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 adien from the deck of the part-

ing steamer is invariably wafted to Weber.

"For many years—in fact, from the time of the peerless Parepa Bosa, Nilsson, Patti, Gerster and hundreds of others, Weber has thus been singled out by them all. Partly, no doubt, this is due to his kindness to them, but mainly to that something in the tone, that extraordinary sympathetic richness of the Weber Piano which makes his instruments the especial favourite of every great musician.

Mr. Gyr 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. A similar instrument by the same eminent maker has been ordered to the apartments of Mine. Carreno, who is to be the colo pianiste of the Albani concerts.

These powerful instruments are now the favorite of every great singer and pianist of renown, in fact, every musician of note. In their pure tones, their extraordinary power and endurance they are unequalled.

THE CENTENNIAL JUDGES on Pianos Say :-"The Weber Pianos are undoubtedly the best in America, probably in the world, to-day. The Grand Weber was the most wonderful piano we ever touched or heard.'

HER MATESTY'S OPERA COMPANY says :-"For purity and richness of tone, with great power and sleging quality, we know of no piano which equals them; certainly, for sustaining the voice or cultivating it, the Weber is superior to any piano known to us."

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. We not only recommend them in the highest degree, but think them THE BEST PLANOS IN THE WORLD."

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

THERESA CARRENO says :-- "I am not sur-Julia Rive-King says "they are the finest planes I ever placed my fingers on." Emaa Thursby ranks Weber as "the greatest manu-Incturer of the age." The London Musical World says: "Weber, of New York, stands in the front rank of all manufacturers." The same testimony is borne by Nilsson, Kellogg, Albeni, Paul, Strauss, and all the great musicians of the present day.

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.,

183 St. James Street, Montreal.

A NITRO-GLYCERINE FACTORY.

Near the village of Tweed, Ontario, and at the water's edge of Stoco Lake, is a fair sized, unpretentions, isolated, wooden building, the appearance of which would cause a stranger to inquire why such a good building was effected in such an isolated locality, and why it was so closely guarded, as a solitary watchman, day and night the year round, cheeks the steps and inquires the business of the curious as they stray near. As the eye passing upwards tends "Nitro-glycerine factory, very dangerous!" in big letters alove the door, the use for which the building is intended and the necessity for watchful care over it is apparent. At the door were seen lying iron casks sheeted inside with had, and in these casks are imported the pure glyce-rine and mixed acids used in the factory.

A cask of mixed acid is hoisted by machinery to the upper story and dumped into a maing 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 thermonater. 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. The acid and glycerine in their admixture rapidly heat, and the compound has to be toned down by cold water or ice, Lence the greatest watchfulness is necessary at this point; as the heat is allowed to run up to 80%, and as nitro-giycerine explodes at 90°, the remains but 10° of heat between the known and eternity, or, as the manager remarked, if the heat was allowed to run up to 90° they would not have time to pucker their mouth to say

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 love. The truth is not that stories are not times upon his work. "Strict tules govern our demanded, but that the born raconteur and men," remarked the manager, "as the least story-teller is a rare person. The faculty of venture at experimenting would leave no one telling a story is a much larer gift than the

to tell how the accident happened." The nitroglycerine 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. As rapidly as possible the nitro-glycerine is mixed with charcoal, wood pulp, or other mixtures, and reduced into a commodity more readily handled; for although dynamite is understood to be extremely dangerous to handle, it is rammed into the cartridges with a stick, with as little apparent fear of the result as would be the case were the substance so much

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 Charlie and the deviation and the deviation 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. The manager remarked: "I have to pay my men large salaries, although the work is comparatively light, as a very slight accident would put them out of the way of drawing their salaries I have worked at the business for the past seven years, and own a mill in Algorie as well as this one here, but in this business life is the result of vigilance."

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 Cieveland, Ohio, a stretch of 650 miles.

