

OUR PICTURES.

The majority of illustrations in the present number will be found appropriately described under separate heads. In addition to them we call attention to our first page giving a view of the well-known Chaudière Falls, at Ottawa, during the recent floods; the views of public buildings in St. Catharines, a sketch of its being inaugurated as a city having appeared in this journal lately; views of Brazilian Exhibits and of an old-fashioned windmill, at the Agricultural Hall of the Centennial Exhibition; a sketch of the fortress of Nicksick, on the frontier of Montenegro, which the Turks have in vain attempted to revictual, and the transferring of the remains of the late King Leopold of Belgium, to the family vault at Lachen, the country seat of the royal Belgian house outside of Brussels.

HEARTH AND HOME.

GAIETY AND GOOD HUMOUR.—It is imagined by many, whenever they aspire to please, they are required to be merry, and to show the gladness of their souls, by flights of pleasantry and bursts of laughter. But though these men may be, for a time, heard with applause and admiration, they seldom delight as long. We enjoy them a little, and then retire to easiness and good humour, as the eye gazes awhile on eminence glittering with the sun, but soon turns aching away to verdure and to flowers. Gaiety is to good humour, as a wild perfume to vegetable fragrance. The one overpowers weak spirits, and the other recreates and revives them.

THE ART OF BEING AGREEABLE.—The true art of being agreeable is to appear pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them than to give entertainment to them. A man thus disposed perhaps may not have much learning or any wit; but, if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behaviour, it conciliates men's minds more than the brightest talents without this disposition; and when a man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure to be treated with respect. It is true indeed that we should not dissimulate and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him. This disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and a command over the passions.

THE HAPPIEST PERIOD.—Ever since the world began this has been a disputed question; and ever since the world began the majority of the people have generally misjudged. Thoroughly dissatisfied with any present time, the people cast about for a golden age. We cannot find it in the future, as the cloud of uncertainty hangs on the horizon in that direction. We are compelled therefore to explore the past.

The immediate past, with its facts and disappointments, is too fresh in our memory to allow us to throw the required halo about it, and so we continue our journey until we get to the point where memory grows dim and the imagination works actively, and we call that the halcyon period of life. This distant future and distant past are both creations of the fancy. To say that childhood is the happiest period of life is to offer insult to Providence. The child is at best but a bundle of possibilities. He is a creature of untrained impulses, of undeveloped affections. His mind is like a grate in a well-ordered house. The coal is there, the wood is there, and the whole thing will break into a blaze when touched with a match. Now, often the match has been touched, what is a pleasanter and more profitable sight than half a dozen lumps of coal enveloped in a royal blaze, and filling the room so full of light and heat, that one forgets the wintry street without? So childhood, with its sugar plums and its toys, will be inferior to manhood with its burning enthusiasm and its lofty ambition.

WOMEN OF THE PAST.—There was a time when females of rank and affluence were not thought degraded by dressing the fattest calf, and baking cakes upon the hearth; when, with the pitcher on their shoulder, they went to the well to draw water for their flocks; and when even royalty knew how to appreciate the virtues of her who sought wool and flax, and wrought willingly with her hands; who laid her hands to the spindle and to the distaff; who made fine linen and sold it, and delivered girdles to the merchant; who looked well to the ways of her household, and ate not the bread of idleness. But time has wrought a change in the circumstance and habits of females of the present age, though there are many of all ranks who are not less usefully employed than were the matrons of ancient times; many to whom it may be said, "Give them of the fruit of their doings, and let their own works praise them in the gate." Happy the female in whom education has united with natural talent to form so important a character as that of the mistress of a family; and unhappy she who, possessing neither of these advantages, has the temerity to undertake a task to which she is altogether incompetent. Notwithstanding that old wives, or young wives, may furnish the witting with themes for ridicule, a closer observation would convince him that the mistress and mother of a family occupies one of the most important stations in the community; of which he would be feelingly convinced, were so large a portion of it to suspend its services for ever a short period.

FORT PELLY.

