

(Written for the Canadian Illustrated News.)

## SUNSTROKE ONCE MORE.

There have been learned discussions upon sunstroke lately, which have dealt with various climatic influences to which the dire calamity may possibly in part be attributed, apart from the great heat of the season; but these have altogether left out of sight that important part of every discourse—the application to practice. After all, it is far better to be useful than clever. There can be no objection, of course, to our acquiring the fullest knowledge of all the causes that contribute to bring about such a terrible human infliction; but it is not the ultimate cause so much as the infliction itself that we have to battle with; and when the "heated term" is upon us it is the very last occasion to be impractical and merely speculative in our enquiries. So we say again, the people should be warned, and the editorial conscience should take upon itself the duty. The brain is the sensorium of the human body, all the other organs being subsidiary to it. Whatever may be the influences in climate or clothing that accelerate the seizure, and it is quite right that we should study them—it is certain they can operate for evil only through the brain and its dependent nerves. Till the brain is thus overpowered, the general frame will not give way. The true protection is to keep the brain cool. We may do this by remaining in a perfectly sheltered place, but failing that, both shade and evaporation applied to the brain have the effect of warding off the heat. Therefore the white cover for the hat, and the moistened handkerchief or sponge within it, with just sufficient water (taken when the body is not too warm) to appease the stomach and its nerves, are once more recommended. Clothing, generally, should be so light in hot weather as to avoid the sense of oppression from that source.

## GOSSIP ABOUT TELEGRAMS.

The word "telegram," as our classical readers know, and as it appeared in a learned correspondence in the *Times* some thirteen years ago, is a barbarism. It ought, grammatically speaking, to be "telegrapheme." From *grapho* we should no doubt have "gram," but then, *grapho*, according to the analogy of the language, would, in composition with any word but a preposition, become "grapeo." Hence the verb would be "telegrapeo," and the derivative "telegrapeuma," "telegrapeheme." "Monogram," which would seem to be a precedent for "telegram," belongs to an age of degenerate Greek—the age of Chrysostom. In the adoption of "telegram" instead of the grammatical "telegrapheme," we have one of the many thousands of instances in which the genius of our language prefers brevity to accuracy, or, as some would say, utility to pedantry. By the way, how much we are indebted to the Greek language for compound terms, in business as well as in science! There have been a greater number of useful and wonderful inventions during the last hundred years than during any previous century; but though some of these inventions are more useful, none is so wonderful as the electric telegraph. Had the Arabian Nights related the delivery of a message and the receipt of an answer to it at the distance of a thousand miles within two minutes, we should, in pre-telegraph days, have classed the tale with the marvels of Aladdin's lamp or Fortunatus's cap. In this achievement science has produced nearly as great a wonder as magic has been supposed to produce, or an Oriental imagination has conceived. The electric telegraph, with its preponderating advantages, has some evils in the opposite scale. It brings grievous news with a terrible celerity. It gives an enormous accession of trouble in official and mercantile life. A despatch or a letter has been written after much deliberation and consultation. Suddenly a telegram comes, altering all the conditions of the problem which had to be solved. The whole subject must be reconsidered and a fresh misadventure composed. The man of business never knows when his correspondence during the passing day will end, for news requiring an answer may reach him at any moment. Or he has laid out his day's work; then comes a telegram involving an entire alteration of his plan, and the relegation of present business to another day. Or a number of telegrams pouring in perplex him by the multiplicity of different matters, each demanding immediate attention. Or he thinks he has finished his day's work; before he leaves his office, possibly when he has reached his home, a telegram comes, and he has to resume his task. The telegraph is the messenger of the unforeseen and unexpected. It may also be the irresponsible and untraceable means of spreading mischievous falsehood, for the receiver has no guarantee of the sender's truthfulness, or even of his identity, such as would be furnished by his handwriting or signature. The style of telegraph writing is a curious innovation on received forms of speech. There is a condensation of meaning, an elliptical mode of expression, where words are sent so many for a shilling! Such language has hitherto been called "laconic;" it might now be termed "telegraphic!" If something of this style were to be extended to our literature, and still more to our public speaking, there would be a saving of time and patience. The publication of the telegrams which have passed through a large office during one year would present a complete "section" of human life, with its joys and sorrows, interests and anxieties, prosperous and adverse occurrences. What Juvenal says of his "Satires" would apply to such a publication:

"Quisquid agunt homines, votum, timor, ira, voluptas,  
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli."

"All men's affairs, their hopes, fears, pleasure, rage,  
Joys, and pursuits, are, crowded in my page."

