

himself in anything, and forgets to increase her allowance. Her last experiment was to forego a new winter bonnet. But her husband, on seeing her come down dressed for church, on a bright frosty morning, with her last year's faded bonnet on, grew very angry, declaring "that there was no need to make herself look like a fright—he wasn't a broken tradesman." But when one of the children told him why the old bonnet was worn, he made no offer to increase his wife's stipend; but only grumbled, sulkily, that "she might have saved it in something else."

When I see a well-fed, dogmatic husband, who has a careworn wife, I think of the steaks, the pudding, and the bonnet, and wonder if poor Mrs. Finley is the only woman who, to gratify a selfish husband, is made the victim of saving in something else.

**PRUDHON.**

The following curious story is told of a water-colours sketch by Prudhon, representing the painter himself, in ball costume of the time of the Consulate, and said to have been drawn by him as a model for his tailor. M. Luquet, a well-known connoisseur, saw it in the window of a barber's shop in the Rue Mouffetard, the *grande rue* of the Chiffonniers of Paris; the paper was soiled and yellow from age and ill-usage, but in the corner was the well-known signature of Prudhon, in vermilion. M. Luquet asked if the figure was for sale, and the old man, the father of the barber, to whom it belonged, being told that a gentleman wanted to buy it, came forward and said:—"You want to purchase my Prudhon, Monsieur? for it is a Prudhon, and I can answer for it. He gave it to me himself, one evening after I had dressed him *a la Titus* for a ball at the Tuilleries. I was his hair-dresser and the famous David's also." M. Luquet began to think that his chance of a bargain was vanishing, but he asked the old barber whether he would part with the drawing. The latter seemed to hesitate—he had given it as a plaything to his little grandson, and it was a wonder it was not destroyed; for himself he was nearly blind, and the sretch was no great use to him; besides, he would rather see his Prudhon in the hands of a connoisseur than in those of a child—and the gentleman would perhaps make Adolphe a little present into the bargain. By this time M. Luquet had begun to calculate in his own mind how much he should give for the Prudhon, and he asked, with ill-disguised concern, how much the old man wanted for it. "Dame!"—said the old man, in the slow accents of age, or what seemed to the eager M. Luquet like the cunning of the bargainer—"It is original, and what is more, signed. Do you think it would be dear at fifteen sous?" M. Luquet's face lighted up with surprise, the exchange was soon made, Adolphe was presented with a magnificent *zouave* who moved arms and legs with great agility when a certain cord was touched, and M. Prudhon, in his gala dress, was soon cleaned up, laid down upon Bristol board, surrounded with a handsome frame, and was eventually presented to the Empress on the day of *Sainte Eugénie*, and formed one of the most attractive objects during the late gatherings at Compiègne.

"THE WEDDING MARKET."—At a recent dinner of the friends of some "amalgamated benefit associations," a witty Bradford divine descanted on this subject, and gave the following, amidst much laughter, as the "report" of the present state of the wedding market:—"Spinisters: *Lighter* articles not in demand; *richer* sorts much inquired after; terms generally prompt. This restricts the market. *Mediums*, well made and carefully got up, are steadily on the advance. Widows rule firm, and, if substantial, are occasionally inquired after. Bachelors: All sorts of goods find a ready market. In the finer class, swells have nearly disappeared, and a more serviceable article is now offered. Here, too, the mediums are most sought after; the texture is finer and more serviceable than heretofore. Flimsy and unwarranted goods are flat. Old maids and old bachelors: Quantities of previous years' goods encumber the warehouse, and are not quoted. If sought after by speculators for export, no doubt good articles may be found at easy prices.

**PASTIMES.**

**DACAPITATIONS.**

1. Behead a useful article of furniture and leave what thieves despise; behead again, remove the centre, and the remainder will be quite correct.
2. Behead a confused mixture and leave what Uriah Heap was.
3. Behead an adjective and leave a useful mechanical power; behead again, and leave a word which means "always."
4. Behead a species of game and leave a verb which signifies to disturb; behead again, and leave a river.
5. Behead what is generally attached to a portmanteau and leave what we should avoid; behead again, and leave something not pleasant to receive.

**CHARADES.**

1. My *first* is an animal; my *second* an article too often used in the wrong place; my *third* indispensable in daily life; my *whole* famous in ancient history.
2. My *first* means to throw, As soon as you will know, If rightly the answer you guess; An *article* next, Will add to the text, To unravel this mystical dress. Then close to them place, With right comely grace, What fishermen use when at sea; My *whole* has oft been Used when dancing, I ween, As must be well known unto thee.

**ARITHMOREMS.**

**TOWNS.**

1. 1050 no tear.
2. 500 raft born.
3. 1051 ah not.
4. 550 no no.
5. 50 Elb 56 e.

**ANAGRAMS.**

1. A great egg.
2. Is pity love?
3. I met Moses.
4. O a plain spice.

**TRANSPOSITIONS.**

1. MNOOTSIIIP. What none of us like.

**ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.**

1. Half the trees in an orchard are apple trees; a fourth pear trees; a sixth plum trees; and there are, beside, fifty cherry trees. How many trees are there altogether?
2. Required a number of two digits, such that if the square of the digit in the units place be subtracted from the square of the digit in the tens place, the remainder shall be equal to six times the latter digit.
3. One of the angles at the base of a triangle is four fifths of the other, and the quotient arising from dividing the difference of the cubes of the number of degrees in the angles at the base, by the cube of their difference, is eleven less than the number of degrees in the third angle. Find the size of the three angles.