Fort Pelly is situated on a high steady ground in longitude 102° and latitude 51°. It is called "Pelly" after a member of the Hudson Bay Company at Home. It was built in 1845, at half a mile from the Assiniboine River, at the place called "Elbow"—*Mitookwan—Coudé*, as generally known by the Indians, old traders and the people of the country. Previously, Pelly was situated 20 miles further west, but was removed to this spot by Wm. Christie, Inspector of the Hudson Bay Company. The Fort is about one hundred yards square, surrounded by a wooden wall of twelve feet high, and three gates. Over the front one, there is a rectangular Look Out ten feet higher than the whole wall, with a flag staff fifty feet high, where the Hudson Bay Company's flag is hoisted on every Sunday and Holiday. From that Look Out one has a fine bird's eye view of the Assiniboine river and valleys. In the inside of the front wall, there is a gallery, devoted to promenade during the recreation hours. Facing the entrance is the residence of the gentleman in charge of the Fort, a strong wooden building, and well divided, 50 by 30 feet. On the left of this is an old building, half of which is used as a chapel, and the remainder for home stores, 40 by 20 feet. In the rear stand three other large stores of the Hudson Bay Company, 60 by 30 feet. The wooden wall, Look Out and flag staff were made under the superintendence of Mr. A. McBeath, Chief Factor of the Hudson Bay Co., now in charge of Fort Pelly. Outside of the Fort, on the right, are two houses for the men employed by the Company; on the left, in rear of the Fort, the stables of the Company. Some acres of land are cultivated round the Fort, yielding potatoes, corn and other vegetables. Oak, spruce, maple, poplar, and small wood, with mixed common wood are plentiful in the rear of the Fort and all along the road—from three miles from the Fort, and as far as the Mounted Police. Certain quantities of maple sugar and syrup are now made. In the valleys and prairies, hay is very abundant, the land good, and the soil light and sandy. The grasshoppers laid their eggs in this part of country this year, and caused much damage. The population consists of ten or twelve Scotch and English families and the remainder of different tribes of Indians, a good many of whom cultivate the soil for their own needs. The Indians go hunting the whole winter, bringing furs which they trade with the Hudson Bay Company only. They are of a mild character and devoted to the Company. The winter is long, very cold and dry, but healthy. The spring and autumn are short. At Pelly, there are four roads—one from Fort Ellice, one from Shoal Lake, one from Carlton, and one from the Mounted Police. The road from Shoal Lake is a new one, made by the Mounted Police, much shorter than the Ellice road, and on good ground. The crossing of the Assiniboine is at the Elbow bank, 55 yds. wide, one to two feet deep, sandy bottom, and ascending a sandy road one reaches Fort Pelly and continues to the Mounted Police Barracks, at 6 miles from the Fort. There are two roads from Winnipeg to Pelly, one by White Mud River, the shortest and used by the Mounted Police on account of its good bridges, and the other, by Three Creeks road, or Pine River road, which is on a high sandy ground, consequently more frequented in spring time by old traders and settlers, but much longer. Both meet at fifteen miles from Shoal Lake, where there is a detachment of Mounted Police, who inspect every body going through. The distance from Winnipeg to Pelly is from 250 to 300 miles. The journey can be accomplished in light wagon in six days; with carts, in twelve days. There is telegraphic communication as far as the barracks of the Mounted Police, nine miles from Pelly. The mail service is two-fold—that of the Mounted Police, every week, and that of the Government, under the superintendence of Hon. Jas. McKay, every month. There is a third mail three or four times a year, for the Hudson Bay Company, which is very liberally opened to the public on application to the principal officers.

THE STARVELING OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.

When lately in England, I happened to come across the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, of April 29th last past, in which was a paragraph referring to a few lines I wrote touching the death of John Fitzpatrick, and which I presume appeared in your paper.

It appears that the Secretary of Chelsea Hospital has come to the front as the apologist for the British nation, evidently intending to convey the impression, though he prudently avoids making the assertion, that if John Fitzpatrick had not been so naughty on many occasions he would have been better provided for.

The worthy Secretary does not tell us whether this "worthless soldier," whom any Commanding Officer would be glad to get rid of, was discharged through physical disability to perform his duty and not as a punishment for breach of discipline. Nor does he say whether it was before or after Balaclava that Fitzpatrick was charged with this list of offences. Surely his sinning must have been of very venial character when his Commanding Officer, though anxious to be rid of him, could not make out a sufficiently strong case to warrant his dismissal.

