

Kings were enjoined to write the law in a book from that used by the priests, that they might study it. Moses' song was written in a book to be placed with that of the law in the ark. As soon as the Israelites had entered the Promised Land, Joshua inscribed a copy of the Law upon the stones of the altar.

In Judges we first find mention of the pen of the writer. Samuel wrote in the book the manner of the kingdom; but it was not until the reign of David that writing is mentioned as a means of ordinary communication. He wrote Uriah's death-warrant to Joab; so the latter must have understood the art. In the Pentateuch the art was known to Moses, Joshua, and the priest alone. Samuel could write, because he was educated by the high priest, and he was one of the earliest historians. After that the art became more familiar. The prophets, Jezebel (who wrote letters in Ahab's name and sealed them), Haman, Esther, Mordecai, the scribes, the false prophet, Shemaiah, and so on to later years.

Tradition tells us that the Egyptians invented letters, and that they were passed along to the Phoenicians; but it is difficult to decide what where the characters first used. Letters and books were in the form of cylindrical rolls, sometimes transcribed upon papyrus, sometimes upon parchment; were without capitals or punctuation, or indeed any separation between words or sentences.

Inscriptions were also made upon lead, brass, clay, tiles, wax tablets, plaster, stone and gems; the letters being formed by hand, with the reed pen or hair pencil and ink, the metallic stylus and graving tools.—*Christian-at-Work.*

HENRY VII. AND THE IRISH.

HENRY, however, had a way of his own of bringing the Irish to repentance for their rebellion. Just after the battle of Stoke he sent for Kildare and the other Irish lords who had been taken prisoners fighting in behalf of the Pretender, and they appeared together before the Council. He had a long talk with them about their rebellion, in the end of which he said to them: "My masters of Ireland, you will crown apes at length!" They were dismissed from their examination, and being led away in the procession were not a little comforted to perceive that the face of the axe which was borne before them was turned away from them—a sign that their lives were spared. Nor was this all. They were ordered to dine that day in court, where Lambert Simnel waited upon them in the character of a cupbearer. This was the most galling indignity to which they could have been exposed. "None would have taken the cup out of his hands," says a lively Irish writer of the next generation, "but bade the great devil of hell him take before that ever they saw him." Only one man of the company felt quite at ease—the Lord of Howth, who had sent the king private notice of all that was done in Ireland, and enabled him the better to meet the rebels in England. "Bring me the cup," he said, "if the wine be good, and I shall drink it off for the wine's sake and mine own also. And as for thee," he added, addressing Simnel, "as thou art so I leave thee, a poor innocent."

The Bishop of Meath, whom he had arrested in a church into which he had pursued him with a drawn sword, was his principal accuser, and charged him with a number of misdemeanours. He replied that he could make no answer for lack of learned counsel. The king desired him to choose any counsel in England, and he should have time to instruct him. "Then," said the earl, "I shall make answer to-morrow; but I doubt I shall not have that good fellow that I choose." "By my truth thou shalt," replied the king. "Give me your hand," said the earl with a freedom altogether ignorant of court manners. "Here it is," replied Henry, amused at the naïveté of his demeanour. The earl, in fact, treated the king quite on equal terms, addressing him with the familiar "thou," as he did several other members of the council, who, seeing the king's disposition, took the matter in good part also. "Well," said the king to him, "when will you choose your counsel?" "Never if he be put to his choice," interposed the bishop. "Thou liest, bald bishop," replied the earl, "as soon as thou wouldst choose a fair wench if thou hadst thy wish;" and turning to the king, declared he had three stories to tell against his accuser. "Well," said the king, "you had better make a careful choice as to your counsel, for I think he will have enough to do for you." "Shall I choose now?" said the earl. "If you think good," replied Henry. "Well," said the earl, "I can see no better man than you, and by St. Bride I will choose none other." "A wiser man might have chosen worse," said the king laughing.

"You see the sort of man he is," said the bishop at length; "all Ireland cannot rule him." "No?" said the king, "then he must be the man to rule all Ireland;" and accordingly, the writer adds, the king made him deputy again, and sent him back to Ireland with great gifts.—*Twelve English Statesmen: Henry VII. By James Gardner.*

HARD ON THE MAN.

