THEY ALL DO IT.

There are some strange results from that delusion which women so generally entertain, that if they are no worse than their neighbors, they are all they should be. Frequently, if a woman's admirers discover some weak point about her, she will endeavor to make light of her fault by representing it as being common to her sex. She hides behind the assumed frailty of the whole sisterhood. 'Every one does it,' is her tavourite excuse; and who can disprove such an assertion? Lax morals, lazy habits, reckless extravagance, are all, to her mind, slight offences, because so often to be met with. 'My extravagance!' says Lady Teazle; 'I am sure I am not more extravagant than a woman of fashion ought to be! This is a thoroughly feminine argument, and one which men find it difficult to answer. If soman really are all alike, it is useless to demand eccentricities of virtue. It is the women themselves who give the idea, so commonly entertained by young men, that the whole sex is frail at heart, and would be frail indeed but for lack of opportunity. The daring ones who have kicked over the traces promulgate this doctrine, and even persuade themselves that it is true. It flatters their vanity very pleasantly. Men come at last to believe it, and to accept it with a certain resignation. But it is much harder to become resignation. But it is much harder to become resigned to what the painted and blended beauties of the day perpetually tell us, that 'all women make-up more or less.' The masculine understanding grows restive under such a generalisation. There must be a few fine women left who wear their own figures and their own hair, the price the ballonness of all things in factors. otherwise the hollowness of all things is indeed oppressive. A reckless inquirer recently said to a lady who had rather abruptly 'improved' her hair, 'Is all that on your forehead really your own!' 'O,' she said hastily, 'I have plenty beown? 'O,' she said hastily, 'I have plenty behind!' Then seeing how great an admission she had made, she took refuge in the regular feminine cry: 'But surely,' said she, with an air of the greatest confidence, 'you know that all women wear false fringes! Of course they do. It saves trouble, and looks so much more stylish. It is very difficult to make one's own hair into the right shape always. In fact it is much better to wear false; and every one does it. Rash curiosity had brought its punishment. The man was bewildered by her bold assertion: he went away sad, but believing. He regarded with inward apprehension the various fringes wern by the women he liked—asthetic fuzzes, Camma-like touzles, stylish heaps of curls! Were these indeed all unreal !

False hair and painted faces are after all but things of the surface; the woman may be as nice without these additions-perhaps even nicer. A women with a good form, a levely shape, a time physique, may be forgiven for making use of the hairdresser's art, for darkening her eyes and powdering her chin daintily when she p epares herself for the evening or the promenade. There is a real beauty and charm underneath that delicate heightening and artificiality. Men like a woman to understand the artistic details of the totlet. They will readily torgive small sins of make-believe in dressing while they have faith that these artifices are easily laid aside, and that underneath there is a piece of generous nature. But even this fond conviction gives way when your most intimate temale friend begins to develop an elegance of contour hitherto unknown to her, and on severe pressure reveals that she spent the last quarter's allowance on a figure with the newest palpitating improvements. This is appalling; it is risky to touch her; she might dent inwards like an indiarubber ball. Remonstrance is useless. 'Nonsense!' she cries; they all doit. I know for a fact that the best figures in society and on the stage are made. Why should I be a dowdy any more than these other women? Do you suppose the professional beauties and the actresses grow those lovely figures themselves! Fiddle de-dec! you men are so innocent. They don't get the admiration unless they have the figures; therefore they buy the figures in order to get the admiration. There is something uncomfortably possible about this assertion, and you cannot go out provided with a large pin with which to test the reality of any beauty who may captivate you. It may be true that the stage Rosalind's legs cost her but ten pounds. That, after all, one can forgive. It is only part of the unreality of the theatre—in keeping with the paint and tinsel. But it is a different thing when your sister, your consin, or your aunt, who used to be somewhat scraggy, but of unimpeachable honesty, suddenly blossoms out in an evening toilet, with plump pink arms and neck. It is better, as you sit by her in the carriage, not to look too close. If you suspected, if you asked her about it, she would tell you that she only followed the fashion; that the girl you danced with so often last night certainly had false hips, and the sun-ray in her hair was only Erine. Scepticism settles gloomily upon the male mind; the frequent iteration of 'They all do it' has its effect by slow and sure degrees. Many women have the belief that they can make their male relatives accept anything as true if they only tell it to their often enough. There is some-thing in the theory. A woman's persistence in some small assertion of which she has no proof

men with fine hair have resigned themselves to the fact that nobody believes it to be their own; other women who are made up in this respect sneer at them so confidently. But now that a slur is cast upon every lovely figure, it must be trying indeed. Beautiful women will allow their sharp-tongued sisters to destroy their reputation and take away away their good names ; but when it comes to casting doubts upon the reality of their charms, then indeed the 'scan-dalous tales' are not to be endured. Wo ms will turn, and maligned women will arise like wrathful lionesses if too bitter a slander is whispered Only hint that their lovely forms come from Worth's, that the voluptuous bust is nothing but a patent palpitator, that the flossy fringe cost some four or five guincas,—these slanders are unbeatable. There will dawn a day of defiance, when there will be something invented in the way of a hall-mark, worn only by those beauties pronounced by competent judges to be genuine.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Papers to hand. Thanks. J.B., Lachine.—Problem No. 359, Dr. Ryall's, is a two-more problem, as you say. Your solution is correct

Of all the games invented for the amusement and recreation of man, the one which has been the most praised, and which has found the most favour in all civilized communities is undoubtedly chess. It is called the Royal game, we believe, because it has, from the sarliest ages received the patronage of crowned heads, and those in connection with them, and it has been invariably considered as forming a part of that general culture which we expect to find in the educated gentleman. The literary student, when too busy to practise it, has rarely neglected to sound its praise, and in many instances has advanced its progress by his skill over the board; Mr. Buckle, the historian, being a noted instance of this, and his skill in the game was only inferior to his literary ability. Its scientific nature, its advantages as a mental discipline, its literature, which consists of hundreds of volumes, written in every European language, its history which dates so far back in the records of nations, that it is lost in obscurity, all these facts, and many more could be added to them, attest that the game of chess forms an important part of those things which have been invented by man in the course of his history for the purposes of mental development and profitable recreation.

