

BRELOQUES POUR DAMES.

NOT-A-MISS.—A rich and lovely widow.

COX.—If a widow and a widower were being united in matrimony, what process would they be undergoing?—Repairing.

"Do you know why that girl over there is called honey?"—Because she is so sweet, I suppose?"—"Yes; sweet and bee-loved."

ECONOMICAL fathers of growing-up daughters are growling over the fact that there are fifty-three Sunday nights this year. And it's leap year, too.

A gentleman rode up to a public house in the country and asked: "Who is the master of this house?"—"I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

THE moment of the greatest agony in a manager's life is when he must ask a mature leading lady to take an old woman's part. The only way to do is to write the note and leave town for six months.

THERE is now living in Hampshire an old widow lady, upwards of eighty years, who declares she has not shed a tear these fifty years, during which time she has buried three loving husbands.

THERE are giantesses in Minnesota, it seems. A country paper there, in describing the burning of a dwelling, mentions the rescue, "by way of a window, of the servant girl, fifteen feet in height."

"EXPLORING waist places," said John Henry, as he put his arm around the pretty chambermaid. "Navigation of the 'air,'" said Mrs. Henry, overhauling him, and sailing into his raven curls.

A young lady received the following note, accompanied by a bouquet of flowers:—"Dear miss,—I send you the boy a bucket of flour. They is like my love for u. The nite shade menes kepe dark. The dog fenil menes I am your slave. Rosis red and posil pail, my love for you shall never fale."

A bereaved lady went to her minister, asking him to come and perform the funeral service of her fourth husband, he having officiated for the three who had previously disappeared from the public. "Why, madam, how is this?" asked the reverend gentleman.—"Ah, it's mighty bad," she replied. "There was never a poor woman worn down with such a lot of dying men as I've been."

"WHAT are you doing here, hiding around my house?" savagely inquired a Chicago man the other day, as he espied a dapper-looking youth dodging behind a bay window. "Oh, sir, I'm not a thief!" exclaimed the young man. "You're not—what then?" demanded the house owner. "You—you see, sir," was the stammering reply, "it's leap year, and I—I jes' see my girl coming down the street!" Then the kind-hearted man taking in the situation, extended the right hand of fellowship to the youth and said: "Boy, you have my sympathies."

"YOUNG ladies have the privilege of saying anything they please during leap year," she said, eying him out of the corner of her eyes with a sweet look.

His heart gave a great bound, and while he wondered if she was going to ask the question which he had so long desired and feared to do, he answered, "Yes."

"And the young men must not refuse," said she.

"No, no! How could they?" sighed he.

"Well, then," said she, "will you—"

He fell on his knees and said: "Anything, anything you ask, darling."

"Wait till I get through. Will you take a walk and not hang around our house so much?"

And he walked.

A young man from one of the suburban districts was in one of our tailor shops getting measured for a vest, the other afternoon.

"Married or unmarried?" queried the merchant, after taking down the number.

"Unmarried," said the young man, with a blush.

"Inside pocket on the left hand side, then," observed the tailor, as if to himself, making a memorandum to that effect.

After a moment's pause, the young man from the suburbs was prompted to ask:

"What difference does my being married or unmarried make with the inside pocket of my vest?"

"Ah, my dear sir," observed the tailor, with a bland smile, "all the difference possible as you must see. Being unmarried you want the pocket on the left side, so as to bring the young lady's picture next to your heart."

"But don't the married man also want his wife's picture next to his heart?" queried the anxious youth.

"Possibly there is an instance of that kind," said the tailor, arching his eye brows, "but I never heard of it."

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Yet more than these the gems of paste, I ween,
Which smiling beauties on their bosoms wear,
And as it is throughout life's strange confusion—
Both gold and dross are plenteous to profusion.
But who would wish that he of gold might be
That has its home in dark Golconda's mine,
When yellow dross the favored eye may see,
Curved in a necklace for a throat divine.
Who would not be the paste to dwell upon the breast
Who would not be the dross upon the throat to rest?"

HEARTH AND HOME.

EDUCATION.—The striving of modern fashionable education is to make the character impressive; while the result of good education, though not the aim, would be to make it expressive. There is a tendency in modern education to cover the fingers with rings, and at the same time to cut the sinews at the wrist. The worst education, which teaches self-denial, is better than the best which teaches everything else, and not that.

