

STONES FOR BREAD.

I gave the sweetest sweet,
The choicest fruits that in rich nature grow,
Happy to lay the precious offering so,
At your dear feet.

Of gold a goodly store,
In life's fierce furnace seven times tried,
Whose flame-perfected beauty would abide
for ever more.

And myrrh and frankincense,
And all the treasure I had haply won
From life's wide fields, for shadow, storm and sun
The gracious recompense.

Even the leaf of bay
Upon my brow, fame's little fickle bloom,
If so I could, I would have plucked therefrom,
And given to you straightaway.

I gave my best; gave all
With lavish hand, and then was sad because
All that I gave seemed poor and full of flaws,
And pitifully small.

So far above
And dwarfing all, fame, sweetness, fruits and gold,
Was that great giving which all else doth hold,
An utter love.

You gave me—what?
Tis just the world-old story quickly told,
Gall for my wine, dress for my gold,
And yet my lot.

With all its better pain,
I would not change for yours. What heavier cross
Than to have *nought to give*? Ah! yours the loss,
And mine the gain!

THE PERFUMES USED BY THE EGYPTIANS.

The consumption of essences must have been enormous at the highest tide of Egyptian splendor, for the people were actually enjoined to perfume themselves on Fridays; corpses were anointed with aromatic essences; sherbets and sweetmeats were flavored with fine vegetable extracts; perfumes filled the air in every well-to-do house, and saturated the letters and presents which were constantly being exchanged. The ladies bathed in perfumed water, the men used scented oils for the hair, and both made use of red, yellow and green scap. During great festivals incense was burnt in all the streets, so that even the poorest might be regaled by the mere act of breathing. Nor was there any lack of narcotics. The mode of preparing opium, introduced from Syout in Upper Egypt, was well known, and the Sultan Beybars promulgated several edicts prohibiting the use of Hasheeh, a stupefying and intoxicating preparation of Indian hemp. In spite of the Prophet's prohibition, the juice of the grape continued to be indulged in; alcohol (as its name indicates) is an Arab discovery, and beer—the favorite beverage of the ancient Egyptians—was also brewed and drunk under the Khalifs. Many a jovial song in praise of wine was sung by Arab poets, and in early times many Arabs would by no means admit that the Prophet had forbidden its use. In an old manuscript copy of Tha'alibi it is said: "The Prophet—may God bless him and accept him—permitted wine, and mercifully allows us to strengthen ourselves with it at our meals, and to lift the veil of our cares and sorrows."

RELIGION OF DARWIN.

During the meeting of German natural scientists and physicians, held last year in Eisenach, Prof. Ernst Haeckel lectured on the natural religion of Darwin, Goethe and Lamarck. In the course of this lecture he made the following remarks:

"That Darwin also adhered to the same natural religion as Goethe, and that he was no adherent of any special church-confession, is apparent to any one reading carefully his works. But as some of his country people have immediately after his death contended the contrary, and as some bigoted ministers have praised Darwin as an orthodox adherent of a special confession of the English Church, we will be permitted to contradict them by the following undeniable proof. I am so fortunate as to be able to introduce here an exceedingly valuable, so far unknown document, which will remove every doubt that might possibly exist.

"A young German student, whose Christian religion had been shaken by the perusal of Darwin's work, and who had entered the intermediate stage of doubt, wrote to Darwin, for the purpose of getting the advice of this eminent natural philosopher. At first one of the relatives of Darwin answered by excusing the latter's ill-health, great age, and want of time, which prevented him from deciding the questions put to him; but the German student was not satisfied, and so he once more, driven to it by his anxious doubts, wrote to Darwin, begging him to help him in his dilemma. He then received the following letter, written and signed by Darwin himself:

Down, June 5, 1879.

