

FOR CUPID DEAD.

BY LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

When Love is dead, what more but funeral rites—
To lay his sweet corpse lovingly to rest,
To cover him with rose and eglantine,
And all fair posies that he loved the best!

What more, but kisses for his close-shut eyes—
His cold, still lips that never more will speak—
His hair, too bright for dust of death to dim—
The flush scarce faded from his frozen cheek!

What more but tears that will not warm his brow,
Although they burn the eyes from which they start!—
No bitter weeping or more bitter words
Can rouse to one more throb that pulseless heart.

So dead he is, who once was so alive!
In summer, when the ardent days were long,
He was as warm as June, as gay and glad
As any bird that swelled its throat with song.

So dead!—yet all things were his ministers—
All birds and blossoms, and the joyous June!
Would they had died, and kept sweet Love alive:
Since he is gone the world is out of tune.

—Scribner for February.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This new secret society which has made such astounding progress within the past few years in the United States, has been working its way into Canada during the present year and although Granges only commenced to be organized this spring, they were 57 in number in November last and rapidly increasing.

On another page, we give portraits of the Grand Officers elected on September 22nd by the Dominion Grange at its annual meeting in Toronto. Mr. S. W. Hill, the Worthy Master is a farmer in the county of Welland and is a man of ability, as is evinced by his excellent address delivered at the Toronto meeting. The officers, as will be observed in referring to their Post-office address, are pretty well distributed over Ontario and Quebec. The Secretary, Mr. T. W. Dyas reports to us that numbers of applications are coming in from the other provinces, but that the greatest increase at present is in Ontario, where the farmers are all stirring in the matter.

The intentions of the order may be judged by the following extract from their platform of principles.

MOTTO.

1. We hardly endorse the motto: "In essentials, Unity; in non essentials, Liberty; in all things, Charity."

SPECIFIC OBJECTS.

2. We shall endeavour to advance our cause by labouring to accomplish the following objects:

To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves.

To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits.

To foster mutual understanding and co-operation.

To maintain inviolate our laws, and to emulate each other to hasten the good time coming.

To reduce our expenses, both individual and co-operate.

To buy less and produce more, in order to make our farms self-sustaining.

To diversify our crops, and crop no more than we can cultivate.

To condense the weight of our exports, selling less in the bushel and more on hoof and in fleece.

To systematize our work and calculate intelligently on probabilities.

To discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, the fashion system, and every other system tending to prodigality and bankruptcy.

We propose meeting together, talking together, working together, buying together, selling together, and in general acting together for our mutual protection and advancement, as association may require.

We shall avoid litigation as much as possible, by arbitration in the Grange.

We shall constantly strive to secure entire harmony, good will, vital brotherhood among ourselves, and to make our Order perpetual.

We shall earnestly endeavour to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthy rivalry, all selfish ambition.

BUSINESS RELATIONS.

3. For our business interests we desire to bring producers and consumers, farmers and manufacturers into the most direct and friendly relation possible. Hence we must dispense with a surplus of middlemen, not that we are unfriendly to them, but we do not need them.

Their surplus and their exactions diminish our profits.

We wage no aggressive warfare against any other interest whatever. On the contrary, all our acts and all our efforts, so far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of the producer and consumer, but also for all other interests that tend to bring these two parties into speedy and economical contact. Hence we hold that transportation companies of every kind are necessary to our success, that their interest are intimately connected with our interest, and harmonious action is mutually advantageous.

We are opposed to such spirit and management of any corporation or enterprise, as tends to oppress the people and rob them of their just profit.

We are not enemies to capital; but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies.

We long to see the antagonism between capital and labour removed by common consent, and

by enlightened statesmanship worthy of the nineteenth century.

We are opposed to excessive salaries, high rates of interest, and exorbitant per cent. profits in trade. They greatly increase our burdens and do not bear a proper proportion to the profits of producers.

We desire only self protection, and the protection of every true interest of our land by legitimate transactions, legitimate trade and legitimate profit.

