#### HISTORY OF THE STREETS OF MONTREAL.

The historical notes I published in French on the streets of Quebec, and which my esteemed friend, Charles Aylwin, Esq., of Cap Santé, was kind enough to render into English, I noticed with pleasure, led your readers to hope that similar notes on Montreal, from some Montreal pen, would shortly grace your columns. This ought to be a labor of love for many of your able and patriotic Montreal litterateurs. It will, of course, be found to entail no small amount of patient and tedious research. Surely amongst the clever writers of the Antiquarian Magazine, some will come to the rescue. English and French ought to combine. You have Messrs. Sandham, McLachlan, Bellemare, Abbé Verrault, and several other antiquarians of note. Though a Quebecer, I shall take the liberty to contribute the first stone to the structure, by translating what a literary friend of mine has written on the subject of streets in large cities.

"In a large city, each street has its peculiar feature. Such a street is sacred to commerce a private residence in it would appear out of place. Such an other is devoted to unpretending dwellings: the modest grocery shop of the corner looks conscious of being there on sufferance only. Here resides the well-to-do—the successful merchant; further, much further on, dwell the lowly—the poor. Between both points there exists a kind of mutual territory, of the inmates, when calling, wear kid gloves, whilst others go visiting in their shirt sleeves. The same individual will even indulge in a cigar or light an ordinary clay pipe, according as his course is east or west. All this is so marked, so apparent, that it suffices to settle in your wind the street and the shigh the street and the ship in dividual. mind the street or ward to which an individual belongs. The ways of each street vary. Here, in front of a well-polished door, stands a showy, emblazoned carriage, drawn by thoroughbreds mark how subdued the tints of the livery are. There is, however, something distingué about it and people hurrying past assume a respectful

"In the next street, the carriage standing at the door is just as rich, but its pannelling is more gaudy—more striking in color are the horses—more glitter—more profusion about the silver harness mountings. Though the livery has more telat, there seems to be less distance between the social status of the groom and his

master.

Walk on further—the private carriage has merged into the public conveyance; still further, and you find but the plain calèche.

Finally, every kind of vehicle having disappeared, the house-doors are left ajar; the inmates like to fraternise with the street. On fine evenings, the footpath gets strewed with chairs and benches, occupied by men, smoking—women, chatting al fresco unreservedly—laughing that loud laugh, which says, "I don't care who hears me." Passers-by exchange a remark, children play at foot-ball, while the house dog, exulting in the enjoyment of sweet liberty, exulting in the enjoyment of sweet liberty, gambles in the very midst of the happy crowd These are good streets. One travels over them cheerfully and jolly. An atmosphere of rowdyism, theft, wantonness, hovers over some thoroughfares. Dread and disgust accompany him who travels over them. Their gates and doorways seem dark—full of pit-falls. Iron shutters, thick doors with deep gashes, indicate the turbulent nature of their inhabitants. Rude men on the sidepaths stare you out of countenance, or perform strange signs—a kind of occult telegraphy, which makes your flesh creep. To guard against an unseen foe, you take to the centre of the street—nasty and muddy though it should be—but there you fancy yourself safe from the blow of a skull-cracker, hurled by an unseen hand on watch under a getaway unseen hand on watch under a gateway.

The police make themselves conspicuous here by their absence; 'tis a fit spot for midnight murder and robbery—unprovoked, unpunished. Honest tradesmen may reside here, but not from choice; they are bound to ignore street rows; lending a helping hand to a victim would cause them to receive, on the morrow, a notice to

Be on your guard, if necessity brings you, after nightfall, to this unhallowed ground. Danger hovers over, under, round your footsteps. If an urchin plays a trick on you at a street corner, heed him not. Try and catch him, he will disappear to return with a reinforcement of roughs, prepared to avenge his pretended wrongs by violence to your person and injury to your

Should a drunken man hustle you, as he passes, do not mind him, it may end in a scuffle out of which you will emerge bruised and with rifled pockets.

We dare not tell you yield to fear, but

prudent. Though prudence may be akin to fear, you never more required all your wits about you It is very unlikely you will ever select this road again, though it should be a short cut. Such are some of the dangerous streets in their main features. There are thoroughfares, on the other hand, to which fancy lends imaginary charms the street in which you live, for instance. think it better, more agreeable. Each object it contains becomes familiar, nay cherished by you their doors, their gables. The -the houses, their doors, their gables. very air seems more genial. A fellowship springs up between you and your threshold—your land. You get to believe they know you as you know -softening influences - sweet emanations of 'Home.'

Quebec. J. M. LEMOINE.

