

NEVER AGAIN.

Never again, though years may come and go
And stars and suns may shine,
And blue waves beat the shore with restless flow,
Will your small hand clasp mine.

Never again, though orchards may grow sweet
With blossoms pink and white,
Will come the subtle music of your feet,
To fill me with delight.

Never again, when robins blithely sing
Songs that all souls rejoice,
Amid the many melodies of spring,
For me will sound your voice.

Never again, when through the shadows cold,
The moaning of the tide
Up from the sea in sad refrain is rolled,
Will you stand by my side.

Never again, while through the morning mist,
The opal glory streams,
Will we, where love has sanctified a tryst,
Tell over night's bright dreams.

Never again, oh! love so sweet, so fair!
The tides may rise and fall,
And bird songs echo through the fragrant air,
And you not hear my call.

Never again! The purple clovers toss,
And lilies vial keep,
As soft south winds go wandering across
The grave wherein you sleep.

FLIRTATION.

"O brawling love! O loving hate!
O heavy-lighthearted! Serious vanity!
Misshapen chaos of well-bearing forms!
Feather of lead, bright smoke, cold fire, sick heat,
Still-waking sleep!"

Flirtation!—gay, buoyant and versatile—
thou art the cement and the soul of society, at
once uniting the most incongruous characters
with thy caprices, and inspiring the most
sluggish natures with thy piquancy! Fresh
from the mint of selfish vanity, thou art stamped
with the impress of true feeling—and all may
coin, and all may circulate thee, yet be not
nearer "bankrupts of the heart." Like the
thoughts of genius, thou rovest unfettered
through every realm of fancy: and, with the
bee, thou gatherest thy hoards of enjoyment
alike from sweet or bitter sources—the gaiety of
intoxicated vanity or the gloom of wounded
pride! Sentiment and satire are equally tribu-
taries to thine empire of sensation; and subtle
wit and morbid feeling but minister to thy
greatness. Thou art, in fine, the kingdom and
sceptre of woman's authority; the vantage
ground where man never intrudes but to become
a captive; the bauble which he seldom attempts
to play with, without being subjected to its
power.

The ball-room, though the least appreciated,
is decidedly the best field of all others for a
flirtation: not but that a row in a boat adown
some tree-kissed, gently-flowing stream, at the
witching hour when the moon is high in the
zenith, is grand; not but that a drive in a gig,
a winter's work-table, or a rural walk, have each
their peculiar advantages, and that either, with
particular individuals, might be preferable for
the scene of action: but, in a chance affair, the
boat-riding is a trifle dangerous, for the gentle-
man may become a little too sentimental, and
the moon may have an equal effect on the lady,
and some words may escape her which it would
be inconvenient to recollect afterwards. The gig,
also, may be precarious, unless she is a good
tactician, and knows her enemy: the charm of
the conflict, too, is in some measure destroyed
by being thus forced into action. Again, by a
winter's fireside there is danger of an interrup-
tion from mamma, or some uncouth brother, who
has the barbarity to ask you to mend his glove!

In a ball-room she is not subjected to any of
these disagreeable annoyances. She stands any-
where she pleases—no one looks at her, for all
whom she cares about are similarly engaged. If
her cavalier is not sufficiently alert in his feel-
ings, she has only to pique them into vivacity
by praising his handsome friend, who he knows
is engaged to her for the next dance. If his
sensibilities are too much excited, and his ani-
mation begins to aggravate into heroics, she can
pass him on to her sentimental cousin, who
keeps an album and likes Byronism. In short,
she has every facility for her operations and
every resource in case of failure; for even if the
subject of them is stupid, inert, or otherwise
impracticable, is there not some man who loves
her to idolatry—some dark-haired, pale-faced
Werter of a fellow—for these, as all women
know, are the only lovers that really feel—is
there not, we say, one who loves her to distraction,
watching the progress of her complaisance
towards another the while, the swelling of whose
brain in snapping fantasies is delicious even in
thought?

Women do not entertain a sentiment of any
kind as steadily as men do; for the vivacity of
their natures will not admit of that; but their
susceptibilities are quicker and far more amiable
in their complexion.

A man in love, however well-bred, is often
morose; and however good-tempered, sullen at
times.

Indeed, Rochefoucault says that love is nearly
allied to hate. And even the gallant and accom-
plished Raleigh is led to exclaim—

"If love be life, I long to die!
Love they that list for me:
And he that gains the most thereby,
A fool at least shall be.
But he that feels the sorest fits,
Escapes with no less than loss of wits."

But we have rambled from the fairy ground
of flirtation to the wizard haunts of love.

We should think, however, that no fair flirt
would read those lines of Etheridge without
shrinking with apprehension:—

"Ladies, though to your conquering eyes
Love owes its chiefest victories,
And borrows those bright arms from you
With which he doth the world subdue:
Yet you yourselves are not above
The empire nor the griefs of love.
Then rack not lovers with disdain,
Lest love on you revenge their pain:
You are not free because you're fair—
The boy did not its mother spare—
Though beauty be a killing dart,
It is no armour for the heart!"

POPULARITY.