"Your house burnt down"—"Dead"—"Dangerously ill, come directly"—"Has had a bad accident"—"How is —"—"Much better." A telegram we know of came from the western coast of America with the single word "married." There would be invitations to public meetings of every kind, invitations to dinners, festivities, and other occasions of indoors or out-of-doors pleasures, invitations to baptisms, weddings, funerals! One telegram would announce a bankruptcy or a failure, another a splendid success in trade, or in intellectual competition. An intelligent clerk at a telegraph office has the best opportunity of taking a wide survey of human life, and obtaining a knowledge of the world. No event would surprise him, from a revolution down to a broken leg. He has the materials for making himself a philosopher!—*Colburn's New Monthly Magazine.*

No person should be without Jacobs' Liquid.

## Chess.

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

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. H. R.—The request in your last favour will be attended to. Problems will appear in due course.  
J. H., St. Liboire.—We shall endeavour to make room for your interesting communication at an early date.  
A. T. M., Quebec.—Correct solution of Problem No. 88 received.  
G. E. C., Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 88 received, correct.

We presented, a short time ago, a game, which was one of several played by correspondence between Messrs. J. A. Russell, Toronto, and J. White, Montreal; our readers will find appended two others of the series.

## Scotch Gambit.

White—Mr. W.

1. P. to K. 4th
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. P. to Q. 4th
4. B. to Q. B. 4th
5. P. to Q. B. 3rd
6. B. takes K. B. P. ch.
7. Q. Kt. takes P.
8. K. Kt. to Kt. 5th
9. B. takes P.
10. Q. to K. B. 3rd ch.
11. P. takes Kt.
12. Q. to Q. 5th
13. Castles.
14. B. to K. 3rd (c)
15. Q. Kt. to Q. Kt. 5th
16. Kt. takes B.
17. B. to K. B. 4th
18. B. takes Kt.
19. Q. takes B. P. ch.
20. Kt. to K. 6th ch.
21. Q. to K. B. 4th ch.
22. Kt. to Q. B. 7th

Black—Mr. R.

1. P. to K. 4th
2. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. P. takes P.
4. B. to Q. B. 4th
5. P. takes P.
6. K. to B. sq.
7. K. Kt. to K. 2nd
8. P. to K. Kt. 3rd
9. P. takes B. (a)
10. Kt. in
11. Kt. to K. 4th (b)
12. Q. to K. 2nd
13. P. takes P.
14. B. to Q. 3rd (d)
15. Kt. to K. B. 2nd
16. Kt. takes K. Kt.
17. K. to K. R. 4th
18. P. takes B.
19. K. to Kt. 2nd
20. K. to K. 3rd
21. K. to K. 2nd
22. Resigns.

(a) Kt. takes B. would have left White a forced won game.  
(b) Q. to K. 2nd ch. might have been better.  
(c) The best move, apparently, to maintain the attack.  
(d) Instead of this, Black might have equalized the game, at least, in a few moves by playing—14. B. takes B., and 15. P. to Q. 3rd for the White Kt. would then have been forced to retreat.

## Evans' Gambit.

White—Mr. W.

1. P. to K. 4th
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. B. to Q. B. 4th
4. P. to Q. Kt. 4th
5. P. to Q. B. 3rd
6. P. to Q. 4th
7. Castles.
8. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
9. P. to Q. 5th
10. Kt. takes Kt.
11. K. to K. sq.
12. B. to Q. Kt. 3rd (b)
13. P. to K. B. 3rd
14. P. to K. Kt. 3rd
15. Q. takes Kt.
16. K. to Kt. 2nd
17. Resigns.

Black—Mr. R.

1. P. to K. 4th
2. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. B. takes Kt. P.
4. B. to Q. B. 4th
5. P. takes P.
6. P. to Q. 3rd
7. B. to Kt. 3rd
8. B. to Q. 2nd (a)
9. Kt. to K. 4th
10. P. takes Kt.
11. Kt. to K. B. 3rd
12. Kt. to K. Kt. 5th
13. Kt. takes K. Kt. P. (c)
14. Kt. takes R.
15. K. to Kt. 4th
16. P. to K. 4th

(a) This and Black's next move are not considered reliable if the attack be continued correctly.  
(b) An error, as will be seen presently.  
(c) The winning move; Black's attack on the King's side becomes irresistible in a few more moves.

A dashing skirmish played recently in the Montreal Chess Club.

## Irregular opening.

White—Attack.