"Dear Sir—I am very busy, an old man and in bad health, and I cannot gain the time to perfectly answer your questions, supposing that they may be so answered. Science has nothing to do with Christ, excepting in so far as the habit of scientific exploration makes a man cautious in recognizing proofs. As far as concerns myself, I do not believe that there has ever taken place any revelation. But regarding a future life, everybody has to decide for himself between contradicting uncertain probabilities.

"Wishing you future welfare, I remain, dear sir,

"Very respectfully yours,
"CHARLES DARWIN."

Something for Everybody.

Read, Mark and Inwardly Digest.

ASHBURNHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1880.

I have been very sick over two years, and was given up as past cure. I tried the most skillful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. My lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I had tried Hop Bitters. I took two bottles. They helped me very much indeed. I took two more and am well. There was a lot of sick folks here who saw how they cured me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do.

Mrs. JULIA G. CUSHING.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1880.

I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys, called Bright's disease by the doctors.

RODNEY PEARSON.

WALHEND, KANSAS, Dec. 8, 1881.

I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering with neuralgia, dyspepsia, nervous debility and woman's troubles. A few bottles have cured me, and I am truly thankful for so good a medicine.

Mrs. MATTIE COOPER.

CEDAR BAYOU, TEXAS, Oct. 28, 1882.

I have been bitterly opposed to any medicine not prescribed by a physician of my own choice. My wife, fifty-six years old, had come by degrees of disease to a low sundown, and doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon relieved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty doses, and found much relief. I sent to Galveston for more, but word came back, none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got it somewhere. It has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grateful.

Yours, J. P. MAGET.

NEW BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2, 1880.

Gents—I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have used up four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, I am well, and my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.

HENRY KROCHE.

MILTON, DEL., Feb. 10, 1880.

Being induced by a neighbor to try Hop Bitters, I am well pleased with it as a tonic medicine, it having so much improved my feelings, and benefited my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebleness for years.

Mrs. JAMES BETTS.

KALAMAZOO, MICH., Feb. 2, 1880.

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine.

J. J. BARBER, M.D., and Druggist.

KANOKA, MO., Feb. 9, 1880.

I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter who had been sick for eight years, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the doctors or medicine she has taken, and have made her perfectly well and strong.

WM. T. McCLELL.

GREENWICH, Feb. 11, 1881.

Hop Bitter Co.: Sirs—I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They saved my life, and I am grateful.

LEROY BREWER.

GREENWICH, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1881.

Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ever knew. I should not have any mother now but for them.

HENRY KNAPP.

LOVE JACK, MO., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver and kidney complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28, 1879.

My better-half is firmly impressed with the idea that your Hop Bitters is the essential thing to make life happy.

B. POPE,

Secretary, Plain Dealer Co.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Sept. 8, 1880.

Gents—I have been taking your Hop Bitters and received great help from them. I will give you my name as one of the cured sufferers.

Yours, Mrs. MARY F. STARR.

GRENADA, MISS., Nov. 3, 1879.

My daughter, now a young mother, is using your Hop Bitters, and is greatly pleased with the beneficial effects on herself and child.

D. D. MOORE, Proprietor New South.

SANDERTON, PA., Nov. 6, 1879.

Dear Sir—I have used four bottles of your Hop Bitters, and they have cured me. I had diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and chronic inflammation of the bowels, and was giddy in the head and nervous.

FRED. THUNBERGER.

PAULDING, OHIO, Feb. 2, 1880.

Gents—Have used two bottles of Hop Bitters in my family, and think them the best medicine ever made.

GEO. W. POTTER, Banker.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 31, 1879.

Gentlemen—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf.

THOS. G. KNOX.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to the Chess Editor, CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

We continue to receive almost daily accounts of the International Tourney, and very soon the termination of the first round will enable us to form an opinion as to the players to whom prizes will ultimately fall. From all accounts, some little dissatisfaction may at length arise owing to the nature of two or three of the rules which govern the contest. Drawn games, and players retiring before finishing the whole of their games are always sources of difficulty, and we suppose that the progress of any enterprise of this character, from its beginning to its close, never went altogether as merry as a marriage bell.

