

guilty of a practical joke. However, the Proctor began to entertain suspicions.

"If you don't tell me, sir, at once your true name and college, I'll—I'll expel you, sir, from this University, sir!"

These terrible words he shouted in Mr. Penlake's ear.

"Whash use of making such row? I shed Sin Johnsh. Take me to Sin Johnsh."

"You prevaricate, sir," replied the Proctor. "You have dragged us to two other colleges: and let me tell you, you have done so at your peril."

Mr. Penlake was acting with some nous. He meant to give his enemy a good walk in order to have the laugh of him. For this reason he mentioned the names of colleges as far apart as he could, thereby entailing upon the weary official and his officers the maximum of hard work.

In high dudgeon the whole party retraced their steps towards St. Giles's, and after several stoppages, caused by the fatigue of the bulldogs, they eventually reached St. John's College, where, as before, the porter denied Mr. Penlake admittance. Here, however, the bulldogs began to protest their inability to act as beasts of burden beyond a reasonable limit. So a council of war was held. The Marshal opined that Mr. Penlake, who was reposing cosily on the pavement, was a member of Christ Church. One bulldog could swear that he belonged to Merton; another that he had seen him in a surplice in New College Chapel. The Marshal's opinion, being entitled to most weight, prevailed; and therefore once more the burden was lifted, and borne, amid the muttered execrations of the bulldogs, to Canterbury gate. There the porter, having strict instructions from brave old Dr. Gaisford, the then Dean of Christ Church, to hold no parley with Proctors, slammed the door in their faces. Indignant beyond measure at this rebuff, the Proctor gave orders to convey Mr. Penlake to the lock-up, in spite of a remonstrance from the Marshal that he would in that case be associated with parties of the opposite sex, who, for real or supposed naughtiness, were confined in the University prison-cell—an eventuality which, to the mind of the Marshal, appeared more than terrible. The Proctor, however, wanted to get to bed, and, inasmuch as something must be done with this man of no college, he preferred to put him under lock and key. Accordingly, the bulldogs prepared to lift Mr. Penlake once again. That gentleman, however, had no idea of anything so serious as imprisonment. He felt, therefore, that he must escape from his present situation by hook or by crook. His first move was to regain his legs.

"I'm better now," he muttered. "I'll try and walk."

"Why didn't you tell us your college?" whispered the Marshal confidentially.

"I've told you once," he said, more rationally; "it's Wadham."

Finding that the prisoner could walk, the bulldogs very readily allowed him the use of his legs, retaining him by his arms only. In this fashion the procession reached the quadrangle formed by the Bodleian, All Souls, Brasenose, and St. Mary's Church, in the centre of which stands the Radcliffe Library. As they passed the church, Mr. Penlake dexterously thrust one leg under the bulldog who held his right arm, thereby tripping him up. Then, by a quick movement, as one man fell, he wrenched himself from the grasp of the other, and thus in a trice stood at liberty. Before the Marshal, who realised the hoax, could seize his gown, he had bounded away from them down Brasenose Lane at a tearing pace; turning sharp round by Exeter, he made for the Broad street, where, distancing his pursuers, he divested himself of his beard and moustache, flung away his scholar's gown, twisted round his tie, and then deliberately turned back and encountered the Proctor in the Turf.

"Your name and college, sir?"

"Penlake of Brazenface."

"Where is your gown, sir?"

"I've left it in Trinity."

"Did you meet any one running in the Broad street?"

"Yes, sir; a man with a beard, about my height."

"Thank you, sir. Don't let me meet you without your gown again at this time of night."

Mr. Penlake bowed, and triumphantly marched off to his college, where, at a supper of superlative festivity, he told the story to an admiring circle.

Luckily for Mr. Penlake, the Junior Proctor went out of office during the next vacation. Of course, by degrees, it oozed out that Mr. Penlake, of so many colleges, was really Mr. Penlake. However, he never suffered, directly or indirectly, from the results of this adventure. Indeed, it was whispered that the good old Head of Brazenface was so delighted at a joke being played upon one from whom he differed ecclesiastically and politically, that it was solely on account of this escapade that he awarded to Mr. Penlake a certain valuable exhibition. We must, however, accept that as mere scandal. Our hero, having once passed the dreaded smalls, took more kindly to reading, and eventually achieved his B.A. sleeves, to the credit of himself and his college. Hence, perhaps, he merited the patronage of his worthy chief.—COMPTON READS, IN *Belgravia*.

Scrap.

