

(For the News.)

ALONE.

BY J. B. N., LONDON.

Alone to-night? O not alone, While thy dear memory remains; For though the busy crowd be gone, No voice of solitude complains.

To-night, as silence reigns supreme, And solitary hours speed on, My true affection loves to dream And feel that I am not alone.

Has not thy spirit hovered near, And heard I not that voice of love? Fell there not music on mine ear In accents human and divine?

Alone? How can I be alone, While men's hearts there as a gem, Which tenderest affection won For love's immortal diadem! Nov. 25th. 1882.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE.

One of my father's brothers (says Mrs. Child), residing in Boston, became a victim to the pestilence. When the first symptoms appeared, his wife sent the children into the country, and herself remained to attend upon him. Her friends warned her against such rashness. They told her it would be death to her, and no benefit to him; for he would soon be too ill to know who attended upon him. These arguments made no impression upon her affectionate heart. She felt that it would be a life-long satisfaction to her to know who attended upon him, if he did not. She accordingly stayed, and watched him with unremitting care. This, however, did not avail to save him. He grew worse and worse, and finally died. Those who went round with the death carts had visited the chamber, and seen that the end was near. They now came to take the body. His wife refused to let it go. She told me she never knew how to account for it, but though he was perfectly cold and rigid, and to every appearance quite dead, there was a powerful impression on her mind that life was not quite extinct. The men were overborne by the strength of her conviction, though their own reason was opposed to it. The half-hour again came round, and again was heard the solemn words, "Bring out your dead." The wife again resisted their importunities; but this time the men were more resolute. They said the duty assigned to them was a painful one, but the health of the city required punctual obedience to the orders they received; if they ever expected the pestilence to abate, it must be by a prompt removal of the dead, and immediate fumigation of the infected apartments. She pleaded and pleaded, and even knelt to them in an agony of tears, continually saying, "I am sure he is not dead." The men represented the utter absurdity of such an idea; but finally, overcome by her tears, again departed. With trembling haste she renewed her efforts to restore life. She raised his head, rolled his limbs in hot flannel, and placed hot onions on his feet. The dreaded half-hour again came round, and found him as cold and rigid as ever. She renewed her entreaties so desperately, that the messengers began to think a little gentle force would be necessary. They accordingly attempted to remove the body against her will; but she threw herself upon it, and clung to it with such frantic strength, that they could not easily loosen her grasp. Impressed by the remarkable energy of her will, they relaxed their efforts. To all their remonstrances she answered, "If you bury him, you shall bury me with him." At last, by dint of reasoning on the necessity of the case, they obtained from her a promise that, if he showed no signs of life before they again came round, she would make no further opposition to the removal. Having gained this respite, she hung the watch up on the bed-post, and renewed her efforts with redoubled zeal. She placed kegs of hot water about him, forced brandy between his teeth, breathed into his nostrils, and held hartshorn to his nose; but still the body lay motionless and cold. She looked anxiously at the watch; in five minutes the promised half-hour would expire, and those dreaded voices would be heard, passing through the streets. Hopefulness came over her; she dropped the head she had been sustaining; her hand trembled violently; and the hartshorn she had been holding was spilled on the pallid face. Accidentally the position of the head had become slightly tipped backward, and the powerful liquid flowed into his nostrils. Instantly there was a short, quick gasp, a struggle, his eyes opened, and when the death-men came again they found him sitting up in the bed. He lived for many years afterwards, and enjoyed unusually good health.

ments are not reasonable. The fond anticipations cherished eight or ten years ago that a nice, healthful apartment might be procured for from \$500 to \$600 annually have long been dispelled. They who have no more than that to spend for a home, so called, are obliged to put up with sundry discomforts, and to jeopard their health more or less by sleeping in dark, close chambers. It would seem as if economy of any kind were impracticable in this the costliest of capitals. The mere decencies of life are well-nigh beyond the reach of men dependent on salaries or ordinary incomes. The average earnings here of men even of education and taste are not, it is alleged, in excess of \$1,500 to \$1,600, and as the majority of them have families (the unwritten law of Manhattan demands that no couple, unless financially independent, shall have more than two children), they are forced into a ceaseless contest for self-sustenance. They toil through life, endure vexation, disappointment, tribulation, pain, and quit the world leaving no provision for their families, but generally in debt. Comparatively few men who can command credit die, it is said, with all their liabilities discharged. The proportion of New Yorkers of whom this is true must be larger than of other citizens, for credit here is easily got, and the cost of living is far greater than elsewhere. What can be expected of a husband and a father who can earn no more than \$1,500 or \$1,600? How is it possible for him to stem the current always running so strong against him, especially against the refined and sensitive poor of Anglo-Saxon strain? It is clear that he can not live in the city proper; he must pitch his tent, as it may justly be titled, in the rear of Brooklyn, along the lines of the New Jersey railroads, among the sand knolls of Long Island, or amid the pastures of Westchester. He must come and go daily to and from his business in every sort of weather, keeping mind and nerves on the stretch lest he miss the boat or train. His wistful life is regulated by schedule time; he is ever hurried, planning to save a few minutes, and yet wasting, from the perpetual stress of circumstances, his entire years. He has no leisure, no repose; he is absorbed in town, feverish in the country; he sees little of his family, nothing of his friends; he is engrossed with his petty affairs, which he may despise, but which he cannot afford for an hour to neglect. His life is a dull, wearisome round, his most serious thought how he shall get on, and while still thinking of it the cord snaps and the end comes. He has done his work. True; but was it worth doing? After years of grinding labor, what has he achieved? where is his recompense? He has been striving faithfully for his family, and at the close he leaves them the discouragement of his example, and probably a legacy of debt. Such is the inspiring destiny of the average New Yorker. Verily is honesty its own and only reward!—JUNIOR HENRY BROWNE, in Harper's.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