THE DRESSING OF A BRIDE.—Is there anything more beautiful than the dressing of a bride for her wedding? The tender hands of a kind nurse, of loving sisters, and a fond mother—how they all wait upon her! How the hours are consecrated to her glory! How her hair is parted and braided with sweet simplicity! How the veil is thrown over with exquisite grace! What bracelets, what rings, what jewels contribute to decorate her person!

COMPANIONS FOR LIFE.—Would you know what kind of a wife she will make upon whom you have fixed your intentions? Ask what kind of a daughter she is. If she is affectionate and self-denying, if she is intimate and confidential with her parents, you have in that the best promise of happiness in the future. The eye of mother or father beaming with delight as it rests upon a daughter's form, moving lightly in their presence, is a spoken recommendation of untold value.

LIFE AND ITS END.—Remember for what purpose you are born, and, through the whole of life, look at its end. Consider, when that comes, in what you will put your trust. Not in the bubble of worldly vanity—it will be broken; not in the worldly pleasures—they will be gone; not in great connections—they cannot serve you; not in wealth—you cannot carry it with you; not in rank—in the grave there is no distinction; not in the recollection of a life spent in the giddy conformity to the silly fashions of a thoughtless and wicked world; but in that of a life spent soberly, righteously, and wisely in this present world.

SCIENCE AT HOME.—Thomas Carlyle, in referring to the teaching of science in schools and families, says: "For many years it has been one of my constant regrets that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of natural history—so far, at least, as to have taught me the grasses that grew by the wayside, and the little winged or wingless neighbours that are continually meeting me with a salutation that I cannot answer as things are. Why did not somebody teach me the constellations, too, and make me at home in the starry heavens which are always overhead, and which I don't half know to this day?"

NAGGING.—Over-trying teachers are sometimes tempted to "nag" refractory pupils. They do not scold, or reprove, or punish outright. Better they did. The victim perhaps reports in this way:—He or she, as the case may be, "is always at me." This is a mistake in policy. The average child is susceptible, and responds promptly to generosity, confidence, and obvious good-will. When the childheart feels that the teacher wishes, expects, and enjoys goodness in the pupil, it has the strongest motive to be good. But let the dark suspicion once get into the mind, "My teacher likes me to fail and trip, for the satisfaction of being down on me," and its nature is gradually embittered, and a vindictive spirit is awakened which sometimes lasts through life. The responsibility of teachers, as regards the youth of the land, is only less than that of parents; and if their power be abused, the harm resulting from such abuse is incalculable.

CHILDREN'S FEET.—Life-long discomfort, disease, and sudden death often come to children through the inattention or carelessness of the parents. A child should never be allowed to go to sleep with cold feet. The thing to be last attended to is to see that the feet are dry and warm; neglect of this has often resulted in a dangerous attack of croup, diphtheria, or a fatal sore throat. In coming from school, on entering the house from a visit or errand, in rainy, muddy or thawing weather, the child's shoes should be removed, and the mother herself should ascertain if the stockings are in the least damp, and, if so, they should be taken off, the feet held before the fire and rubbed with the hand till perfectly dry, another dry pair of stockings put on, and the other shoes and stockings be placed where they can be well dried, so as to be ready for future use at a moment's notice.

THE GLEANER.

SILVER-MOUNTED rosaries, religious medals, and the like, to the value of \$1,000,000, are sold annually in France.

FISH packers in Nova Scotia, finding their occupation gone, are now packing rabbits, partridges, and other game for the British market.

THE sea otters of Alaska, whose skins are far more valuable than those of seals, are being rapidly exterminated by the indiscriminate slaughter of the females and the young.

THERE were 7,740 failures in the United States in 1875, of which the gross liabilities were \$201,060,353. This is nearly treble the number of failures in 1871, and 2,000 more than in 1874.

THERE are 203,000,000 British subjects, exclusive of those in the British Isles. About 5,000,000 are in America, nearly 2,500,000 in Africa, about 176,000 in Europe, and nearly 193,000,000 in Asia.