The compound wire has a diameter of $\sqrt{J_2}$ 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_{T0}^{-7} ohms. The wire has seven times greater conductivity than iron wire of qual size, copper being the best conductor known except silver. It has double the tensible strength of iron wire of equal weight when strung on the lines, will last longer, permits the use of low tension currents and small batterie.

Ninety per cent of the wires now in use are No. 9 from with a resistance of 20 chies per mile, and the very best are No. 6 from, with a resistance of 10 ohms, while the compound wire to be used by this company has a resistance of only 14% ohins. The resistance of No. 9 iron wire on a line from New York to Chiengo, 1,000 nuties, is over 20,000 ohms, and on a No. 6 wire over 10,000 ohms, and a compound wire less than 1,700 ohms, thus bringing Chicago telegraphically as near to New York as Philadelphia, and San Francisco as near as Cleveland, com pared with the best wires new in use.

When the two compound wires are completed between New York and Chicago, their operating capacities will, it is said, be thirty thousand messages per day.

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

On the 7th inst, a speaking trial was made ever the new line from New York to Cleveland, the transmitting telephone used being that of Mr. Ceo. M. Hopkins. The words spoken in New York were, it is said, distinctly heard in Cleveland. The success of the experiment was so-conclusive as to satisfy the officers of the company that in the near luture the length of he telephonic circuits may be greatly extended; and they believe Chreago will shortly be brought within hearing of New York, a distance of about one thousand mi es.

The p culiar feature of the Hopkins transmit. ter is that one end of the carbon electrode is sanorted upon or thats on a liquid—mercury the fluid serving to press the electrode into comtact with the earben button of the telephone diaphragm, without the intervention of a spring or weight. It is, therefore, a self-adjusting instrument, always in readiness for speaking, whether subject to the lendest or sofiest tones, upon the longest or shortest lines. paper for May 8th, 1880, we gave illustrations of this instroment; lit le expecting at that time, it would ever be used to convey speech from New York to Cleveland.

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 Landoner and the Egyptian fellah meet on common human ground. The passion for a story has no more died out than curiosity, or than the passion of

ability to analyze character, and even than the sbility truly to draw character. It may be a higher or a lower power, but it is rater. It is a natural gift, and it seems that no amount of culture can attain it, any more than learning can make a poet. Nor is the complaint wellfounded that the stories have all been told, the possible plots all been used, and the combinations of circumstances exhausted. It is no doubt our individual experience that we hear almost every day—and we hear nothing so eagerly some new story, better or worse, but new in its exhibition of human character, and in the combination of events. And the strange, eventful histories of human life will no more be exhausted than the possible arrangements of mathematical numbers. We might as well say that there are no more good pictures to be painted as that there are no more good stories to be told.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

A few weeks ego, the Editor of the Chess Column of the "Glasgow Herald" invited his correspondents to give their equitons with reference to the right any chessplayer 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 prepriety of his doing so, supposing he had the right. The question was an important one, and led to some interesting replies, among which was one from a Montreal chessplayer of note. This the Editor published in his paper, and we now present a copy of it to our readers:

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

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 winner, to be used by him as the sees fit (in the absence of any prior agreement between the players). I perceive no breach of courtesy on the winner's part under any circumstances.—I am. &c.,

J. W. Shaw.

winner's part under any circumstances.—I am. &c.,

J. W. Shaw.

We must say we cannot agree with the writer of this letter in his view. In the first place, we think he is mist tken, when he says that, the opinion prevails in Craobi 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, see only, it appears to us but fair and controlous, 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 correctes. Games played in Tourneys, to which the public are invited, become, perhaps, common property, unless there be existing rules to the contrary; but games, generally termed off-hand games, in which the players, not adicipating that their shortcomings will be criticized at some future period, do not make use of all the skill they may possess, should never be toibished without the consent of both contextuits. The same may be said of private games by correspondence. Where notes are likely to be added to the scores of games, such as we have mentioned, it is doubly necessary that full consent should be obtained before their publication.