Great and good men are not always popular,
and popular men are not always great and good.
The best part of a man may be the outside of
him,—that which the world sees. The vener-
ing covers up his defects. If you tap him hard,
you will find that he is very hollow.

Some persons are very much liked in their
own homes, who are disliked everywhere else.
They are generous and kind to their own flesh
and blood, and mean and crabbed in their deal-
ings with others. In the street they are surly,
irascible, and unapproachable, and yet their
children at nightfall run to meet them on the
threshold. In the privacy of the domestic circle
they wear their sheep's clothing, and put on
the wolf-skin when they go abroad. On the
other hand, there are persons who are popular
among their friends at large, and who make
themselves very offensive at home. They put
on the sheep's clothing when they go abroad.
Having managed to make their own family as
uncomfortable as possible, they go forth to en-
liven the dinner-table of their neighbours, and
charm the social circle with their elevated con-
versation; so that the listeners cannot help say-
ing to each other, after "the beautiful man"
has left the room, "What a privilege it must
be to live under the same roof with such a de-
lightful gentleman!"

Some persons have a very enviable reputation
far away from the place where they live, who are
very unpopular among their own townsmen.
They have heard the man blow his trumpet until
they are tired of it. They read what the news-
papers say of him, with some wonder and con-
siderable contempt. They have punctured the
man who looks so big, and he has collapsed be-
fore their eyes. They have proved him to be
what Carlyle calls a "wind-bag." They have
seen how he acts, as well as heard how he talks,
and they judge him by his actions rather than
his words. On the other hand, some persons
are much disliked where they are not personally
known, because they have said certain sharp
things, or identified themselves with this or
that unpopular cause, while they are liked by
those who live nearest to them, because it is
well understood that, although they may have
a somewhat loud bark and make an occasional
mistake, they are true of heart, unselfish and
sincere.

Some persons become popular, simply by the
sweetness of their manner. They never go out
of their way to help a friend in distress, but
they have a smile for everybody, which costs
nothing. They lubricate the path of their pil-
grimage with soft words. "If they feel obliged
to decline" doing the favour which you ask of
them—and this they are pretty sure to do—they
refuse with such a grace that they seem to be
conferring an honour upon you.

Others are unpopular, simply because of their
want of manner. They may be just and
generous, but they are not always careful to
confer favours with gentleness and amenity.
Those whom they aid do not love them any bet-
ter for their gifts. They never give unless they
are satisfied that the gift is needed, and will be
rightly used. They never give, merely because
they are asked to give. They do not make a
parade of their gifts, because they are not liberal
for the sake of making themselves popular.

One may easily obtain a sort of factitious and
ephemeral popularity by always agreeing with
the opinions of other people, or, at any rate, by
never contradicting them. They are persons
who never "express their own minds" until
they have found out what others think. They
let their neighbours set the tune, and then they
strike in at the top of their voice. If they are
"forced into public life," they are sure to be
with the majority. On the other hand, some
persons become unpopular, as a consequence of
their honesty. They care more for the truth
than they do for their own reputation. They
will not lie to please anybody.

No one ever did any great good in the world
without being spoken against. A man may ob-
tain popularity at too great a sacrifice. Do not
start in life determined to make yourself the
most popular man in the town, but with the
endeavour to make yourself most truly worthy
of being popular. In striving always to do
right you may fail of popularity, but you are
sure to attain something that is far better, and
that is a good conscience.

VARIETIES.

Bou-AMEMA, the Arab chief who is defying
the French power in Algeria, is reported to be a
skillful conjuror. He can swallow swords, charm
snakes, take an unlimited quantity of sheaves of
corn out of his turban, and cure diseases by
simply touching the patient. His followers be-
lieve that he is a miracle worker, and an emi-
sary of Mahomet sent to work out the deliver-
ance of the Faithful from the Christian yoke.
Whatever may be Bou-Amema's pretensions to
miraculous powers, it is clear that he is a clever
strategist, and that he knows how to outwit the
French colonels opposed to him. The French

have before them another Abdel Kader, and it
will probably take them as long to subdue Bou-
Amema as it did to overcome Abdel Kader. In
addition to his other functions, Bou-Amema
holds forth to the Faithful, Koran in hand, and
promises to lead them to paradise by a short cut.
This curious mixture of soldier, priest, and con-
juror is just the sort of man to give the French
in Algeria an infinity of trouble.

THE following story is told of a counsel who
was taken down very neatly by a witness whom
he was browbeating. It was necessary to the
counsel's cause to make the witness in question,
who was an aged man, break down. The follow-
ing dialogue ensued. Counsel: "How old are you?"
Witness: "Seventy-two years." Counsel: "Your memory of course is not so
vivid as it was twenty years ago!" Witness:
"I think it is." Counsel: "State some cir-
cumstance which occurred, say, twelve years
ago, and we shall be able to judge whether your
memory is unimpaired." Witness: "I appeal
to the Court; I refuse to be interrogated in this
manner." The Judge: "You had better an-
swer the question." Witness: "Well, sir,
if you compel me to do it, I will. About twelve
years ago you"—addressing the counsel—
"studied in Mr. B.'s office." Counsel: "Yes."
Witness: "At that time your father came into
my office and said to me, 'Mr. D., my son is to
be examined to-morrow, and I wish you to lend
me five pounds to buy him a suit of clothes.' I
advanced the money, and from that day to this
it has never been repaid. I remember it as
though it was yesterday." Counsel, consider-
ably abashed: "That will do, sir; you may go
down."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- J. W. S., Montreal.—Papers to hand. Thanks.
- Student, Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 328.
- A., Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 329.
- E. D. W., Sherbrooke.—Received and acknowledged with thanks. Next issue.