## HEÀRTH AND HOME.

FRIENDSHIP. - Friendship between men, when it deserves the name, is the slow growth of mutual respect; is of a nature calm and sim-ple, professes nothing, exacts nothing; is, above all, careful and considerate in its expectations, and to keep at a distance from the romantic, the visionary, and the impossible. The torrid zone, with its heats, and its tempests, is left to the inexperience of youth, or to the love that exists between the sexes; the temperate, with its sunshine and zephyrs, cheerful morning and calm evening, is the only proper region for manly friendship.

TREACHERY .- Injury may wound, and be TREACHERY.—Injury may wound, and be forgiven; insult may sting, and be forgotten; but treachery bewilders and chills us; and we know, even while we struggle to pardon, that for that there is no oblivion. A brightness and a melody has gone from our lives, when once we feel we have been betrayed; an asp has sprung from amid the flowers of our paradise, and we can never more tread there as fearlessly and gladly as before. Trust, that blessed porand gladly as before. Trust, that blessed portion of youth and inexperience, hath been driven from its stronghold in our hearts, and a few moments have sufficed to change us for ever.

HAPPINESS OF CHILDHOOD.—The period of life from three years to ten, if we are kindly treated, if we are not galled with the iron yoke of despotism, if we are not made to feel that we have a will of our own, if we are not thwarted and thrust aside from our innocent desires by the caprice of persons older than ourselves, is, in many respects, the happiest epoch of human existence. Then is the sunshine of the bosom, the first vintage and harvest of our newly-acquired senses of perception and imagination, before dear-bought experience has convinced us of their futility and hollowness. It is the epoch in which, by the omnipotent character of nature, we have no care what we shall eat, or wherewithal we shall be clothed. But all is provided for us by a superintendence that asks no aid from ourselves, and in which we have no particle of consciousness.

WOMAN'S SPHERE .- As house-mistress and as mothers, women have duties to perform quite as important in their results, if not so extensive in their area, as any that fall to the lot of men. As the former, the comfort and happiness of a greater or less number of people depends princi-pally on them; as the latter, they influence and mould the future generation, and so are ulti-mate sources whence flows the current of events, and the creators of the characters in which history is to be written. But for the most part they enter on these important duties with no preparation that can be called serious or sufficient, and act as if knowledge comes by the grace of nature.

DISCOURAGERS .- It is curious to observe ays Helps, how even in modern times the arts of discouragement prevail. There are men whose sole pretence to wisdom consists in administering discouragement. They are never at a loss. They are equally ready to prophesy, with wonderful ingenuity, all possible varieties of misfortune to any enterprise that is proposed, and, when anything is produced and has met with some suitable success, to find it. A work of art was produced in the presence of an eminent cold-water pourer. He did not deny that it was beautiful; but he instantly fastened upon a small crack in it that nobody had observed, and upon that crack he would dilate whenever the work was discussed in his presence. Indeed he did not see the work, but only the crack in it. That flaw, that little flaw, was all in all to him.

SELF-HELP.-People who have been bolstered up all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for somebody to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go. Once down they are perfectly helpless, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance. Such persons no more resemble men who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping-stones and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or sputtering rush-lights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted in to achievements train a man to self-reliance; and, when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him. One of the best lessons a father can give his son is this: Work; strengthen your moral and mental faculties as you would strengthen and mental faculties as you would strengthen your muscles, by vigorous exercise. Learn to conquer circumstances; you will then be independent of fortune. The men of athletic minds, who left their mark on the years in which they lived, were all trained in a rough school. They did not mount to their high position by the help of leverage; they leaped the chasm, grappled with the opposing rocks, avoided avalanches, and, when the goal was reached, felt that but for the toil that strengthened them as they strove, it could never have been attained they strove, it could never have been attained.

An article which has long been sought after and but recently made known in this country is Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. A few applications as an ordinary hair dressing is all that is necessary to restore gray hair to its natural color, after which one application a week ill be sufficient. It imparts a most beautiful perfume sufficient. It imparts a most ceaturing perfume and gloss to the hair and keeps the head cool and entirely free from dandruff. It is quite a favourite toilet dressing with ladies, as it does not soil the most delicate head dress. It can be had of all chemists in large sized bottles 50 cents each. DEVINS & BOLTON, Druggists, Montreal, are agents for Canada.

## THE GLEANER.

THE Royal State coach in which Queen Vicoria went to the Houses of Parliament the other day has just had a complete overhauling and been rebuilt. It was constructed in 1761. The builder was Sir Thomas Chambers, and the paintings were executed by Cipriani. It is richly ornamented with laurel and carved work, the whole being elaborately gilt. The length of the body is 24 feet, it is 8 feet 3 inches wide, and 12 feet high.