THE manufactories of Birmingham, England, turn out in one week 14,000,000 steel pens, 6,000 bedsteads, 7,000 guns, 300,000,000 cut nails, 100,000,000 buttons, 1,000 saddles, 20,000 pairs of spectacles, 6 tons of paper mache wares, \$30,000 worth of jewellery, 4,000 miles of iron and steel wire, 10 tons of pins, 5 tons of hair pins and hooks and eyes, 350 miles of wax for matches, and 3,500 bellows.

PLAN OF DRAIN PIPE AND AIR EJECTOR COMBINED.

Alderman McLAREN, of this city, has given notice of motion to amend the Municipal By-Laws, regarding the construction of buildings, in the following sense:—That all buildings hereafter erected within the City of Montreal, fronting and built up to the line of any public street, lane, or square, the roof of every such house shall be so constructed that all rain or snow shall be conducted from such roof down through a suitable conductor to the drain leading to the common sewer of the city. That every building to be erected hereafter within the city limits which shall have any connection with public or private drains (such as sinks, wash-basins, baths or water-closets), shall have a conductor or conductors suitable in size in proportion to the surface of the roof to be drained, without any trap or hindrance leading direct up through said building to the roof; and also, that all water-closets, baths, &c., shall be connected with such conductor, duly trapped, so that no sewer gas can escape in any apartment of the house, but must pass direct up through such conductor leading out at the roof of such building. This subject has already been noticed in two or three previous numbers in the columns of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, as well as by the other papers of the city. The zealous Alderman, encouraged by these and other marks of popular favor, and confident in the feasibility of his scheme, presents it to us in a pictorial form which shall enable every body to understand it much better than by any mere letter-press description. The project is one that effects the comfort and the health of all great cities, and especially in Montreal where the death-rate continues so alarmingly abnormal, it should be thoroughly examined, and if approved, immediately carried out. The plan of Mr. McLAREN can easily be followed by inspection of our drawings on another page. The main pipe passing from the sewers into dwelling houses, instead of stopping short at the kitchen sinks, wash-stands, baths and closets, should invariably pass through to the roof without trap or anything else to prevent the free escape of the sewer gas which will run up through this ventilator with such force as to prevent freezing even in the coldest weather. The smaller pipes leading from this main pipe to sinks, closets and baths should alone be trapped to prevent the possibility of any gas escaping into the dwellings. The first advantage of this method would be the thorough ventilation of the sewers, the gas being carried up into the upper regions of the air. A second advantage would be the utilization of the masses of snow and rain that gather upon roofs. These would be made to pass down the large pipes, and and it would follow:—

I. That the sewers would thus be frequently flushed.

II. That eave troughs and spouts would not be needed.

III. That there would be no accumulation of snow on the sidewalks in winter, or of rain in the gutter in summer.

IV. That the noxious odors of drains and the filtering of decayed organic matter in the street would cease.

The sketches which we present are from the drawings of Hopkins & Wylie, architects, of this city.

RAILWAY CROSSING AT POINT EDWARD.

The views given in the present number shows the crossing point of the G. T. R. R. Company at Point Edward, near Sarnia, to Fort Gratiot, near Port Huron in Michigan. The current here is very rapid, and the Company has two large powerful iron steam ferries that take the coaches, passengers and baggage over just as they arrive. They cross this point in 5 minutes, and at all seasons of the year as it scarcely ever freezes, (last year being the second time in 13 years that it did freeze.) There is talk of another R. R. through here for this reason.

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 ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

H. A. C. F. Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 56 received. Correct.

F. X. Lambert, Ottawa. Correct solution of Problem No. 56 received; also correct solution of Problem No. 57.

F. A. K. Solution of Problem No. 57 received. Correct.

A. G. Ross, Montreal. Solution of Problem No. 57, received. Correct.

W. G. M. Montreal. Solution received. If at 3rd move Kt checks by moving to Q B 4th, the Black K takes R at Q 5th.

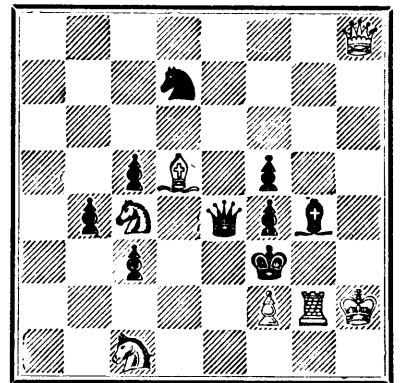
At the Montreal Chess Club Mr. von Bokum has lately been contesting several games with Mr. Shaw another member of the club, the former giving the odds of the Queen's Rook, and although the result thus far has been perfectly even it is generally acknowledged that Mr. Shaw is much too strong for these odds.