J. W. S., Montreal.—Letter and papers to hand. Thanks.

J. W. Fairfield, Huddersfield, Eng.—Have not yet received British Chess Magazine for November, 1882. Chess Editor, Brooklyn Chess Chronicle.—In answer to your published request, have sent copies of C. I. N. & S. copy since 15th October last. Have obtained no copy of R. C. Chronicle in return.

F. H.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 407.

W. F. E., Lansing, Mich., U.S.—Paper received. Thanks.

We are pleased to learn that Captain Mackenzie has consented to become Chess Instructor to the Manhattan Chess Club. With a pleasant recollection of the Captain's visit to Montreal, we can appreciate the benefit this arrangement will confer on the New York amateurs. When the members of chess clubs do all in their power to bring themselves in contact with the best skill of the day, as regards their favorite pursuit, we may expect the most beneficial results, and it must be confessed that the members of the Manhattan Chess Club, in acting as they have done, have chosen the best of means to secure their progress in the royal game.

Now that the season has fully commenced, and that we have such players as Captain Mackenzie and Herr Steinitz on this continent, we may expect to hear of grand doings in the way of chess and chess matches. The efforts also, that are being made in England at the present time to obtain the means necessary to bring about in the course of a few months an International Tourney on a scale befitting a great and intelligent nation, is a subject of much interest, and one which will have strong claims upon the attention of chess-players in the course of a very short time. Altogether, on both sides of the ocean, chess amateurs have every reason to rejoice that there is so much in the future to which they may look forward with anticipation of both pleasure and profit.

We have received a copy of the "Cincinnati Commercial" of the 18th ult., which contains a table showing the games ended in the Cincinnati Commercial Correspondence Tourney to November 6th, 1882. This table we hope to find room for in our next Column, as it contains the names of several Canadian players, who are taking part in this interesting contest.

QUEBEC CHESS CLUB MATCHES.

The entries to the Senior and Junior matches for the championship of Quebec were closed on last Saturday, the following players having signed their names as competitors:

Senior Match—Messrs. C. P. Champion, D. R. MacLeod, E. C. Burke, E. T. Fletcher, R. Blakiston, E. H. Duval, and E. Pope.

Junior Match—Rev. W. S. Vial, Messrs. G. C. Hosack, M. Kennedy, A. H. McCallum, J. O'Farrell, Edwin Jones, W. D. Campbell, R. C. Scott, A. Woods, and Dr. H. Ivers.

Play to be governed by the rules of Praxis. Each player to play one game with every other player in his class, and to contest two games a week. Entrance fee 50 cents, the amount to be applied to the purchase of a champion badge or prize to be presented to the respective winners at the conclusion of the match.—Quebec Chronicle.

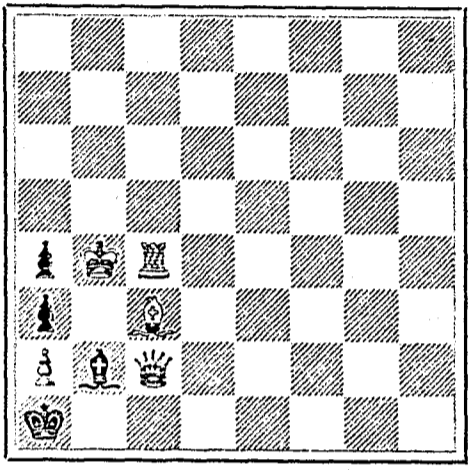
CHESS CLUB IN COLLINGWOOD.—A chess and whist club has been formed in Collingwood with the following officers: Mr. E. R. Carpenter, President; Mr. C. Evison, Vice-President; Mr. J. G. Hands, Sec-Treas. The club will affiliate with the Ontario Chess Association.—Toronto Globe.