We are led to make these remarks from the fact that we have seen much the paper in a journal in which we have seen much deserving of great commendation. We feel sure that the exercise of paper in a journal in which regret that one, who evidently has a fair knowledge of the game, should turn so bitterly against it, and use his influence to induce others to follow his example. We do not intend to follow the writer through all he says, and it is but right to mention that he inveighs strongly against many indoor games of amusement and chess in particular. Of all the games invented for the amusement and re-

against many indoor games of amusement and chess in

not intend to follow the writer through all he says, and it is but right to mention that he inveighs strongly against many indoor games of amusement and chess in particular.

We cannot do better, however, in trying to prove the urfairness of this attack on the unblemished character of Caissa, than to give an extract, which, we may add, is the concluding part of the article, and ask any candid reader what he thicks of such wholesale denunciation of the royal pasitine. He says:—

"Multitudes of young men, starting in life with fair prospects, and average abilities, unsuspicious of its pernicious effects, have been led to become infatuated by it, sinking gradually into a career terminating often in disk grace and ruin.

Following the example of a friend, we have read this extract to several persons, leaving them to guess the subject to which it referred. As a matter of course, many things of a highly objectionable mature were surmined, but the difficulty of naming the right one, was only equalled by the amazement which resulted when they were informed that multitudes of young persons were led to rain by chess and its fascinations.

In giving examples of illustrious characters in the world's history who misemployed their time by playing at chess, the writer mentions the names of Cherles I. of England, General Saxe. N.-poleon, and Gibbon the historian. We tail to see, reviewing the lives of these great men, in what way they were wrongly influenced by the use of the chequered board, and we feel assured that, if ever their consciences troubled them, it was by well hiter matters than playing a simple game of chess. The writer in giving the names of distinguished persona who have been described as indulging in this mode of re reation brough to mind the following aneodote, which was related by Professor Wayte at a public dinner, given, if we mistake not, by the St. George's Chess Club in London. Eng. It had been stated by a previous speaker that Prince Leopold was a member of the St. George's Club, and the learned Profes

agined that they were indulging in an amusement which was calculated to lead young men, to use the words of our writer, to become "unfitted for healthy and honour-able pursuits!"

The annual meeting of the Montreal Chess Club was The annual meeting of the Monteal Chess Citto was the little in the Clymnasium. Mansheld street, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. There was a very fair attendance of members. After the reading of the report, the officers for the ensuing year were elected, with the following results: President, Dr. Howe.

Vice-Presidents, Thomas Workman, Esq., and Principal Methods.

pal Hicks.

al Hicks, Secretary, J. Henderson, Esq. Connoillors—Messrs, John Barry, J. G. Ascher and J.

Councillor—Average Councillor as members and Dr. D. C. McLaren.

Councillor—Average Councillor as members and Dr. D. C. McLaren.

thing in the theory. A woman's persistence in some small assertion of which she has no proof will by degrees produce a kind of conviction in the hearer. It is difficult to resist a statement made a great many times. And so men walk down Piccadilly, and knowingly observe, when they notice a protty woman, 'Fine creature; awfully made up—they all are!'

This is hard on the genuine beauties, who have all that they show. For a long time wo-The Toronto Chess Club met last evening to organize

Problem No. 250 in our last Column is to be solved in so moves instead of three. We are sorry for the mis-

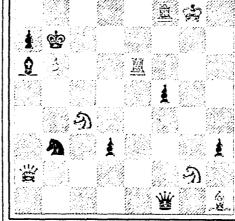
The following table shows the result of the Berlin Tourney. As will be seen, Mr. Blackburne is first, and Mr. Zukertort comes next Mears, Winawer and Tschegorin the for third place, and Mears, Mason and

Total lost	Berger Blackburne Blackburne Macon Mickwitz Mickwitz Lr. Paulee Lr. Paulee W. Faulsen W. Faulsen W. Paulsen Dr. Schmid Von Schmid Von Schutz J. Schwarr Tschlgorin Tschlgorin Wenmere	
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Ę.		Mason,
3		Minck w tz.
102		Dr. Noa.
7.		L. Paulsen.
Z	0	W. Paulsen.
:		Pitschell.
9		Riemann.
·=	000	Schallopp.
, 13		Dr. Schmid.
14		Von Schutz.
7.		J. Schwarz.
S.		Tschigorin.
130-		Wemmers.
5		Winawer.
3:	- 000000	Wittek.
:		Zukertort.
:	-500000-510 71000-10	Total won.

Resigned after playing three games

1 stands for won; 0 for lost; } for drawn

PROBLEM No. 351. By R. B. Wormald.



White to play and mate in two moves

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 349. White. Black. 2. Any

1. B to K 7

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 347. White. Black.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS No. 348. White.

QatQR2 RatKKiB Bat Q 5

K at Q R sq R at Q Kt sq B at Q Kt 2 Pawn at Q R 2

White to play and mate in two moves.

(3)

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