**ANSWERS TO CHARADES, &c., No. 27.**

**PUZZLE.**—A I stand even with you, I give you to understand that no man shall be overbearing under me,

**CHARADES.**—1. Christ-mas. 2. Sham-rock. 3. Stri-king.

**ACROSTIC.**—North America. Niagara Falls. 1. Nankin. 2. Odazzi. 3. Riga. 4. Taganrong. 5. Hygeia. 6. Abner. 7. Magna Charta. 8. Ethelwol. 9. Roscrea. 10. Ingersoll. 11. Campbell. 12. Aristophanes.

**RIDDLE.**—Shadow. **DECAPITATIONS.**—1. L-arch. 2. K-night. 3. L-umber. 4. L-oaf.

**ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS.**—1. The weights were 1, 3, 9 and 27 lbs. 2. St John's last year \$180, this year \$174. St. Georges last year \$70, this year \$154.

The following answers have been received. **Puzzle.**—Delve, Cloud, Festus. **Charades.**—Festus, Argus, Leonora, W. G. **Acrostic.**—Lawrence, R. J. B., H. H. V., Camp, Argus.

**Decapitations.**—R. J. B., R. J. N., Delve, Cloud, H. H. V., Argus.

**Arithmetical Problems.**—1. H. H. V., Argus, F. H. A., Camp, Leonora. 2. Double you, Argus, H. H. V.

The following were received too late to be acknowledged in our last issue. X. Y., Stratford, S. I. C., Robin.

**CHESS.**

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

**PROBLEM No. 14.**—Mate cannot be given in two moves, as suggested by two of our correspondents, by playing 1. K. to B. 5th, followed by 2. Q. to Q. Kt. 4th, as Black would reply with 1. P. to Q. 4th, and escape.

**PROBLEM No. 15.**—Correct solutions received from St. Urbain St.; H. K. C., Tyro, and E. H. T., Quebec; Alma, Brantford; R. B., Toronto; and W. S.

**TYRO, QUEBEC.**—The position is filed for early insertion. Shall be glad to receive those promised games. Your solution of Problem No. 13 is correct.

**H. K. C., QUEBEC.**—In Problems, Casting is deemed inadmissible; this, therefore, proves an objectionable feature in the one you kindly forwarded.

**ST. URBAIN ST.**—Again accept our thanks for your valued labours.

**TRUMPS.**—The end-game (which admits of a solution in three moves) is too easy to insert as a Problem.

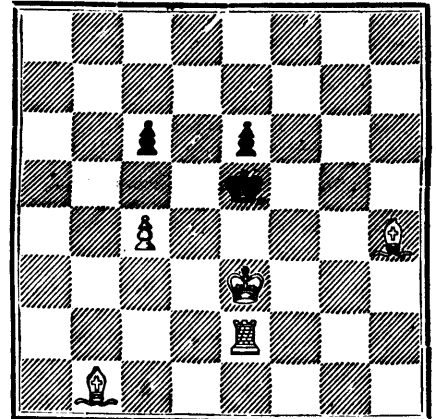
**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 15.**

**WHITE.** 1 K. to K. 3rd. 2 Kt. to Q. K. 5th. 3 P. takes P. Mate. **BLACK.** P. to Q. B. 4th. P. to Q. B. 5th.

**PROBLEM No. 17.**

By MR. W. ATKINSON, MONTREAL.

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

White to play and Mate in four moves.

A very instructive *partie* between Mr. L. Paulsen and a first-rate amateur.—*Era.*

**COCHRANE GAMBIT.**

**WHITE (Amateur.)** 1 P. to K. 4th. 2 P. to K. B. 4th. 3 K. Kt. to B. 3rd. 4 K. B. to B. 4th. 5 K. Kt. to K. 5th. 6 K. to B. sq. 7 P. to K. Kt. 3rd. 8 K. to B. 2nd. 9 Kt. takes B. P. (c) 10 K. B. to B. sq. 11 K. to K. sq. 12 K. to K. 2nd. 13 Kt. takes K. R. 14 P. to Q. 4th. 15 K. to Q. 3rd. 16 Q. to Q. 2nd. 17 K. takes K. Kt. 18 Q. Kt. takes B. 19 P. to Q. Kt. 3rd. 20 K. to Q. Kt. 2nd. 21 P. to Q. B. 3rd. 22 K. B. to Kt. 5th. 23 K. R. to B. sq. And Paulsen wins.

**BLACK (Paulsen.)** P. to K. 4th. K. P. takes P. P. to K. Kt. 4th. P. to K. Kt. 5th. Q. to K. R. 5th (ch.) P. to B. 6th (a) Q. to B. 5th (ch.) K. Kt. to B. 3rd. (b) P. to Q. 4th. Kt. takes P. (ch.) (d) P. to B. 7th (ch.) Q. to K. B. 4th. Q. to K. 4th. Kt. to B. 6th (ch.) (e) Q. to K. 5th. (f) K. B. to R. 3rd. B. takes Q. (ch.) Kt. to Q. B. 3rd. Q. to K. 6th (ch.) Q. takes K. P. (ch.) Q. takes K. Kt. B. to K. B. 4th. P. to Q. 5th.

(a) This constitutes the Cochrane Gambit; it is a variation ingenious as well as interesting, fertile of the most difficult and complicated positions. (b) Checking with Q. at Kt. 7th would be bad play, the Queen would be in danger. (c) This looks more promising than it is in reality. (d) Mr. Paulsen now takes up the offensive, and the manner in which the game is conducted by the distinguished American, exhibits in a most remarkable degree the high powers of this gifted player. (e) All this is first-rate playing. (f) Ingeniously conceived; threatens Mate on the move.