William Ged, the inventor of stereotyping, was a Scotchman. He was a jeweller in Edinburgh.

The vineyard of Clos-Vougeot is to be put up for sale by auction on March 19th, at the Chamber of Notaries of Paris. The upset price is 1,900,000fr.

It was recently remarked by a young lady at a party at Manchester, of a solemnly precise youth:—"He looks as if he were setting an example to his ancestors."

A biographical Dictionary, containing more than twelve hundred pages, has just been published in England, without containing the name of Charles Dickens.

The statue of Napoleon I, with the traditional hat, which Louis Philippe placed at the summit of the Vendôme column, is to be reinstated in its old position as soon as the monument is restored.

According to a French journal, horses and other animals may be protected from the persecution of flies by painting with a pencil the inside of the ears, or other parts liable to be bitten, with a few drops of empyreumatic juniper oil (*huile de cade*).

A discovery of interest to wood engravers is the fact that plates of polished slate may be used as substitutes for box wood for engraving. These plates will furnish over 100,000 impressions without loss of detail, do not warp, and are not affected by oil or water.

At a recent hearing before a Massachusetts Legislative Committee in favour of repealing the law exempting churches and educational institutions from taxation, the claim was made that

the press, as a disseminator of religious truths, and as a public educator, had as good a right to immunity in that respect.

The word husband, with which young women before marriage associate so much poetry and romance, is not in its etymology all that fancy may present it. It is Anglo-Saxon—husbonda, composed of hus and bonda, meaning house boor. We fear the significance of the word is truer than many spouses would wish to admit.

Mr. Sothern has been good enough to inform an "interviewer" that he plays Lord Dundreary in the same wig and whiskers which were made for him when he first assumed the part. "I am not a superstitious man," said Mr. Sothern, "but I am convinced that I never play the part as well as when I have the original wig and whiskers on."

Two of the sons of the Siamese twins were enlisted in the rebel army during the late war, and when a conscription was made in North Carolina the names of the twins themselves were put on the list. When the drawing was made the name of Chang came out, but Eng's remained. The recruiting officer was nonplussed; he could not take Chang without also taking Eng, but Eng refused to go, and finally both were left alone in peace.

In Cooperstown they tell the story of an English joker who one visited Fenimore Cooper. Cooper was then the most conspicuous man in the little town. One day, while Mr. Cooper was dining with the Englishman, he poured out some native wine—wine from grapes raised in his own garden. Taking up a glass and looking through it with pride, Cooper remarked, "Now, Mr. Stebbins, I call this good, honest wine." "Yes, Mr. Cooper, I agree with you, it is honest wine—poor, but honest." Mr. Cooper went on telling his "Injun" stories.

Our Illustrations.

In none of his numerous works is Sir Edwin Landseer happier in suggesting analogies between the canine races and the different orders of men than in the two celebrated pictures of "HIGH-LIFE" and "LOW-LIFE," now in the Vernon Collection in the South Kensington Museum. In the former the dogs is of the purest breed—thin, sinewy, agile, fond of field sports—yet, as he reclines against his lord's cushion, he has a thoughtful, even melancholy, air. And every accessory about him—sword and casque, books and manuscript (perhaps the rent or pedigree roll), hawking-glove and eagle's-claw—tell of aristocratic life and tastes. The other dog is a vulgar cross of two plebeian breeds. He is neither active nor graceful in his movements, nor is he beautiful to look at. There is, however, plenty of fight in him; and though out of condition, he would be a match for most dogs in a short tussle, and rats would have small chance in his neighbourhood. He has doubtless been at many a dog-fight, rattling-match, and pugilistic encounter. His master's habits may be inferred from the pewter pot and pipe behind the dog, and the empty bottle above. His sporting proclivities are probably indicated by the top-boots and blue spotted necktie; whilst his employment is evident from the butcher's block, knife, &c. Fat, overfed, indolent, impudent, blinking or winking one eye in the sunshine, and licking his lips over a well-polished bone, the butcher's dog stands at his master's door in stolid self-satisfaction, and perfectly content with the "Low Life" he leads and represents.