The great match between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort has been brought to a conclusion and the following is the final score: Zukertort, 7; Blackburne, 2. Drawn 5.

The result, no doubt, will disappoint many of the friends of Mr. Blackburne, some of whom were not without hope that he would add considerably to his score as the fight progressed; but most chessplayers are aware that games lost in the early part of a match, have a depressing effect on the loser, and we are inclined to believe that the greatest of players are not exempt from an influence of that nature.

The games of the match, which we publish weekly, should be played over by all who take an interest in chess. They exhibit wonderful skill, and one cannot but be struck with the great resources at the command of genius under circumstances when ordinary powers would be entirely helpless, but at the same time, it will also be apparent that occasionally opportunities were let slip which will surprise those who are led to conclude that everything would be seen when Zukertort was on one side of the chess board, and Blackburne on the other.

The Detroit Free Press has just issued the programme of the Sixth Problem Tourney.

We have not yet seen it, but from the account of it which we find in the *Chessplayer's Chronicle* we are led to conclude that it is addressed to problem composers generally. The prizes offered are \$10 for the best direct mate problem in four moves; \$8 for the same in three moves, and \$6 for the same in two moves. The conditions are that the problems entered must be original, that each problem must have a motto or device, and that the solution must accompany each problem.

It is also stated that composers may enter any number of problems, and that all problems mailed on or before 31st December, 1881, will be received. All the problems will be judged according to the following standard:—Neatness of position, 5 points; difficulty, 6 points; beauty of idea, 6 points; merit of construction, 6 points; thus giving 24 points to each perfect problem. The publication of the problems to take place when a sufficient number have been received.

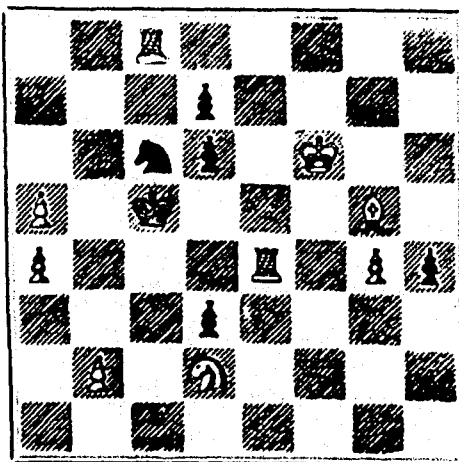
There is to be a solver's tourney, of which we shall give the particulars in our next Column.

The St. George's Chess Club has "accepted" the challenge of the Philadelphia Club, with the stipulation that the match be for a stake of \$1,000. As the proposal of the Philadelphians was of a nature directly the opposite of this, the "acceptance" is somewhat curious. Is the St. George's Club in need of money? Or does it exist as a money-making institution? We shall speak of this again, but we doubt not that our Quaker City friends will raise the amount and give the Londoners a show to add to the Club's treasury; for, of course, the money, if won, would go there, and not into professional pockets.—Oh! certainly!—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

PROBLEM No. 343.

By J. W. Abbot.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 471st.

(From the Field.)

CHIESS IN LONDON.

The fourth game in the match between Messrs. Zukertort and Blackburne.

(Gioco Piano.)

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

SOLUTION.

Solution of Problem No. 341.

- White.
- 1. B to Q R 4
- 2. R to K 2 (ch)
- 3. Mate.
- Black.
- 1. P takes B
- 2. K moves

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 33

- WHITE.
- 1. P to K Kt 3
- 2. Mate acc.
- BLACK.
- 1. Any.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS No. 32.

- White.
- K to K R 2
- Q to Q R 5
- R to K Kt 6
- Kt to K B 3
- Pawns at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 5
- Black.
- K to Q R 5
- B to Q B 8
- Kt at Q R 4
- Pawns at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 5 and 6

White to play and mate in three moves.

HUMOROUS.

At a recent trial in Ireland the judge was about to pass sentence on the prisoners at the bar, of whom there were several, when a witty Irish barrister said, "Not too long a sentence, my lord; you'll want them before long to try the jury!"

This advertisement recently appeared in a New York journal: "My wife Mary Ann is staid and stolen. I will break the head of anybody who returns her to me. As to giving credit, every merchant has a right to do so, but as I have never paid my own debts it is not probable that I shall pay hers."

An old gentleman, finding a couple of his nieces fencing with broomsticks, said, "Come, come, my dears, that kind of accomplishment will not help you to get husbands." "I know it, uncle," responded one of the girls as she gave a lunge; "but it will help us to keep our husbands in order when we have 'em."

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