EDUCATION.

4. We shall advance the cause of education among ourselves and for our children, by all just means within our power.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

5. We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings.

Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country.

For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number. But we must always bear in mind that no one by becoming a Grange member gives up that inalienable right and duty which belongs to every citizen, to take a proper interest in the politics of his country.

On the contrary it is the right of every member to do all in his power legitimately to influence for good the action of any political party to which he belongs.

It is his duty to do all he can in his own party to put down bribery, corruption and trickery; to see that none but competent, faithful and honest men, who will unflinchingly stand by our interests, are nominated for all positions of trust; and to have carried out the principle which should always characterize every Grange member that THE OFFICE SHOULD SEEK THE MAN, AND NOT THE MAN THE OFFICE.

We acknowledge the broad principle, that difference of opinion is no crime, and hold that "Progress towards truth is made by difference of opinion," while "the fault lies in bitterness of controversy."

It is reserved by every Patron, as his right as a freeman, to affiliate with any party that will best carry out his principles.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

JAN. 13.—King Alfonso arrived at Valencia to-day and was enthusiastically received by the people.

Bismark has intimated to Spain that the German Government will refuse recognition of King Alfonso until the decree suspending two Protestant newspapers and closing the Protestant Chapel in Cadiz is repealed.

In the Reichstag, the Landsturm Bill passed its second reading. There is an important clause which gives the Government power to suspend the Landwehr from the Landsturm; it was agreed to by a vote of 176 to 104. The members of the Fortschritt and the Centre voted with the Ministry.

It is reported that Don Carlos is determined on a rigorous prosecution of the war, notwithstanding the restoration of Monarchy. The Government will accordingly direct the resumption of active operations against him in a few days.

JAN. 14.—Several bands of Carlists are reported to have been badly defeated in the Provinces of Barcelona and Navarre by National troops.

The Union Bank of Jersey City suspended payment yesterday. The President asserts that the Bank's assets though not immediately available, are amply sufficient to cover the liabilities.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Senator Conkling presented ten memorials from the citizens of Ontario and Yates counties, N. Y., protesting against the ratification of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty.

President Grant sent in a message to the U. S. Senate in reference to the alleged military interference in Louisiana affairs. While exculpating General Sheridan and the army from all blame in the matter, the President deprecates the course pursued by Congress in letting the whole conduct of the affair rest with himself.

JAN. 15.—All ecclesiastical property in Spain not included in the redemption fund, it is to be restored to the Church.

The Dutch troops in Acheen, in a general assault on the enemy's works, have captured nine forts.

The Steamer City of London, which left Liverpool yesterday for New York, is ashore off Carnore Point, Ireland, and is in a dangerous condition.

Both branches of the New Orleans Legislature passed resolutions for an immediate enquiry by Congress into the late disturbances in the State of Louisiana.

Prince Gortschakoff declares that the Russian Government will take no notice of the recognition of Alfonso XII by the Cortez, but will be guided entirely in their action with regard to the new Monarchy by the conduct of Germany and Austria in the matter.

Ex-Governor Dix has come out strongly in favor of specie payment for the United States. He advocates the accumulation of coin and the gradual withdrawal of circulation notes till the difference in value between the notes and specie, as a currency, shall have disappeared.

JAN. 16.—Mr. Gladstone has announced his intention of finally withdrawing from the leadership of the Liberal party.

Alfonso XII made his entry into Madrid on the 14th, and was most enthusiastically received by the populace.

The German vessel of war Nautilus has been sent to demand satisfaction from the Carlists for their outrage on the Gustav.

Permission has been granted for the resumption of publication by the Protestant journals lately suspended by the Spanish Government.

A riotous strike has taken place in the Forest of Dean, in England, and military assistance has been applied for to quell the disturbance.

The names of the Marquis of Hartington, Sir W. Harcourt and Right Hon. W. Forster are mentioned in connection with the leadership of the Liberal party in the English House of Commons.