On pages 179 and 180 is a series of sketches of places and things of interest in connection with the recent royal marriage at St. Petersburg. TSARSKOE SELLO, where the bridal couple spent their honeymoon, is a town seventeen miles south of St. Petersburg, the site of an Imperial park and residence. CZAR PUSHKA, or "The Emperor of Guns," lies in the arsenal at Moscow. It was cast in the reign of Theodore (1590), whose effigy it bears. It is nearly forty tons in weight. The CZAR KOLOKOL, "Emperor of Bells," was first cast at Moscow in 1553. It then weighed 36,000 lbs., and twenty-four men were required to move the clapper. During a fire the bell fell from its position and was broken, and in 1654 was recast, its weight being increased to 288,000 lbs. In 1706, owing to another fire, it again fell, and was broken, the fragments lying on the ground neglected until the reign of the Empress Anne, who had it recast in 1733. Once more, in 1737, owing to fire, the czar Kolokol was injured, the side being knocked out, and it remained buried in the ground until 1836, when it was placed in its present position by the late Emperor Nicholas. The bell now weighs 444,000 lbs., is 19 feet 3 inches in height, 60 feet 9 inches in circumference, and 2 feet thick, while the broken piece weighs 11 tons. On the bell are sculptured the figures of the czar Alexis and the Empress Anne, and on a scroll are represented the Saviour, the Holy Ghost, and the Evangelists, surrounded by cherubims, and an inscription.

The CAMP OF PRAH-SU, we learn by a recent dispatch, is to be maintained as a permanent garrison post. The illustration shows the huts and tents on the bank of the river, with the General's flag above the head-quarters' residence, and the bridge of planks, constructed by four men of the Royal Marines, with the assistance of native labourers. The battery of native artillery, with three small guns, is seen crossing the bridge. On the opposite page the illustration shows the embarkation, at Cape Coast Castle, of a number of invalid British officers and soldiers for the voyage home, or to Madeira, or some other place of sanitary treatment.

A sketch of an ENGLISH POLLING PLACE and two pictures apropos of the PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION complete our list of illustrations, which is supplemented by a map of the English, Russian, and German railway routes for connecting Europe and Asia, after the plan presented by M. de Lesseps to Baron Schwartz-Zenbron, Director-General of the Vienna Exhibition. The Eastern terminus of the existing railway system of Russia is at Syzran, a town on the Volga, situated at a distance of about 280 miles from Orenburg. From this point M. Lesseps takes his projected line across the bare, unwatered steppes which lie between Orsk and Kasalinsk, and so on to Cabul and Peshawur. This route, however, the Russian engineers state to be impracticable. It has further been strongly objected to by the four Powers most interested in the opening of railway communication between the two continents, viz., England, Russia, Germany, and Austria, each of which is desirous of adopting the route which will best serve its own interests. The English route takes Soutari as its starting-point, cuts across Asia Minor, by way of Erzeroum and Tauris, to Teheran, thence almost due east to Herat, and south-east to Chickarpoor, where it would join the line from Hyderabad to Peshawur. The length of this route would be about twelve hundred leagues. The proposed line is, however, objected to by the other Powers. The German route starts from Rostow, on the Sea of Azov, runs through the provinces of Caucasus and Circassia, and following the western coast of the Caspian Sea joins the English line at Teheran. This project meets with as little favour from Russia and Austria as the purely English line from Soutari. That proposed by the Russian Government takes a totally different course. Its starting-point is Nijni Novgorod, whence it branches out eastwards and south-eastwards, by way of Kasan, Sarapour, Perm, and Ekaterinenburg, to Kouldja, the capital of the district annexed by Russia three years ago. From Kouldja, which lies in the fertile valley of the Il, the road would follow an almost straight line through Chinese Tartary to Shanghai. A second Russian line would form a loop from Syzran to Tashkend, and thence to Kouldja.

News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—Two more clergymen of the Ottawa Episcopal Diocese have been excommunicated for joining the Reform movement.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Duke of Edinburgh and his bride made their entry into London on the 12th inst., and, in spite of most unpropitious weather, the streets through which the procession passed were crowded with people. As many as 50,000 are said to have gathered in front of Buckingham Palace.

The total cost to the Bank of England, incurred in the pursuit and prosecution of the Bidwells, was £46,000.—The London press seem to regard Gladstone as the only person capable of leading the Opposition as a body, as any other would be the leadership of a section merely. Still Mr. Gladstone will resume the leadership of the Liberal party in the English Commons only next year, if his health will permit his doing so.—A meeting in favour of a Fenian amnesty held in Hyde Park recently was attended by 20,000 persons. Good order prevailed.—Lincoln's Inn authorities have considered the charges of unprofessional conduct against Dr. Kenealy.—The King of Ashantee agrees to pay fifty thousand ounces of gold to the British Government for indemnity.—It is rumoured that General Sobenck's visit to the United States is with a view to negotiate a new reciprocity treaty between that country and Great Britain.

