

ALBANI, CARRENO AND ALL GREAT ARTISTS PREFER THE "WEBER" PIANOS.

The New York Times says:—"As song bird after song bird, from the inimitable Albani to our own dear Louisa Kellogg, and artist after artist leaves our shores, the last kindly adieu from the deck of the parting steamer is invariably wafted to Weber."

Mr. GYE has ordered of the New York Piano Co. a beautiful Cabinet Weber Piano to be sent to the apartments of Mme. Albani in the Windsor Hotel.

These powerful instruments are now the favorite of every great singer and pianist of renown, in fact, every musician of note.

THE CENTENNIAL JUDGES ON Pianos say:—"The Weber Pianos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world, to-day."

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY says:—"For purity and richness of tone, with great power and singing quality, we know of no piano which equals them."

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY says:—"The tone of the Weber Pianos is so pure and prolonged, and of such inexhaustible depth, that they sustain the voice in a wonderful degree, and stand remarkably long in tune."

ALBANI in a letter to Weber says:—"I have used your beautiful pianos at all my concerts and I am thoroughly satisfied with them."

THERESA CARRENO says:—"I am not surprised that every great musician prefers them." Julia Rive-King says "they are the finest pianos I ever placed my fingers on."

Those wishing to procure one of these magnificent instruments can do so by applying at the Dominion Agency New York Piano Company Buildings, 226 and 228 St. James street, Montreal, where the various styles can be seen, and descriptive catalogues procured.

NEW YORK PIANO CO., 153 St. James Street, Montreal.

A NITRO-GLYCERINE FACTORY.

Near the village of Tweed, Ontario, and at the water's edge of Stone Lake, is a fair sized, unpretentious, isolated, wooden building, the appearance of which would cause a stranger to inquire why such a good building was erected in such an isolated locality, and why it was so closely guarded, as a solitary watchman, day and night the year round, checks the steps and inquires the business of the curious as they stray near.

A cask of mixed acid is hoisted by machinery to the upper story and dumped into a mixing tub, in which the mixing blades are moved by a crank turned by a man who is stationed in a tight box and has in front of him a thermometer. As the glycerine runs into the acid, a vapor is engendered in which life is scarcely supportable, hence the man turning the crank is stationed in a close box.

It is needless to say that, while the work is going on, strangers are never allowed to enter the building, as it is necessary that every man should have his individual attention at such times upon his work.

to tell how the accident happened." The nitro-glycerine thus manufactured has an explosive force ten times greater than that of blasting powder, and is used on very heavy work, but we sell very little in that shape, remarked the manager, as it is run down a tunnel to the room below, where it is manufactured into dynamite, dualin, or vigorite, all of which have nitro-glycerine as their basis, but are known by different names to designate the degree of power.

The cartridges are made to hold from a pound to two pounds each, and are carefully packed each day and taken to an isolated magazine owned by the company. The output of the factory is about 1,000 pounds daily now, but the owners expect shortly to increase the capacity to meet the requirements of a rapidly increasing demand, as this is the only factory of the kind in Ontario, and the development of the mines has rapidly increased the demand, as blasting with powder has been almost entirely superseded by the use of dynamite, which is not only more efficacious, but also safer to handle.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONING.

A notable experiment in long distance telephoning was recently made on the new compound steel copper wire of the Postal Telegraph Company, lately completed between New York and Cleveland, Ohio, a stretch of 650 miles.

The compound wire has a diameter of 7/32 of an inch, consists of a steel wire cord, weighing 200 pounds per mile, that will resist a tensile strain of 1,650 pounds, on which copper is deposited to the extent of 500 pounds per mile, with a resistance to the electric current not exceeding 1 1/2 ohms.

The new conductor is certainly a great improvement over any land line of similar length heretofore established, and its successful completion marks the opening of a new era in the progress of electrical communication.

On the 7th inst. a speaking trial was made over the new line from New York to Cleveland, the transmitting telephone used being that of Mr. Geo. M. Hopkins. The words spoken in New York were, it is said, distinctly heard in Cleveland.

The peculiar feature of the Hopkins transmitter is that one end of the carbon electrode is supported upon or floats on a liquid—mercury—the fluid serving to press the electrode into contact with the carbon button of the telephone diaphragm, without the intervention of a spring or weight.

It is not true that civilization or cultivation has bred out of the world the liking for a story. In this the most highly educated Londoner and the Egyptian fellah meet on common human ground.

STORY-TELLING.

BY CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

It is not true that civilization or cultivation has bred out of the world the liking for a story. In this the most highly educated Londoner and the Egyptian fellah meet on common human ground.

ability to analyze character, and even than the ability truly to draw character. It may be a higher or a lower power, but it is rarer. It is a natural gift, and it seems that no amount of culture can attain it, any more than learning can make a poet.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Correct Solution received of problem No. 225.

A few weeks ago, the Editor of the Chess Column of the "Glasgow Herald" invited his correspondents to give their opinions with reference to the right any chess-player might assume of sending for publication the score of a game he had won, without obtaining first the consent of his antagonist, and also the propriety of his doing so, supposing he had the right.

(To the Chess Editor Glasgow Weekly Herald.) Montreal, January 15, 1883.

Dear Sir.—As you request the opinions of your readers on the question raised by the Rev. Mr. Davis regarding the propriety of either player sending a game of chess for publication without the knowledge or consent of the other, I would say that in this country (Canada) the opinion prevails that a game is the property of the player, to be used by him as he sees fit in the absence of any prior agreement between the players.

