefit whatever, I was persuaded by a friend to try Hop Bitters, and the effect, I am happy to say, was most marvellous. Under these circumstances I feel it is my duty to give this testimonial for the benefit of others, as I may say I am now entirely well; therefore I can justly and with confidence give personal testimony to any one wishing to call upon me.

Yours truly, HENRY HALL.

NEWBICH, ENGL., June 20, 1882.

To the Hop Bitters Co. Gentlemen:—Having suffered for many years from biliousness, accompanied with sickness and dreadful headache (being greatly fatigued with overwork and long hours at business), I lost all energy, strength and appetite. I was advised by a friend in whom I had seen such beneficial effects to try Hop Bitters, and a few bottles have quite altered and restored me to better health than ever. I have also recommended it to other friends, and am pleased to add with the like result. Every claim you make for it I can fully endorse, and recommend it as an incomparable tonic.

Yours faithfully, S. W. FERR.

From Germany. KATZENBACH, GERMANY, Aug. 25, 1881.

Hop Bitters Co. Dear Sirs:—I have taken your most precious essence Hop Bitters and I can already, after so short a time, assure you that I feel much better than I have felt for months.

I have had, during the course of four years, three times an inflammation of the kidneys. The last, in January, 1880, was the worst; and I took a lot of medicine to cure the same, in consequence of which my stomach got terribly weakened. I suffered from enormous pains, had to bear great torments when taking nourishment, had sleepless nights, but none of the medicine was of the least use to me. Now, in consequence of taking Hop Bitters, these pains and inconveniences have entirely left me. I have a good night's rest, and am sufficiently strengthened for work, while I always had to lay down during the day, and this almost every hour. I shall think it my duty to recommend the Bitters to all who suffer, for I am sure I cannot thank the Lord enough that I came across your preparation; and I hope he will maintain

you a long time to come for the welfare of suffering humanity. Yours very truly, PAULINE HAUSLER, Gebr. Rosler.

From Portugal and Spain.

Gentlemen:—Though not in the habit of praising patent medicines, which for the most part are not only useless but injurious, I have constantly used Hop Bitters for the past four years in cases of indigestion, debility, feebleness of constitution and in all diseases caused by poor or bad ventilation, want of air and exercise, overwork and want of appetite, with the most perfect success. I am the first who introduced your Hop Bitters in Portugal and Spain where they are now used very extensively. Yours very truly, BARON DE FONTE BELLA.

Profession de chimie et de Pharmacie, Coimbra universitry, Coimbra, Portugal.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

J. W. S., Montreal.—Paper and letter to hand. Thanks.

C.F.S., St. John, N.B.—Correct solutions received of Problems Nos. 427 and 428.

The three following letters with the accompanying remarks appeared in the *Quebec Chronicle* of the 19th ult.

We publish them because they have reference to Canadian chess, and we will let them tell their own story. It will be at once seen that they relate to the recent telegraphic chess match between Quebec and Toronto. We are very sorry that contests of this nature cannot be carried on without leading to unfriendly feelings and harsh expressions. As regards the Quebec players, we cannot refrain from saying, that during a period of more than twenty years we have had opportunities of contesting with these gentlemen both over the board and in telegraphic matches, and their play on all occasions has been in every way strictly honorable and courteous.

We publish the following letter taken from the *Toronto Mail*, for the edification of our readers:—

WHAT HAS QUEBEC TO SAY ABOUT THIS? (To the Sporting Editor of the Mail.)

Sir:—For many centuries chess has held a proud position among intellectual pastimes as the "Royal Game," and this not so much by reason of its intrinsic excellence as that it has always been the pastime of kings, statesmen, poets, philosophers, and in short of the "gentlemen" of the world. (This being so, its votaries will assuredly be pained to see a leading chess club endeavoring, in a friendly contest with a sister organization in a neighboring province, to win the laurel, not by strength of chess play, but by means of paltry quibbles and quirks unworthy the Knights of Gaisa. That this has been the case on the part of the Quebec Chess Club in its recent encounter with the Toronto Club a very few words will make clear. At an early stage in the match the Quebec player at "A" board, having inadvertently placed his men wrongly, played a move, under this misapprehension of position, which move would have lost him the game at once. However, on explanation of the circumstances, the Toronto players, not wishing to win except by strength of play, and acting chivalrously, as became lovers of the game, very properly allowed the contest to be resumed at the stage at which the mistake occurred. Now, mark the contrast in the conduct of the Quebec Club. At "M" board, during the temporary and necessary absence of the Toronto player, who was delivering a move to the operator, a bystander, very wrongfully, no doubt, moved the pieces, and omitted to replace one of them on its proper square. On returning to his board the Toronto man did not observe the alteration, the position being very complicated, and on receiving the move from Quebec sent his reply under the misapprehension as to position. On receiving the next move he discovered his mistake, and then telegraphed explaining the circumstance and asking to be allowed to replace his men correctly and proceed. This, to his astonishment and the astonishment of all present, the Quebec Club absolutely refused to do, and after a long controversy the Toronto players refused to continue and withdrew. Such conduct needs but little comment, and points to but one conclusion, that the Quebec Club, smarting under their previous crushing defeat, had determined to win this match by hook or by crook. Apologizing for trespassing at such length,

Yours, etc., CHESS PLAYER.

Toronto, April 6, 1883.