1. P. to K. 4th
2. K. Kt. to B. 3rd
3. B. to B. 4th (b)
4. B. to Kt. 3rd
5. P. to Q. R. 3rd
6. P. to Q. 3rd
7. Q. Kt. to K. 2nd
8. Q. Kt. to K. 2nd
9. Castles.
10. B. takes Kt. (c)
11. Kt. to Kt. 3rd
12. Kt. to K. B. 5th
13. Q. to Q. 2nd (d)
14. P. takes Kt.
15. Q. R. to K. (e)
16. K. to R.
17. K. to K. 4th
18. Kt. to R. 4th
19. Kt. takes Q.
20. K. to Kt. 2nd
21. Q. takes P.

Black—Defense.

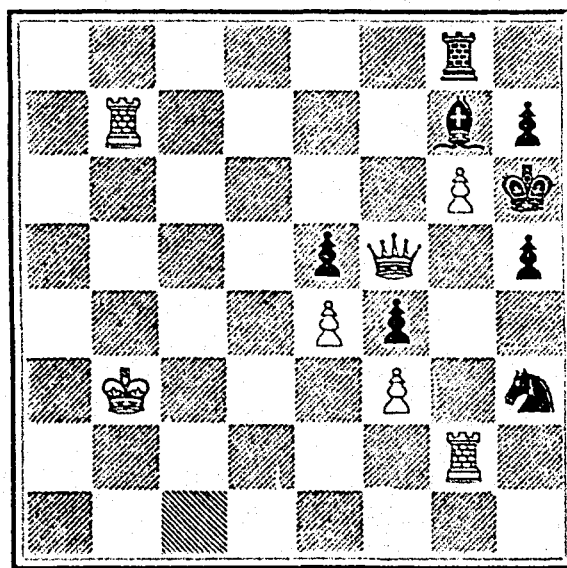
1. P. to K. 4th
2. B. to B. 4th (a)
3. P. to Q. Kt. 4th
4. P. to Q. R. 4th
5. P. to Q. Kt. 2nd
6. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd
7. P. to Q. Kt. 5th
8. K. Kt. to R. 5th
9. Castles.
10. P. takes Kt.
11. K. to R.
12. Q. Kt. to K. 2nd
13. Kt. takes Kt.
14. Q. to K. B. 3rd
15. K. R. to Kt.
16. R. takes Kt. P. (f)
17. Q. takes P.
18. R. takes B. P.
19. R. takes K. ch.
20. R. takes Kt.
21. R. to Kt. sq. ch.

(a) In defiance of "authorities" in general.  
(b) White, of course, should have taken the K. P.  
(c) The advantage of doubling an adversary's Pawns, in similar positions, is frequently more than counterbalanced by the open file for his Rooks.  
(d) Kt. takes R. P. or Kt. takes K. P. would have been better.  
(e) Probably the best move, as the Pawn at B. 5th was indefensible.  
(f) Well played; the ending is brilliant on the part of Black, and perfectly sound.

## PROBLEM No. 90.

By J. W.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 88

White.

1. Kt. to Q. 5th
2. Kt. to Kt. 2nd. dlo. ch.
3. Kt. to R. 4th. mate.

Black.

- B. or Kt. takes Kt. (best)
- Any move.

## News of the Week.

DOMINION.—At Halifax the "City of Washington" enquiry has terminated in the suspension of the captain's certificate for one year.—The Governor-General has visited Charlottetown, P.E.I. Considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the citizens.—We learn from Toronto that small-pox is on the increase.—The Duke of Manchester and Viscount Mandeville have arrived per SS. "Prussian." They will be the guests of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Caron.—The Mennonite delegation are in Ottawa, and will have an interview with the Hon. Minister of Agriculture, with a view to ascertaining what the Dominion Government will do towards aiding their countrymen to settle in the North-West.—Rev. Mr. Ancient has received a magnificent gold watch from the citizens of Chicago for the bravery displayed by him in rescuing passengers from the ill-fated "Atlantic." Mrs. Riley, daughter of Mrs. Cleary of Prospect, and Misses Agatha and Kate O'Brien, daughters of a Prospect fisherman, also received from the citizens of Chicago a locket and gold chain each; also Mrs. Riley \$98, and the Misses O'Brien \$18 each, for the attention shown by them to the shipwrecked passengers on that memorable occasion.—At Lindsay, Ont., last week, one Nesbitt, a carpenter, shot a girl with whom he was keeping company for refusing to go out with him. A verdict of murder was returned. The murderer is a married man.—The crops throughout Nova Scotia are promising. In Cape Breton the fishery has proved very remunerative, and there is considerable activity at all the coal mines.—Shipbuilding is brisk this year at Prince Edward Island.