Subjoined is one of the games which will be found interesting and full of instructive positions.

PROBLEM No. 59.

By Mr. JOSEPH N. BAISON. (Boston U. S.)
(From Land and Water.)

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME 75TH.

Played recently at the Montreal Chess Club between Mr. von Bokum and Mr. Shaw. The former giving the Queen's Rook.

The Queen's Rook must be removed from the board.

King's Knight's Gambit.

WHITE.—(Mr. von Bokum.) BLACK.—(Mr. Shaw.)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th |
| 2. P to K B 4th | P takes P |
| 3. Kt to K B 3rd | B to K 2nd |
| 4. B to B 4th | P to Q 3rd |
| 5. P to B 3rd | B to K 3rd |
| 6. B to K 2nd | P to K Kt 4th |
| 7. Castles | P to Kt 5th |
| 8. Kt to Q 4th | P to K B 6th |
| 9. P takes P | P takes P |
| 10. B takes P | Kt to K B 3rd |
| 11. Kt takes B | P takes Kt |
| 12. P to K 5th | R to Kt sq (ch) |
| 13. K to R sq | P takes P |
| 14. B takes Q Kt P | Q Kt to Q 2nd |
| 15. P to Q 4th (a) | R to Q Kt sq |
| 16. B to B 6th | R to Q Kt 3rd |
| 17. B to B 3rd | Kt to B sq |
| 18. Kt to Q 2nd | P takes P |
| 19. Kt to B 4th | R to R 3rd |
| 20. Q to K 2nd | P to Q 6th |
| 21. Q to K B 2nd | Kt to Kt 3rd |
| 22. B to Kt 7th | R takes P |
| 23. B to B 6th (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 24. B to R 6th | P to K 4th |
| 25. Kt to Q 2nd (b) | R takes P (c) |
| 26. Kt to K 4th | Kt to B 5th (d) |
| 27. Q takes R | Kt takes Kt |
| 28. B takes Kt | P to Q 7th |
| 29. Q to Kt 3rd (ch) | K to B 3rd |
| 30. B takes Kt | P takes P |
| 31. R takes P (ch) | K to K 4th |
| 32. R to B 5th (ch) | K takes B |
| 33. Q to K 6th (ch) (e) | K to Q 6th |
| 34. R to B 3rd (ch) | K to B 7th |
| 35. Q to R 2nd (ch) | K to B 8th |

Drawn by perpetual check.

NOTES.

- (a) White cannot afford to win the exchange.
(b) Very ingenious.
(c) Swallowing the bait.
(d) There is no better move left; it is obvious that the Queen cannot be taken, and K to K 3rd would lose Queen and Rook against Kt and B.
(e) Q to B 2nd (ch) would be bad play, e. g.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 33. Q to B 2nd (ch) | Q to Q 6th |
| 34. R to B 4th (ch) | K takes R |
| 35. Q takes Q | B to B 4th |
| 36. Q takes P (ch) | B to K 6th and wins. |

GAME 76TH.

Between Messrs. Steinitz and Zukertort.

King's Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.—(Mr. Zukertort.) BLACK.—(Mr. Steinitz.)

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

And the game was drawn.

NOTES.

- (a) This is a novelty. In similar positions, it is usual to retreat the Kt.
(b) Black's best play.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 57.

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|-----------------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. B takes P (ch) | 1. K to K 4th |
| 2. Kt takes Q P (ch) | 2. K takes R |
| 3. Kt to Q B 2nd mate | |

Solution of Problem for Young Players

No. 56.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to Q B 5th | 1. B to K B 8th (A) |
| 2. Kt to Q 7th (ch) | 2. K to Q R sq |
| 3. R mates | |
- (A)
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kt to Q R 6th (ch) | 1. R to Q sq |
| 3. R mates | 2. K to Q R sq |

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.

No. 57.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q R sq | K at Q R 4th |
| Q at K B sq | |
| Kt at Q Kt 6th | |
- White to move and mate in three moves.