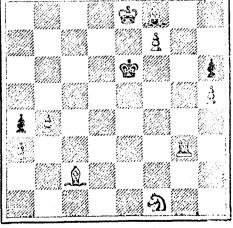
We are sorry to find that the Chess Column of the "Toronto Globe" is discontinued. It was very ably conducted, and farmished us, among other things, with news of chess doings in Ontario, which we were always anxious to obtain.

The gential and talented French writer, M. Alphonse Delamon, the contemporary of Labourdonnais, St. Amont, and we might say of the Cafe de la Regence itself, is now living, in hair old are (77), at Euglien. Belgium, and is sill as active with his pen as ever. He recently suggested to the Lendon Tournement Committee that it would be a good thing to appropriate £50 from its large fund to encourage the literature of the grone by instituting a literary competition, but for some reason not stated by it the confinitive declined to do so. M. Delatinoy has promised to send us for publication a series of ancestes of the great players of his time.—Tant, Field and Turen.

We are glad to hear that W. B. Thur-by, well We are glad to hear that W. B. Thursby, well-known as a problem e-minoser, is about to issue a collection of his problems. The book wile consist of 75 diagrams, with full solutions and preface. The price will be 28, 64, and it will be issued this month, or to Jumes Wirle, nothisher, ISTavisionek Street Care t Garber, Landon. We wish the little volume all success, and have marely pleasure in subscribing for it ourselves, "Glasque Head."

We respect to have to inform our readers that the queless class Club have sudered a complete less by fire of all their furniture, magazines, chess-men, etc. The Club have secured temporary quarters at Xo, 48 John street, where the members will meet on Tuesdays, Timrsdays and Saturdays, until such time as cormanent rooms can be bessed. Players are requested, for the present, to bring their own chess-men and tearth—Quebec Chroaters.

PROBLEM No. 426. By Sergt-Major McArthur.



WHITE. White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 424.

White.

Black.

B to K Kt 5 K takes Kt P 3 R takes Q mate

WHITE.

Messrs Crum and ·

2 P Queens ch

GAME 553RD.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The following consultation game was played re-cently in the Glasgow Chess Club, between Messrs. Crum and Thomson, consulting together, and Messrs. Duvoisin, and Jonas, also consulting:

(Allgaier-Thorold.)

BLACK.

(Messrs. Duvoisin and Jouas).

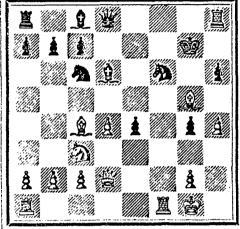
Thomson).

1 P to K B 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 (a)
11 Q to Q 2
12 Kt to Q B 3
13 B to K Kt 5 (b)

Jourse.

1 P to K 4
2 P takes P
3 P to K Kt 4
4 P to K 5
5 P to K R 3
6 K takes Kt
7 P to Q 4
8 P takes P
9 K to K B 3
11 Kt to K B 3
12 B to Q 3

WHITE.



BLACK.

132B to K22(c) 14 Q to K sq (d) 15 R takes B 16 P to K 6 6 (c) 17 K takes R 18 B to B 4 (p) 19 K to K 2 20 K to K 3 21 K to K 4 22 K to R 5 23 Kt takes R 24 K takes P 25 13
14 Kt to K 2
15 B takes Kt ch
16 B takes B
17 Q to Q B 3
18 R to K B sq ch (r)
19 Kt to Kt 3
20 P to Q 5 (dis. ch)
21 P to R 5 ch
22 Q to Kt 7 ch (h)
23 R takes B (r)
24 Kt takes Kt ch
25 Q to B 6 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 Allgaier-Thoroid, we would like to see analysed. So far as we know, this has never been done. We give a diagram.

(e) Apparently compulsory.

(d) P takes B, followed by P takes P, leads to positions of some interest.

- (c) 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.
- (a) Kt to K 2 was, we believe, better. (h) Black had overlooked this move.
- (i) Messes. Crum and Thomson finish the game elegantity.

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