THE Brotherhood of Engineers was formed thirteen years ago. It now embraces 189 subdivisions and 12,000 regular members in all parts of the United States and Canada. It provides for the widows and children of dead brethren, and since its organization has expended more than \$1,000,000 in this work, besides donating \$50,000 to aid needy members. Only locomotive engineers are eligible for membership, and at a death the family receives

NEUILLY and the neighboring parts of Paris have during the last month or two, been puzzled by aerial music, which was at last found puzzied by aeriai music, which was at last tound to proceed from carrier pigeons, being reared and trained at the Military Pigeon House in the "Jardin d'Acclimatation." As they will in future be expected to fly very long distances, become exhausted, and then probably be attacked by other birds, extremely thin and light bells have been attached to their necks, which, it is believed, will scare assailants.

MADAME MICHELET in a letter states her intention of insuring a supply of water to Pere-Lachaise for the use of persons planting flowers on the tombs of relatives. This, she thinks, will be the best memorial of her husband, who was struck by this want when, on losing a friend, 50 years ago, he paid frequent visits to his grave and vainly endeavoured to keep alive flowers planted upon it.

#### CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

No. 19. CHARADE IN VERSE.

As long as we retain our breath, My first we shall have unto death; Not one amongst us, no not one, May live to see to-morrow's sun. My second ever speeding fast, The same in future as in fast, Ever onward thus he goes, Bringing with it cares and woes. During my whole, let's strive each day Some goodly action to display; To one another act upright, With heart and hand also unite.

No. 20 COMMANDIME.

No. 20. CONUNDRUMS.

THE BAKER. 1. Why is he likely to be poor?
2. Why is he like a honey bee?
3. Why is he like an ill-natured man?
4. Why is he like a traveller in Egypt?
5. Why is he like an avaricious clergyman?
6. Why is he a remarkable example of industry?
7. Why is he like a tailor?

No. 21. ARITHMOREM. No. 21. ARITHMOREM.

103 and son (a cutting) c

101 "fast N (to make holy)

201 "u eat rat (clearly spoken)

1001 "soap Norah (excessive development —botany

156 "e (kind treatment)

1001 "rose (malady)

1 "runs (to underwrite)

153 "as pertaining to (Sloily)

0 "tart (to turn round)

1002 "a bupho (what an otter is)

1050 "e-eaten (relating to the first part of anything) curtailed anything)
spy, peas (the common name of a plant)
of the genus "Cypripedium," nat. order "Orchideæ."

The initials, the centrals, and the penultimate letters taken downwards, give the name of an author, and the title of one of his works.

## No. 22. CHARADES.

I. My first is 2 birds; my second is used in hunting

and my whole is a flower.

2. My first is seen at Christmas time; my second is a kind of wine; and my whole is a flower.

3. My first is a number; my second is a part of the face; and my whole is a flower.

4. My first is an animal; my second, a covering for be hand; and my whole is a flower.

DYSPEPSIA is but a breaking down of the tone of the stomach and inability to digest the food and work it up into nourishment for the brain and body. An eminent writer on this subject says, "that although the fact is established that alcoholic stimulants are unnecessary and slarmingly destructive to health, comparatively few have yet learned that the gross adulteration to which tea, coffee, cocoa, &c., are subjected, render them equally so."
Tea, coffee and cocoa all contain much in common, but cocoa is the most nutritious beverage of the three, and the one which approaches nearest to milk in its nitimate composition.

but cocoa is the most nutritious beverage of the three, and the one which approaches nearest to milk in its nitimate composition.

Analyzing the different compounds sold to-day, it is easy to understand how the unnatural fever in the whole digestive apparatus is produced and daily strengthened. Cocoa in its purity—scientifically treated—is admitted by high medical authority to be a most nourishing and strengthening beverage, and when secured in its purity with all the original richness of the cocoa nib not weakened or reduced by any adulteration, is strongly recommended to all as an article that will tone and stimulate the most delicate stomach. A propos of adulterated articles there is one thing to be said in favor of English manufacturers, and that is that they seldom advertise their prepared or adulterated cocoas as pure, they either leave out that important word altogether or call them prepared, or by some high sounding and equally deceptive name. The preparation consists merely in mixing the cocoa with starch arrowroot, or some other unnecessary (and when used in this way very indigestible) compound. And this fact should be borne in mind by those who wish to avoid the prepared and adulterated and to obtain the pure article. We have thoroughly examined Rownitrees Frise Medal Rock Cocoa, now enjoying a large sale in this country, as it has for years past in England and throughout Continental Europe, and find it to be a genuine agreeable and economical preparation and all that the proprietors claim for it, and knowing it to be such, take pleasure in endorsing it as a pure, healthy and refreshing beverage.

# OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUS-TRATED NEWS, Montreal.

#### TOCORRESPONDENTS

J.W.S., Montreal.—Your solution of of Problem No. 107 was noticed in our last Column. It came too late for the previous issue. Many thanks for your letter and its con-

tents.
M. J. M., Quebec.—Solutions of Problems No. 108 and No. 109 received. Correct.
H. A. C. F., Montreal.—You will perceive that we take advantage of your communications. We shall be cled to hear from your communications.

glad to hear from you again.

J. A., Montreal.—Letter received. Many thanks.

Student. Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 107 received. Correct.

The visit of Mr. Bird to Montreal has been beneficial to the cause of Chess in many respects. In the first place it has led to an interest in the game among many, who, although not entirely indifferent to it, were rarely seen to take part in actual play themselves, or to seek any information respecting its progress in quarters where it was considered worthy of especial attention. In the second place, the Chess players of Montreal have not only had an opportunity of seeing the mode of play of one who deservedly stands high in the Chess world, but they have been enabled to test their own powers with their talented visitor, and thus form a more accurate estimate of their own skill, than they could by any number of encounters with those who, day by day, were their antagonists in the mimic battle.

In the third place, Mr. Bird's sojourn here will have, there is no doubt, an influence in many localities in Canada where Chess has been almost a thing unknown and unappreciated and will ultimately lead to the establishment of olubs in some of the more rapidly growing parts of our Province.

Mr. Bird's visit to Sherbrooke seemed to give him

ment of citabs in some of the more rapidly growing parts of our Province.

Mr. Bird's visit to Sherbrooke seemed to give him much satisfaction, and from what he stated with reference to the number of Chess players there, and the contests he had with the members of their club, it is evident that the Royal Game has many votaries in that enter prising city.

that the Royal Game has many votaries in that enter prising city.

Some of the more immediate results of our late visitor's influence may be seen in the proposal on the part of the Montreal Chess Club to begin a Tournament among themselves, and also to make enquiries respecting a correspondence Tourney with the members of a club connected with one of the large cities of the United States.

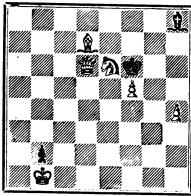
A Chess match has just been concluded at the Montreal Chess Club, between Mr. G. Barry and Mr. Shaw. The terms of the match were that the player who scored the first five games was to win, and that draws should not count. The result was as follows:—Mr. Barry, 0; Mr. Shaw, 5; Draws, 0. We have the score of one of the games, but have not space for it in our Column this week.

The Rook in Problem No. 110 should be White instead of Black.

PROBLEM No. 111.

By F. HEALEY.

BLACK



WHITI White to play and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

**GAME 159TH.** 

Played in London, Eng., in the Divan Tournament between the Rev. G. A. Macdonald and Mr. Wisker.

(Ruy Lopez.) WHITE.-(Mr. M.) BLACK.—(Mr
P to K 4

Kt to Q B 3
P to Q R 3
Kt to K B 3
P to Q 3 (a)
P to Q Kt 4
Kt takes Q P
P takes Kt
B to K 2
B to Q Kt 2
P takes R BLACK .-- (Mr. W.) 1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B3
3. B to Q Kt5
4. B to R 4
5. Castles
6. P to Q 4
7. B to Q Kt 3
8. Kt takes Kt
9. R to K Kt 8. Kt takes Kt
9. B to K Kt 5 (b)
10. P to Q R 4
11. P takes P
12. R takes R
13. Kt to Q R 3
14. Q takes P
15. Q to Q sq
16. P to Q B 3
17. B to Q B 2
18. B to K R 4
19. B to K Kt 3 Q takes R Q to R4 P to B4 R to Q sq P to K R 3 17. B to W D &
18. B to K R 4
19. B to K Kt 3
20. B takes B
21. R to K sq
22. P to B 3
23. R takes B
24. R to K 5
57 Kt to B 2 (c) B takes P Kt takes B P to Q 4 Kt takes B P to Q Kt 5 P takes P (d 25. Kt to B 2 (c) P takes P (Kt to R 5 Kt to Kt 3 Q to R 5 Kt to Kt 2 R to Q 2 Q to Kt 6 P to Q 5 K to R 2 P to B 3 Q to Q 4 26. P takes P 27. P to Kt 3 28. R to K 3 29. Q to Q3 30. K to B 2 31. R to K 2 31. R to K 2
32. Kt to K 3
33. Kt to B 5 (ch)
34. Q to R 6
35. P takes P
36. P to Kt 4
37. Q takes P
38. R to K 7 (ch) (f)
39. Q takes Kt (ch)
40. Kt takes R (ch) and wins. Q to Q 4 P takes P P to Q 6 (e) R takes R K takes Q

wins.