We published in our Column to-day two of the games already finished, but there does not seem to be anything very brilliant in either of them, except the play of Zukertort.

Our American friends, no doubt, are anxiously watching for the results of the play of their chess representatives, Capt. Mackenzie and Messrs. Mason and Sellman.

From *Land and Water* we learn that "the entries in the Minor (or Vizayanagar) Tourney are Messrs. Benema, Dudley, F. S. Ensor, Feberet, Fisher, Gattie, Gunzberg, Gossip, Hunter, Lambert, H. Lee, Lind-say, J. Lord, Macdonnell, J. L. Minchin, Mundell, Newham, Pilkington, Piper, Puller, Rabson, Ranken, Bexley, Vansittart, Von Bardenben, Vyse, Weidlich, and J. S. West, forming an array of strong amateurs such as has never before been comprised in a single tourney."

St. GEORGE'S CLUB.—The Lowenthal Cup was played for in April instead of May, so as not to clash with the International Tournament. The *Field* states, April 14th: "The competitors are Messrs. Gattie, Gover, jun., Lindsay, and Minchin. The present holder of the Cup, the Rev. W. Wayte, who is on the Continent, has to forego his chance of defending the custody of the trophy." Four games were to be played between each pair of combatants; and Mr. Minchin comes out first with a score of 9, having won each of his matches by three games to 1. Mr. Gattie takes the second prize with 6 games and 2 unplayed, Mr. Lindsay occupying the third place.

British Chess Magazine.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

LONDON, May 14.—In the chess tournament to-day Mackenzie and Mason played drawn games with Englisch and Tzhegorin; Steinitz, Zukertort, Winawer, Sellman and Blackburne defeated Bird, Rosenthal, Skipworth, Noa and Mortimer.

LONDON, May 15.—In the chess tournament to-day Mortimer and Mason, and Zukertort and Winawer played drawn games. Englisch defeated Skipworth, Steinitz defeated Sellman, and Tzhegorin defeated Mackenzie. Noa and Bird defeated Rosenthal and Blackburne.

LONDON, May 16.—In the chess tournament to-day Englisch and Mackenzie, and Sellman and Mackenzie played drawn games. Zukertort beat Winawer, Rosenthal beat Bird, and Tzhegorin beat Mason.

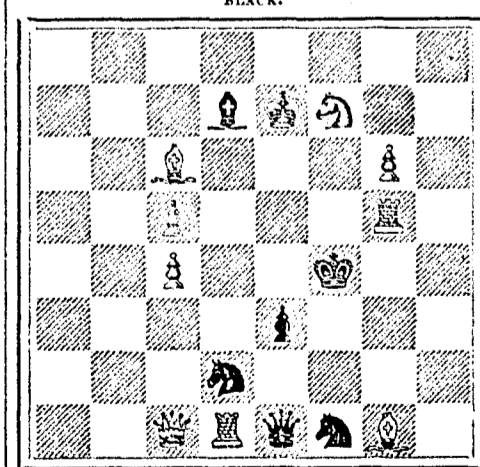
LONDON, May 17.—In the chess tournament to-day Zukertort and Englisch played a drawn game, and Bird, Tzhegorin and Blackburne defeated Sellman, Skipworth and Mason. Steinitz, Noa and Mackenzie played drawn games with Rosenthal, Winawer and Mortimer.

LONDON, May 18.—In the chess tournament to-day Mason beat Mortimer, Rosenthal beat Skipworth, Englisch and Zukertort, Mackenzie and Sellman, and Blackburne and Winawer played drawn games.

PROBLEM No. 431.

By R. W. JOHNSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 432.

White.

Black.

1 P to K8 becoming a K to K2
2 P to Q8 becoming a Kt mate

GAME 560TH.

GAMES IN THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

(French Defense.)