UNITED STATES.—Senator Sumner died at 8 o'clock on the afternoon of the 12th inst., and was buried at Boston with great honours.—Bishop Cummins accepts the Rectorship of the Reformed Episcopal Church.—The snow blockade on the Central Pacific R. R. is raised.—Stokes is said to be speculating in stocks to raise a library for Sing-Sing prison.—The Ladies' Temperance Crusade in Ohio continues amid great excitement. In many cases the ladies were subjected to the grossest insults, which were borne with meekness and resignation, tending to increase the numerical strength of the crusade.

—The Directors of the American Steamship Company voted a thousand dollars to Brady, formerly third mate of the Atlantic, who brought the Pennsylvania safely into port.

FRANCE.—The tickets distributed for the celebration of the Prince Imperial's majority at Chiselhurst exceeded 5,000. Among numberless presents, the Queen sent from Windsor a flag, an order of the Garter, and also a brass plate with an inscription, to be placed over the Emperor's sarcophagus. There was an address read by Duke de Padoue, to which the Prince Imperial replied.—The Empress Eugenie and her son have broken off relations with Prince Napoleon, he having refused to go to Chiselhurst.—A proposition has been made by the Right in the French House of Assembly to disfranchise the French colonies.

GERMANY.—Bismarck has had a slight attack of gout. SPAIN.—The Governor of Bilbao says he has provisions to last over April, and means to hold out.—Marshal Serrano, with 34,000 men and 90 pieces of artillery, is now face to face with a Carlist force of 35,000 men, while Gen. Loma, with a column 8,000 strong, is moving in the enemy's rear.

AUSTRIA.—The Hungarian Ministry has resigned.—The Pope urged the Austrian Bishops to combat the passage of the Ecclesiastical Laws Bill, and has written to the Emperor Francis Joseph to protect the Church in his Dominions.

TURKEY.—There is great distress in Constantinople, on account of a heavy snow-storm. JAPAN.—The late political disturbance was confined to one province. All the offenders have surrendered to the Government.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The fire at Panama on the 19th ult. did damage to the amount of upwards of \$1,000,000. The police and soldiers got drunk and pillaged the place.—The Bishop of Pernambuco has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for resisting the laws of the State.—Cholera and fever have disappeared from Buenos Ayres.

CUBA.—Substitutes in Havana are scarce at \$1,000 gold.

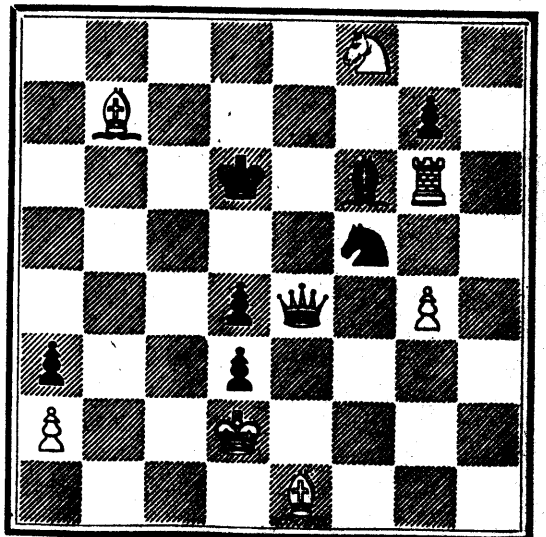
Chess.

It is impossible for us to answer letters by mail. Games, Problems, Solutions, &c., forwarded are always welcome, and receive due attention, but we trust that our correspondents will consider the various demands upon our time, and accept as answers the necessarily brief replies through our "column."

CORRECT SOLUTIONS RECEIVED.—Problem No. 120, Junius, and Alpha, Whitby; No. 121, F. X. L., Ottawa; Junius; J. W. B., Toronto; W. H. P., Montreal; No. 122, F. X. L., Ottawa.

The following Problem appeared in the *London Illustrated News* a few years ago. It is worthy of examination.

PROBLEM No. 123.
BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 121.

- | White. | Black. |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. B to K Kt 6th | 1. Any move. |
| 2. B to Q B 2nd | 2. " " |
| 3. B mates. | |
-
- | VARIATION. | |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. B to Q B 6th | 1. R to K R 4th |
| 2. B to Q B 4th | 2. Any move. |
| 3. B to Q Kt 3rd mate. | |
-
- | If | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 2. B takes R | 1. R to Q 2nd |
| 3. B to K 6th mate. | 2. P moves. |