At a caucus of Republican Senators held in Washington it was decided to support the President in his recognition of the Kellogg Government, and a resolution to that effect will likely be introduced.

JAN. 18.—The merchants of Madrid have presented that new King with a magnificent crown.

Alfonso is to take chief command of the army of the north, and is already taking measures for the relief of Pampeluna.

Ben Butler's Bill for a new election in Louisiana has been thrown out by the Committee on Judiciary, only two members besides himself voting in its favor.

Anent a decree relative to the salaries of clergymen, Alfonso XII says that, while giving support and respect to the Catholic Clergy, he desires to firmly maintain religious liberty as it exists in other civilized countries.

The Board of Trade, of London, Ont., have passed a resolution strongly condemnatory of the partiality shown towards Americans in the free entry of teas from the United States to the direct injury of an important branch of Canadian commerce, and have authorized their delegates from that body to the Dominion Board of Trade to act in conjunction with other Boards to petition for the removal of the evil.

JAN. 19.—War is threatened between Turkey and Montenegro.

Serious alarm is again felt for the health of the Pope, who is suffering from a chill.

A Paris despatch says MM. D'Audiffret-Pasquier and Dufaure are endeavoring to form a Coalition Cabinet composed of members of each Centre.

The Prussian authorities have closed the Roman Catholic Seminary at Fulda, expelled the Father Superior, and sequestered all the property of the Bishop of that Diocese.

The steamship Faraday, which has of late been engaged in grappling for the cable of the U. S. Direct Cable, has returned to England in a leaking condition, and will not resume grappling operations again till next April.

The Hon. W. E. Forster, in a speech at a public meeting at Bradford, in Yorkshire, said he did not think the withdrawal of the proposed Reciprocity Treaty with the U. S. would have much injurious effect on Canadian trade.

The elections throughout Ontario yesterday, show a gain for the Opposition.

VARIETIES.

UNDER the Roman law unmarried females over forty-five were not allowed to wear jewellery or be carried on a litter.

THE Louvre has been enriched by the gift of fifty statues in terra cotta, from M. Dupont. These works came from Tanara, in Boeotia.

THE Princess Galitzin, a near relative of the Orloffs, and one of the belles of the Russian colony in Paris, is going to remarry with Count Aress, an intimate friend of Napoleon III.

LORD Lyons, the English Ambassador in Paris, is declared to be the best dinner-giver in the French capital. He introduced the English fashion of giving music during dinner—a fashion that is now copied by all the best dinner-givers in Paris.

It is stated from Brussels that a reward of 10,000 francs has been instituted, to be given to the colliery owner who in the decennial period ending 1883 shall have had the smallest number of workmen killed by explosions.

THE royal foundry of Munich has cast successfully the monument which the City of Venice is about to erect to Manin, on the square which bears the name of that illustrious citizen. The model of this memorial was furnished by the Venetian statuary, Luigi Porro.

It is stated that the Sultan of Zanzibar is about to visit England next spring, and some of his countrymen, aware of the changes which have taken place in Turkey since the Sultan's journey hither, anticipate that similar advantages will accrue to Zanzibar.

MME. MACMAHON received as an *étrenne* from the ladies of St. Pierre, near Calais, a basket filled with every kind of lace that is made in that place. Most of the manufacturers there are English, still retain their English customs, and speak French with an English accent.

WORTH is, it is rumored, a perfect *petit-maitre* and dresses in satin trousers and lace-trimmed shirts, and has his hair curled daily like a young coquet. The man-milliner has his bed-room hung with blue satin and white lace, and the sweetest odors are burned in his rooms.

MR. ALEXANDER Belcher, of Montreal, was dreadfully injured two years ago, by falling while attempting to escape from the St. James' Hotel in that city during a fire, and was nursed back to life and health by Miss Barnes, of Hamilton. Hymen has now crowned the mutual feeling which arose from this experience.