A LAUGHABLE but rather embarrassing case of mistaken identity occurred the other day in one of Montreal's largest retail stores. A gentleman, who is a little too fond of joking, entered the store for the purpose of meeting his wife at a certain counter. Sure enough, there stood a lady dressed, to his eye, at least just like the woman he was after.

Her back was turned and no one was near her, so he quietly approached, took her by the arm, and said in a voice of simulated severity: "Well, here you are, spending my money, as usual, eh?"

The face turned quickly toward him was not his wife's; it was that of an acrid, angry, keen-eyed woman of about fifty years, who attracted the attention of everybody in that part of the store by saying in a loud, shrill voice:

"No, I ain't spending your money or no other man's money, and I'll—"

"I beg your pardon, madam," cried the confused gentleman; "I supposed you were my wife, and—"

"Well, I just ain't your wife, nor no other man's wife, thank fortune, to be jawed at every time I buy a yard of ribbon! I pity your wife if you go around shaking her like you did me. If I was her, I'd—"

The chagrined joker waited to hear no more, but made his way out of the shop amid the titters and sly chuckles of those who had witnessed his confusion.

ABOUT WATCHES.

THE accuracy and cheapness of the watch of our day is one of the triumphs of skilled labour, and is hardly suggested by the first time-pieces of the name. It is said that Robert King, of Scotland, had a watch about the year 1310, but the first time-piece worthy of mention appears to have been owned by Edward VI, in 1552. This watch had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with the plummets of lead." Evidently this was more like the modern clock than watch. Spring pocket-watches have had their invention credited to Dr. Hooke by the English, and to N. Huygens by the Dutch. One of the watches made by Dr. Hooke had a double-balance, and was presented to Charles II, with this inscription: "Rob. Hooke inven. 1658. T. Torpion fecit, 1675." Chronometer watches are now made of the most marvellous accuracy and are as reliable for determining longitude as the most careful calculation. The originator of this great boon to the navigator was Harrison, who, in 1759, after many trial and failures, made the time-piece which procured him the reward of £20,000, offered by the Board of Longitude. A watch can now be purchased for two or three dollars, which is a better timekeeper than the one formerly costing \$1,500.

PRESENTIMENTS.

"SINCE that experience, in many voyages I have made it an object to inquire of travellers and others concerning presentiments and have found that they are very common, occasionally fulfilled, generally not so; and that it is the tendency with practically all persons who have had one presentiment come true to force themselves into all, and to become tyrants over those dependent upon them or those travelling with them. It is to be frankly admitted that no matter how vivid the supposed presentiment might be, its non-fulfilment would not demonstrate that there are no presentiments which must have originated externally to the mind of the subject; but having been led by my experience to induce many persons to defy such feelings without a single instance of reported evil results, it confirms strongly the hypothesis of their subjective origin.

"That presentiments are governed by no moral principle in the character of the subjects to which they are applied, the persons who receive them, the occasions upon which they are given, and their effects, is apparent. The most immoral have claimed to have them, have communicated them to others, and they have sometimes been fulfilled by events from which the persons having them have derived great personal advantages. The best of men have had presentiments, but the great majority of good people have not; and the greatest calamities which have befallen most persons have come without any warning whatsoever, except such as could be inferred from existing situations. Experience, foresight, and guidance by ordinary sagacity have been all that mankind have had to rely upon; and to be governed only by these, combating or disregarding presentiments, impressions, and powerful impulses, for which no foundation can be found in the nature of things, is the only safe and stable rule."—*J. M. Buckley in July Century.*