I have not time just now to enter fully into a discussion on Army Reform, and in that connection will only say that the system of paying and rewarding men who hold their lives at their country's call, and sacrifice them in saving ours and all that is dear to us, is paltry and mean in

the extreme. No wonder there is a crying out for men. If the nation requires valuable men for the army the nation must pay. No wonder there are so many desertions when there is so little to encourage men to remain.

It may be said that a good soldier may rise to a higher rank. Granted, but all privates cannot become officers or even non-commissioned officers, any more than every bank clerk can become a bank manager. The prizes are too few. The majority would have to live at least two lives before their turn for promotion would arrive.

However, in the case under consideration, the simple question is, *was* John Fitzpatrick one of the "Six Hundred," one of that heroic Brigade who, knowing "some one had blundered," blinched not at that fearful command "charge for the guns!" though each one felt he was riding "into the jaws of Death," but with Spartan discipline and courage gave to the world such an example of British daring as actually, for the time, paralysed seventy-five thousand of Russia's best troops? This question must be answered in the affirmative and therefore he was not a "worthless soldier" during that magnificent charge, and no matter what his faults, the country ought to have taken care that he had at least sufficient to exist on.

The fault is not of the war office but of the nation, which has a diseased dread of the word "Pay" and will not provide the money, though she spends millions a year for selfish luxuries.

The result may possibly be more serious than most of us would wish even to contemplate.

A. S. H.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT HAMILTON.

The 24th of May, 1876, was perhaps one of the loveliest days that the birthday of Her Majesty ever fell on. All classes seemed bent on enjoying themselves, and although the amusements were not numerous, what there were were good. At an early hour, hundreds of citizens were seen wending their way in the direction of the bay, from early morning till late at night. The pleasure steamers plying between Wellington Square, Rock Bay and the Beach were crowded to their utmost capacity; numerous yachts, sail and row boats also contributed their quota, and throughout the day the bay, especially in the neighborhood of the Club House, presented a very lively and animated appearance. A sweepstakes match was held in the morning at the V. R. C. rifle ranges and was attended by the majority of the crack shots of the city. The conditions were 7 shots each at 200, 500 and 600 yards; a gusty and variable wind that prevailed prevented good shooting; the highest score 66, was made made by David Mitchell. The St. George's Society, with proper patriotism, celebrated the day by holding old English games at the Crystal Palace Grounds. Among other sports was a fat man's race (100 yards), a sketch of which is given, the successful competitor being R. Bowering. The baby show was a very fine one, 50 or 60 little ones being on exhibition. Among so many the task allotted to the judges was a very difficult one; a number of ludicrous incidents occurred, among others, an enraged mamma, disappointed in not obtaining a prize for her "cherub," completely divested it in order to show off its "pinto" to the bewildered and horror-struck crowd. Altogether the day passed off in a very orderly manner, no accident of any kind having occurred.

THE GREAT STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Our illustration represents this great work, which is intended by the Franco-American Society of Paris, to be erected on Bedloe's Island, New York, in commemoration of the Revolutionary alliance of France and the United States. In the studio of Bartholdi, in the Avenue d'Orleans, Paris, work has already begun on the model. The statue will be 67 metres in height, a metre being equal to 39.368 American inches, and, including the base, will thus be about 220 feet high. It will be cast neither in iron nor bronze, as has been said, but in copper *repoussé*. The chambers in the lower part of it will be filled with sand or gravel to insure stability, that it may not oscillate or tremble during the severest storms. A flight of stairs will ascend from the base in the interior to the hand holding the light, which may be seen far out at sea, and, it is thought, will be an electric light. The hand is greater in height than two large-sized men. At the lower end of the studio is a model of the statue as it will be when completed.

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.

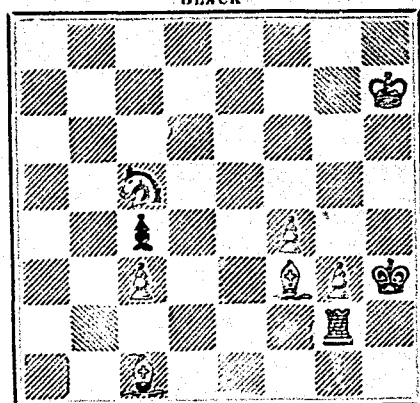
Student, Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 71, received. Correct.
H. L. Y., Mount Forest, Ontario.—Solution of Problem No. 71, received. Correct.
W. A., Montreal.—Problem and letter received. Many thanks.