Wilhelm Steinitz, the great chess player of Bohemia, who arrived in Philadelphia the other day to play a series of games, is a little man, with a full red beard, moustache and side whiskers, a big shock of light brown hair, twinkling blue eyes, and a constant smile that gives one the idea that he couldn't look angry if he tried. He is forty-six years old.—New York Tribune.

PROBLEM No. 411.

By S. Loyd.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 409.

White. Black. 1 Q to Q R 5 1 Any. 2 Mates acc.

GAME 537th.

From Turf, Field and Farm.

Third game in the match between Messrs. Mason and Mackenzie.

(Four Knights Opening.)

- WHITE.—(Mr. Mackenzie). 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 3 Kt to B 3, 4 B to Kt 5, 5 Castles, 6 P to Q 3, 7 Kt takes Kt, 8 Kt to K 2, 9 Kt takes B, 10 B to Q B 4, 11 B to K Kt 5, 12 B to Kt 3, 13 R P takes B, 14 B takes Kt, 15 P to K R 4, 16 Q to Q 2, 17 R to B 3, 18 Q to B 2, 19 P to B 5, 20 R to K B sq, 21 Q to R 4, 22 R to Kt 3, 23 R to Kt 6, 24 R to B 3, 25 Q to R 5, 26 P to K Kt 4, 27 P to R 4, 28 P to Kt 5, 29 P takes P, 30 R to Kt 3, 31 P takes P, 32 R to Kt 8, 33 Q to R 8, 34 R to R 8, 35 Q takes R, 36 Q to Kt 7 ch, 37 Q to Q 5, 38 Q to Kt 7 ch, 39 Q takes R P, 40 R to Kt 6, 41 K to B 2, 42 Q to R 5 ch, 43 K to Kt 2, 44 P to Kt 4, 45 R takes P, 46 P takes R, 47 R to Kt 6, 48 K to B 3, 49 K to Kt 4, 50 P to R 6, 51 P takes P, 52 P takes P, 53 K to B 3, 54 K to K 3, 55 K to Q 2, 56 K to B 3, 57 P to Kt 4 ch, 58 P to Kt 5 ch, 59 R to Kt 7 ch, 60 R to Kt 5 ch, 61 R to Kt 7 ch. BLACK.—(Mr. Mason). 1 P to K 4, 2 Kt to K B 3, 3 Kt to B 3, 4 B to B 4, 5 Q to K 2, 6 Kt to Q 5, 7 B takes Kt, 8 P to B 3, 9 P takes Kt, 10 P to Q 3, 11 B to K 3, 12 B takes B, 13 Q to K 3, 14 Q takes B, 15 P to Q R 3, 16 Q to K 2, 17 Castles K R, 18 P to Q B 4, 19 P to B 3, 20 R to B 2, 21 P to R 3, 22 K to B sq, 23 P to Kt 4, 24 R to R 2, 25 Q to R 4, 26 Q to K sq, 27 K to R 2, 28 R P takes P, 29 Q to K B sq, 30 K to Q 2, 31 P takes P, 32 Q to K 2, 33 R to R 2, 34 R takes R, 35 Q to Q sq, 36 Q to B 2, 37 Q to R 4, 38 Q to B 2, 39 Q to Kt sq, 40 R to B 2, 41 K to B 2, 42 K to Q 3, 43 R to Q R 2, 44 R takes Q, 45 R takes Q, 46 Q to K Kt sq ch, 47 Q to B 2, 48 P to B 5, 49 K to B 4, 50 P to Kt 5, 51 P to Kt 6, 52 P to Q 6, 53 Q to K R 2, 54 Q to R 6 ch, 55 Q to R 6, 56 Q to K 7, 57 K to B 3, 58 K to B 2, 59 K to Kt sq, 60 K to R 2, 61 R to Kt sq. Drawn; duration 4 1/2 hours.

This game was fully annotated, but we have only room for the following remarks on White's 44th move:

"One of these moves, which can only be explained through fatigue in consequence of several hours' constant strain upon the mind. White evidently intended to play the text move already before, and if the Black King had been still on Q 2, this move would have won; but now an easily won game is thrown away at the very last moment.

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HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY IN NEW YORK.

There is no prospect, in fact, of desirable flats—that is, apartments of any size, convenient, light, and airy—being other than expensive in this city. It is twelve years since the first apartment-houses were built; hundreds of them of divers grades have been put up all over town; but those capable of accommodating a small family, with an elevator, and pleasant, well-ventilated rooms, can not be had for less than from \$1,500 to \$2,000. There are flats in poor quarters that rent from \$600 to \$800; but they usually have dark chambers, they are ill-arranged, and are seldom wholesome. As a generalization, it may be said that reasonable apartments are not good, and that good apart-

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