UNITED STATES.—The following despatch has been received by the Anglo-American Cable Company's agent in New York: "The telegraph fleet arrived at Sydney, C.B., last night. The cable from Placentia was buoyed thirty-five miles from Sydney, the 'Hibernia' having paid out all she had on board. As soon as the shore ends are laid, the 'Edinburgh' will lay the other cable from Sydney to Placentia.—At a meeting held recently at the University in Washington in favour of international arbitration instead of war in cases of national dispute, resolutions were offered endorsing the resolutions of the British House of Commons, and were adopted.—There were several large fires at Louisville last week.—Yale proved the victor in both University and Freshman races at the College Regatta at Springfield.

UNITED KINGDOM.—The Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred and the Grand Duchess Marie.—The Directors of the Bank of England have reduced the rate of discount to 4½ per cent.—The Irish team have won the Echo Shield at Wimbledon. This is the first time Irish rifle-men have succeeded in carrying off the prize.—Lord Westbury is hopelessly ill.—It is stated that Parliament will be prorogued on the 2nd prox. The Judiciary Bill, abolishing the powers of the House of Lords as a Court of last appeal in certain cases, has passed in Committee.—A disastrous accident occurred last week on the Caledonian Railway, by which two persons were killed outright, and thirty injured, some fatally.

FRANCE.—Henri Rochefort will be sent to New Caledonia on the 31st inst. The Assembly will shortly adjourn till November.—The Government has instructed the Prefects of the occupied Departments to interdict public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by the German troops.

GERMANY.—In consequence of the outbreak of rinderpest among Russian cattle, importation has been prohibited.—Cholera is on the decrease.

SPAIN.—The report of the capture of the town of Estella by the Carlists is confirmed.—The Captain-General of Barcelona has authorised the citizens to organize for protection against the operations of the International Society.—The following is the official list of the new ministry:—President, N. Salmeron; Minister of Finance, Fernando Gonzalez; Minister of State, Senor Loller; Minister of Justice, Senor Rodriguez; Minister of War, Senor Gonzalez; Minister of Interior, Senor Malonave; Minister of Marine, Senor Oviedo; Minister of Colonies, Senor Palanca; Minister of Public Works, Senor Gondalen.—Two thousand Carlists have entered the Province of Valencia.—President Pi y Margall has refused to negotiate with the Carlists for the exchange of prisoners, but he authorised the Republican commanders to come to an understanding unofficially with the Carlist chiefs to secure the proper treatment of Spanish troops falling into the hands of the insurgents.—The Carlists have again laid siege to Puyceda. They claim that they have now 10,000 men under arms.—The Spanish Government has ordered war vessels to cruise along the Coast of Biscay, to prevent the landing of cargoes of arms and military stores for the Carlists.

AUSTRIA.—Several cases of cholera have occurred at Vienna. It is said the authorities of that city are endeavouring to suppress the particulars.

BRUXELLES.—The ex-Queen of Spain has arrived at Brussels. RUSSIA.—It is reported that four hundred German residents of Russia have left in a body for the United States, the Government having declared them liable to enforced military service.

## Courrier des Dames.

Our lady readers are invited to contribute to this department.

## THE FASHION PLATE.

Fig. 1 is a revers collar, made up of Swiss muslin, embroidery and lace.

Figs. 2 and 3.—The collar is of fine white linen, trimmed with pleated lace edging and pale lilac *crêpe-de-chine*. The cuff is arranged in a similar manner, with a pleated trimming edged with lace.

Fig. 4. Collar and Cuffs.—The collar is of Swiss muslin, trimmed with inch deep lace insertion, ¾ inch and 1½ inch lace, ½ inch embroidered border, and bows of 1½ inch pink grosgrain ribbon. Cuffs to match.

Fig. 5. Cashmere Mantelet.—The material is black cashmere, with a lustrine lining, and trimmed with gathered black lace, passementerie border, and tassels. The mantelet is fastened with hooks and eyes.

Fig. 6. Swiss Muslin, Insertion, and Lace Jacket.—This jacket is made of gathered puffs of Swiss muslin and lace insertion an inch and three-eighths wide, and trimmed with gathered lace five-eighths of an inch and an inch and three-quarters wide. First make the back and fronts, as shown by the illustration, of Swiss muslin puffs and lace insertion, and trim the jacket on the edge with a straight strip of Swiss muslin half an inch wide, to the under edge of which the wide lace is sewed. Trim the jacket with the narrow lace as shown by the illustration, and furnish it with buttons and button-holes for closing. Make the sleeves of Swiss muslin puffs and lace insertion, gather them on the under edge, and set on one row of insertion, a puff, and another row of insertion, as shown by the illustration. The puff is two inches and