We publish two games in our Chess Column of to-day, which were kindly sent to us by amateurs of Montreal. One of them, as will be seen, was won from Mr. Blackburne, of England, who, at the time when the game was played, was a young man. He had, however, even then, won good repute as a player, and gave great promise of the skill which now places him among the Chess giants of the day.

The gentleman who sends us the game which was fought with Mr. Blackburne was the victor in the contest, and we return him our thanks for his contribution to our Column.

We have at hand particulars of the proposed International Tournament at Philadelphia, but we must postpone them until next week owing to the want of space.

PROBLEM No. 75.
(From Land and Water.)
BY QUEEN'S KNIGHT.
BLACK



WHITE
White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 103RD.

Played between Messrs. Reade and Brook in the late Inter-University match.

WHITE.—(Mr. Reade.)
(Cambridge.)

BLACK.—(Mr. Brook.)
(Oxford.)

1. P to K4
2. P to K B4
3. Kt to K B3
4. B to Q B4
5. P to Q4
6. P to Q B3
7. Q Kt to Q2 (b)
8. P to K R3
9. Q to Kt3
10. P to K R4
11. Kt to K Kt sq
12. Kt to K2 (c)
13. Q takes Kt (d)
14. Q to Q K3
15. Kt P takes P
16. K Kt to K B4
17. R to K Kt sq
18. Kt takes Q P (e)
19. Q takes Kt
20. K to Q sq
21. R takes B
22. K to Q B2
23. Q to Q B4
24. Q to Q3
25. Kt to K B sq
26. R takes B
27. Kt to Q2
28. R to K B sq
29. P to K5
30. R takes P
31. Kt to Q B4
32. Kt to K3
33. K takes Q
34. Kt takes R
35. K to K3
36. K to K R2
37. K to K B4
38. K to Kt5
39. K takes P
40. K to Kt3
41. K takes R

The game was somewhat loosely conducted for another score moves, and White ultimately resigned.

NOTES.

- (a) P to K R3 should have been played here.
- (b) In positions like these, Q to Q Kt3 is generally considered good play.
- (c) White does not appreciate the good things fate had in store for him. Q to Q Kt5 (ch) obviously wins a piece at this point.
- (d) Retaking with Kt would have been far stronger.
- (e) Kt takes R P might safely have been ventured here.
- (f) P takes R would have been immediately decisive, as nothing could have resisted the march of the combined Pawns.
- (g) We do not see the necessity for giving up the exchange here.

GAME 104TH.

Played some years ago at the Chess Divan, London, Eng., between Mr. Blackburne and Mr. J. G. Ascher, of Montreal.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

WHITE.—(Mr. Ascher.) BLACK.—(Mr. Blackburne.)

1. P to K4
2. K Kt to B3
3. P to Q4
4. Q P takes K P
5. Kt to K Kt5
6. P to K6
7. Q Kt to B3
8. P to K B3
9. K Kt to B7
10. P takes Kt (ch)
11. P takes P
12. K B to Q3
13. Q to R5 (ch)
14. Q B to K Kt5
15. Castles Q R
16. P takes P
17. P takes P
18. K B to B4 (ch)
19. R to Q8 (ch)
20. Q B to R6 (b)
21. Q takes R
22. R takes R
23. K R to B sq
24. R takes B (d)

- (a) Better have played P to K R3.
- (b) Threatening Mate on the move.
- (c) Black is really helpless—he can do nothing.
- (d) The attack is very cleverly played, and in the terminating moves is pursued with great skill and vigor.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 73.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. Q to Q Kt7 R takes Q
2. R to Q Kt6 B takes R
3. R mates.

Solution of Problem for Young Player: No. 72.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. P to B4 (ch) K takes P K4 (best)
2. Q to K6 (ch) K to Q5 (A)
3. Q mates at Q B4 (A) K to K B6

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS No. 73.
(By Pion.)

WHITE. BLACK.
Kt Kt B7 Kt Kt K4
R at K6 Pawns at K4
B at K sq And K R2
Kt at K Kt7
Pawns at K3 and
K R3
White to play and mate in three moves.