MR. JOHN WALLACE, a gentleman who appears to be well known in Tasmania and Victoria, has just met with an unpleasant misfortune in the capital of the latter Colony. He was making money rapidly when he was rudely interrupted in his labours by an inquisitive party of police, who insinuated that Mr. Wallace was putting an abnormal quantity of alloy into the coins he was engaged in manufacturing, and who also displayed some anxiety to see his license for carrying on a mint on his own account. Failing to satisfactorily explain these things, Mr. Wallace was placed in durance vile, where it now seems he has already spent some thirty-nine years. This, out of a total age of fifty-nine, amply shows that this gentleman has devoted a considerable amount of his time to Her Majesty's service. It appears that Mr. Wallace's talent was early recognized, for, at seventeen years of age, the Government of the day thoughtfully provided him with a free passage to Tasmania, where he was engaged in geological researches for some years. He has followed various professions since, and at one time, it is said, some attempt was made to induce him to stand for a New South Wales constituency. His self-respect, however, came to his rescue, and saved him from this humiliation.—*"Imperialist," in Colonies and India.*

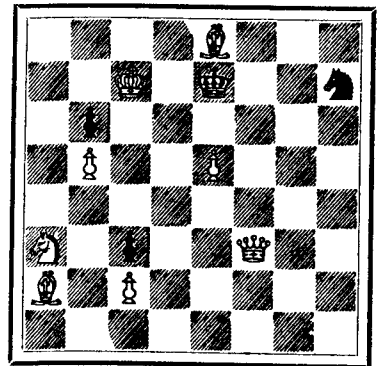
CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 371.

By M. E. ROCHE.

From *Le Monde Illustré.*

BLACK.



WHITE.

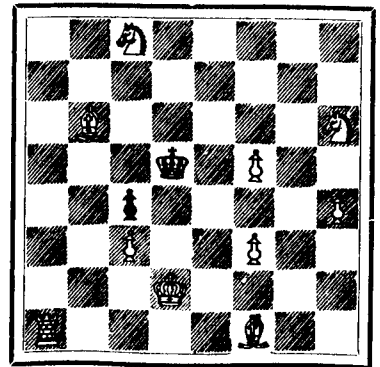
White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 372.

By A. E. STUDD.

From *Vanity Fair.*

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS.

No. 365.

- White.  
1. Q-R1  
2. B-B6  
3. Q mates.  
2. Q-KR1 +  
3. P-Kt4 mate.  
With other variations.

- Black.  
K x Kt  
moves  
If 1. K-B6  
K-B7

No. 366.

- White.  
1. P-R5  
2. Q x P  
3. Q-Kt2 +  
2. Q-B3 +  
3. P mates.  
With other variations.

- Black.  
K-K4  
P-Q3  
If 1. P-Q3  
moves

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. C. H., Brooklyn.—Your solutions of Problems 365 and 366 are wrong. See solutions above.

GAME PLAYED IN THE SIXTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS

Between Messrs. Burille and Showalter.

White.	Black.	White.	Black.
MR. BURILLE.	MR. SHOWALTER.	MR. BURILLE.	MR. SHOWALTER.
1. P-K4	P-K4	12. B x P	Q-Kt3
2. Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	13. P-B3	Kt-B3
3. P-B4	P x P	14. Q-R4 (a)	R-Kt1
4. Kt-B3	P-K Kt4	15. Kt-K3	Kt-KR4
5. B-B4	P-Kt5	16. P-Q5	Kt x B
6. Castles	P x Kt	17. P x Kt	B-QB4
7. P-Q4	P-Q4	18. Q-Kt5	B-Kt3
8. Kt x P	B-K Kt5	19. P-R4	R-Q3
9. P x P	B-R6	20. P-R5	R-Kt3
10. R-B2	Q-Kt5 +	21. Kt-Kt4	B x Kt
11. K-R1	Castles		And White resigns.

NOTES.

(a) Q-K Kt1 appears to be the better move, as White could exchange Queens and have a safe game.

THE CANADIAN GAZETTE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF INFORMATION AND COMMENT UPON MATTERS OF USE AND INTEREST TO THOSE CONCERNED IN CANADA, CANADIAN EMIGRATION AND CANADIAN INVESTMENTS.

EDITED BY THOMAS SKINNER,

Compiler and Editor of "The Stock Exchange Year Book," "The Directory of Directors," "The London Banks," etc.

SUBSCRIPTION 18s. PER ANNUM.

LONDON, ENGLAND: 1 ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, E. C.

OR MESSRS. DAWSON BROTHERS, MONTREAL.