We must say we cannot agree with the writer of this letter in his views. In the first place, we think he is mistaken when he says that the opinion prevails in Canada that a game is the property of the winner, to be used by him as he may see fit in the absence of any prior agreement between the players; and, secondly, it appears to us but fair and courteous, that permission should be obtained from a player before using his name in connection with a game, either as a winner or a loser.

We may state that it has always been our practice never to publish a game without the consent of both parties concerned; and we imagine that others are as careful in this respect as ourselves. Games played in tournaments, to which the public are invited, become, in such cases, property, unless there be existing rules to the contrary; but games, generally termed off-hand games, in which the players, not anticipating that their shortcomings will be criticized at some future period, do not make use of all the skill they possess, should never be published without the consent of both contestants.

We are sorry to find that the Chess Column of the "Toronto Globe" is discontinued. It was very ably conducted, and furnished us, among other things, with news of chess-players in Ontario, which we were always anxious to obtain.

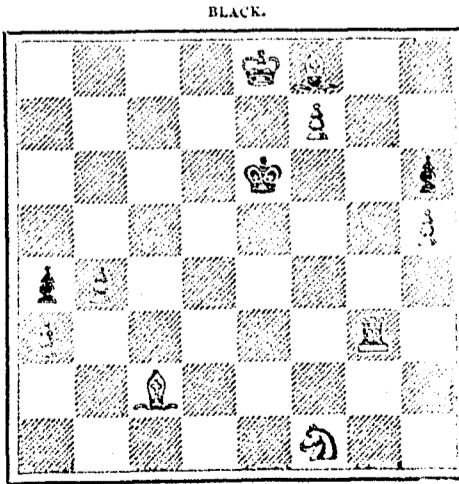
The genial and talented French writer, M. Alphonse Delannoy, the contemporary of Labourdonnais, St. Amant, and we might say of the Cafe de la Regence itself, is now living, in his 67th year, at Engelen, Belgium, and is still as active with his pen as ever. He recently suggested to the League Tournament Committee that it would be a good thing to appropriate £50 from its large fund to encourage the literature of the game by instituting a literary competition, but for some reason not stated by the committee declined to do so. M. Delannoy has promised to send us for publication a series of anecdotes of the great players of his time.—Tait, Ed. and Fins.

We are glad to hear that W. B. Thurbay, well-known as a problem composer, is about to issue a collection of his problems. The book will consist of 25 diagrams, with full solutions and preface. The price will be 2s. 6d., and it will be issued this month. Orders may be sent to the author, H. Colburn, Christchurch, Hants, or to James White, publisher, 18 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London. We wish the first volume all success, and have much pleasure in subscribing for it ourselves.—Glasgow Herald.

We regret to have to inform our readers that the Quebec Chess Club have suffered a complete loss by fire of all their furniture, magazines, chess-men, etc. The Club have secured temporary quarters at No. 18 John street, where the members will meet on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, until such time as permanent rooms can be leased. Players are requested, for the present, to bring their own chess-men and board.—Quebec Chronicle.

PROBLEM No. 426.

By Sergt-Major McArthur.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 424.

White. Black. 1 B to K Kt 5. 1 P to B 7 ch. 2 K takes Kt P. 2 P Queens ch. 3 R takes Q mate.

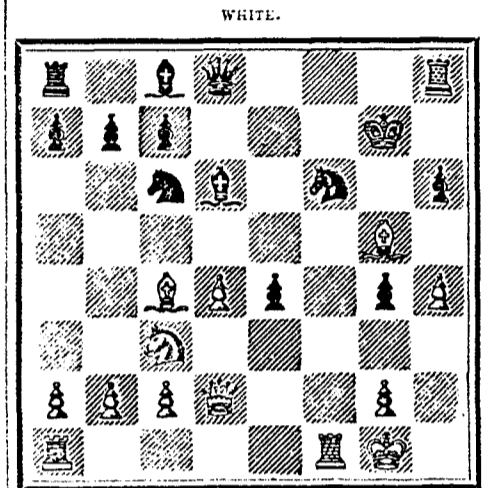
GAME 553rd.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following consultation game was played recently in the Glasgow Chess Club, between Messrs. Cram and Thomson, consulting together, and Messrs. Duvoisin, and Jones, also consulting:

(Algaier-Thorold.)

WHITE. (Messrs. Cram and Thomson). 1 P to K 4. 2 P P to K B 4. 3 Kt to K B 3. 4 P to K R 4. 5 Kt to Kt 5. 6 Kt takes P. 7 P to Q 4. 8 B takes P. 9 B to B 4 ch. 10 Castles (c). 11 Q to Q 2. 12 Kt to Q B 3. 13 B to K Kt 5 (b).



BLACK. (Messrs. Duvoisin and Jones). 1 P to K 4. 2 P takes P. 3 P to K Kt 4. 4 P to Kt 5. 5 P to K R 3. 6 K takes Kt. 7 P to Q 4. 8 P takes P. 9 K to K 2. 10 Kt to K B 3. 11 Kt to Q B 3. 12 B to Q 3.

And White Wins.

NOTES.

- (a) At this stage Mr. Fraser says he prefers Kt to Q B 3 as the strongest move for White's attack. (b) This move, suggested by Mr. Spens in previous games of the Algaier-Thorold, we would like to see analysed. So far as we know, this has never been done. We give a diagram. (c) Apparently compulsory. (d) P takes B, followed by P takes P, leads to positions of some interest. (e) This move leads to a highly interesting position. (f) White P to Q 5, followed by the move in the text, on Black interposing the Kt, deserves attention. (g) Kt to K 2 was, we believe, better. (h) Black had overlooked this move. (i) Messrs. Cram and Thomson finish the game elegantly.

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