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

1 P to K4	1 P to K3
2 P to Q4	2 P to Q4
3 Kt to QB3	3 Kt to KB3
4 P takes P	4 P takes P
5 B to Q3	5 B to Q3
6 Kt to B3	6 B to K3
7 Castles	7 Kt to B2
8 R to K sq	8 Castles
9 B to K Kt5	9 P to K R3
10 B to K3	10 Q to Q2
11 Q to Q2	11 Q to Q Kt5
12 Kt to K5	12 Q to K2
13 P to QR3	13 Kt takes B
14 Kt takes Kt	14 P to B3
15 B to B4	15 K R to K sq
16 P to B3	16 Kt to Q2
17 Q to B2	17 Kt to B sq
18 Q to Kt3	18 B takes B
19 Kt takes B	19 Q to B3
20 Q Kt to K2	20 B to B4
21 P to B3	21 R to K2
22 Kt to R5	22 Kt to K4
23 Q takes Q	23 P takes Q
24 R to B2	24 Q R to K sq
25 K Kt to Kt3	25 B to Kt3
26 Kt to Kt sq	26 P to B3
27 R takes R	27 R takes R
28 R to K sq	28 K to B2
29 Kt to B sq	

Drawn game at 2.50.

GAME 561st.

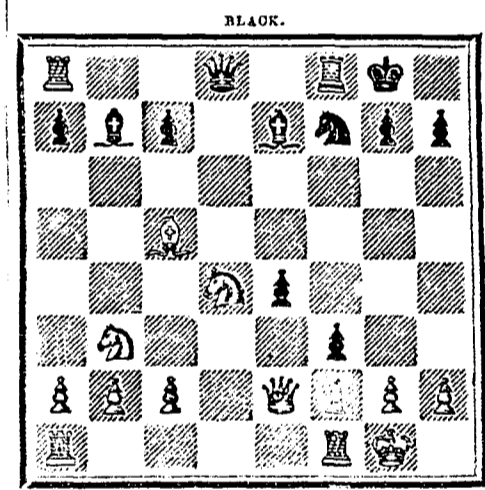
(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE.—(Tchigorin.) BLACK.—(Zukertort.)

1 P to K4	1 P to K4
2 Kt to KB3	2 Kt to QB3
3 B to Kt5	3 Kt to B3
4 Castles	4 Kt takes P
5 P to Q4	5 B to K2
6 P to Q5	6 Kt to Q3
7 B takes Kt	7 Q P takes B
8 P takes P	8 P to B3
9 P takes P	9 B takes P
10 B to K3	10 Castles
11 Q Kt to Q2	11 Kt to B2
12 Q to K2	12 P to B4
13 P to Kt3	13 P to B5
14 B to B5	14 P to K5
15 K Kt to Q4	15 P to B6
16 Q to Kt5	16 Q to B sq
17 K R to Q sq	17 B to R3
18 Q to R4	18 Kt to Kt4
19 Kt takes P	19 P takes Kt
20 R to Q7	20 P takes P
21 R takes B	21 Kt to R6 ch
22 K takes P	22 Kt to B5 ch
23 K to B3	23 Kt to R6 ch
24 K to K4	24 B to Kt2 ch
25 K to Q4	25 Kt to K3 ch
26 K to B4	26 R to B3 ch
27 Kt to Q4	27 Kt takes B
28 K takes Kt	28 Q to R4 ch
29 K to B4	29 R takes Kt ch

—Turf, Field and Farm.

Position after Black's 15th move.



WHITE.

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LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Formation of Basins near St. Gabriel Locks," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE next, for the formation of TWO SLIPS or BASINS, on the north side of the Lachine Canal, at Montreal.

A plan and specification of the work to be done can be seen at this Office, and at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on and after TUESDAY, the 22nd day of MAY next, at either of which places printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms.

An accepted Bank cheque for the sum of \$2,000, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited, if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, }
Ottawa, 21st April, 1883. }

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