In reply to the foregoing effusion we insert copies of two communications which have been forwarded to the *Toronto Mail* for publication. After the rude and absurd attack of Toronto "Chess Player" on the Quebec Club, it is refreshing to read the calm and convincing reply of the President of the Quebec Chess Club.

The facts of "Game A" are distinctly stated in Mr. Sanderson's letter, and he shows plainly the want of chivalry on the part of his opponent.

WHAT QUEBEC HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT. (To the Sporting Editor of the Mail.)

Sir:—Referring to your issue of the 9th inst., containing an article about the recent chess match between the Toronto and Quebec Chess Clubs, with heading "What has Quebec to say about this?" and signed "Chess Player," I would ask your insertion of the following particulars:—

The match began on Saturday evening, 24th March. Shortly before the time of adjournment that night, the player of our Board A, Mr. Sanderson, misread his opponent's 19th move, mistaking Bishop for Pawn (B for P), this led to his sending Toronto three wrong moves.

On the following Tuesday evening when we met again to resume the match, the position of Board A was discussed, and our players supposing that Toronto would not wish to score gains otherwise than by the chess merits of the contestants, it was decided I should send the following telegram:—"To Board A—Quebec player made Toronto's 19th move as P takes P, reading P for B, and sent his 11th move in error, under the circumstances would Toronto allow game to now continue as Quebec to send his 11th move." On receiving a prompt reply in the negative, Mr. Sanderson resigned his game, as the result of his mistake—which Toronto would not permit to be rectified—involved the immediate loss of a Rook without any compensation. I then wired Toronto "no more favors be granted on either side—A has resigned through an error of his own, and let us now have strict play." Toronto wired back, "All right let it be as you say." A move back on each side had been allowed on first night on Boards E and L.

Subsequently, on the next Thursday night, the Toronto player at Board M asked for a move to be taken back which we declined. Toronto then desired that the matter be referred to Mr. J. G. Ascher, of Montreal—who happened to be in Toronto—to which we consented. His decision was to the effect that

Quebec need not allow another move, and we therefore held Toronto M to his move. Our player at Board M was willing to allow it, but the rest thought it better to keep to the agreement made.

In your chess article of the 9th the final score of the match precedes "Chess Player's" comments, yet he states that "the Toronto players refused to continue and withdrew."

Thanking you for the valuable space afforded me to explain the Quebec side of the matter to your many readers, showing clearly, I trust, the injustice and unfairness of "Chess Player's" remarks as to the conduct and motives of our Club. I am, Your obedient servant, C. P. CHAMBERS, President Q.C.C.

Quebec April 16th, 1883. (To the Editor of the Toronto Mail.)

Sir:—As allusion is made by "Chess Player" in your issue of the 9th instant, to my game (Board A) in the recent telegraphic match between Quebec and Toronto, twelve on each side, I would feel obliged by your inserting the following statement:—

Towards the close of play on first night of match I misread Toronto's 10th move of B takes P as P takes P—the move of B takes Kt check following was answered by P takes B, when in reply I sent on the move of Q takes B, to which my opponent answered that such was an impossible move, delay ensuing, pressed for time, and with pieces disarranged, I regarded the suicidal move of Kt takes P for my 11th move, whereupon Mr. Northcote wired me that he accepted the situation.

At next meeting for play here the President of Quebec Club asked permission of Toronto that game at Board A should be continued from Quebec's 10th move at a time when a move was made by me, which could not have been made had Mr. Northcote been playing over the board. This he refused to do, and I, knowing that I could not enforce the privilege of cancelling my fatal move of Kt takes P, by which I lost a clear Rook, resigned my game. Mr. Northcote held me firmly in his grip properly, rightly as he chose to do; but for your correspondent "Chess Player," to say that Mr. Northcote acted chivalrously is a mere jest, and a very poor one at that.

Mr. Northcote raised no objection to my correcting a mistake which could not have happened under any other circumstances; but in a case where an act of chivalry might have been displayed he was found wanting.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for this opportunity to set matters right before a discerning and chivalrous people such as yours. I am, dear sir, Your obed't servant, E. SANDERSON, Board A.

Quebec, 17th April, 1883.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

London, April 26.—The universal chess tournament commenced to-day, the players being Zukertort, Steinitz, Skipworth, Noa, Blackburne, Rosenthal, Winawer, Bird, Mortimer, Tschigorin, English, Silliman, Mason, Mackenzie, the last three Americans. This afternoon Zukertort beat Tschigorin. The game between Blackburne and Silliman was drawn. London, April 27.—At the universal chess tournament to-day Rosenthal, Silliman, Blackburne and Mackenzie and Bird and Winawer played drawn games. English defeated Steinitz; Mason defeated Skipworth; Zukertort defeated Mortimer.



LACHINE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Formation of Basins near St. Gabriel Locks," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on WEDNESDAY, THE 6th DAY OF JUNE next, for the formation of TWO SLIPS or BASINS, on the north side of the Lachine Canal, at Montreal.

A plan and specification of the work to be done can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after TUESDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, at either of which places printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms.

An accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. P. BRADLEY, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 21st April, 1883.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current half year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its branches on and after

Friday, the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders Will be held at the Bank on Monday, the Fourth day of June next.

The chair to be taken at one o'clock. By order of the Board, W. J. BUCHANAN, General Manager.

Montreal, 20th April, 1883.