THE late Alvah Croker, member of Congress from Massachusetts, married some two years ago a very young and lovely girl. He was seventy-one years old at the time, but for a brief season shook off his grim, old-fashioned manners and cried, "Hymen, ho!" as lustily as the next one.

KALAKAUA is hourly expected in Chicago, of which city it appears he is a self-invited guest. His Majesty construed the congratulations of the Mayor into an invitation, and there was loud dismay when it was discovered that there was only about \$60 in the contingent fund.

AN Italian, named Damascene, published in 1662 a pamphlet of six pages, at Orleans, on laughing. In it he pointed out the nature of men by their mode of laughing: "The melancholy laugh, *hi, hi, hi!*—the bilious, *he, he, he!*—the robust, *ha, ha, ha!*—and the happy, *ho, ho, ho!*"

THE art of fattening oysters in artificial beds was first taught by the Romans, finding-pits being invented about ninety years before Christ. They were first constructed upon the shore of Baise, and even as early as the reign of Vespasian the British oyster was deemed famous among the Romans, and thought worthy to be carried into Italy.

THERE is no other work in the world, we are told, of which so many copies are printed annually as of the Chinese almanack. The number is estimated at several millions. This almanack is printed at Pekin, and is a monopoly of the Emperor. It not only predicts the weather, but notes the days that are reckoned lucky or unlucky for commencing any undertaking, for applying remedies in diseases, for marrying, and for burying.

THE Times is about to work another great newspaper reform. Composing machines are to take the place of compositors, and each daily issue is to be printed from new type. Instead of distributing the types used, say, to-day, so that the composing machine may set them up for to-morrow's paper, they are thrown into the melting pot, recast, and transferred to the composing machine. Thus there is no loss of time compared with the old method of hand distribution.

WHEN Sir Walter Scott lent a book out of the house, which was seldom, he took a piece of wood the size of the volume—quarto, octavo, duodecimo, as the case might be—pasted on one of the edges a slip of paper, on which were written the title of the work, borrower's name and place of abode, date of lending, and day on which it ought to be returned, and put this on the shelf whence the book had been removed, and there it stood, a record and a reminder, until the volume was returned.

THE number 7 has in all ages played an important part. The ancients counted 7 planets, 7 primitive colours, 7 senses, 7 wonders of the world, 7 wise men of Greece, and 7 celebrations of games of the circus. Almost every nation has divided time into 7 periods—thus, 7 days in the week, and 7 days to the creation of the world. There are 7 notes in music, and, for some ages, 7 modes of counting time. In the Bible the number 7 is frequently mentioned—thus, there were 7 churches, 7 candlesticks, 7 branches of the gold candlestick, 7 lamps, 7 stars, 7 seals, 7 angels, 7 trumpets, 7 plagues of Egypt, 7 heads of the dragon. In religion there are 7 penitential psalms, 7 gifts, 7 sacraments, 7 mortal sins, and 7 canonical laws, and, to use an oft-quoted saying, the wise man falls 7 times a day.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

The Editor of the Chess Column will be glad to receive original problems for insertion, solutions of problems already published, and any information respecting the game, in Canada, which may be of general interest.

A series of problems for young players has been prepared for our column, and No. 1 is inserted to-day. These problems will be found easy of solution, and yet difficult enough to improve those just beginning the game.

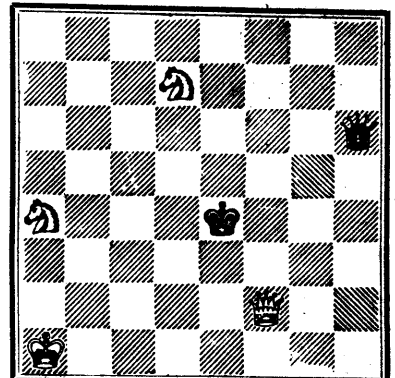
It appears that a Tournament has been carried on during the past week, by the members of the Quebec Club, among themselves. This is a good move, and might be profitably imitated by other clubs, as it is the best way of ascertaining the relative standing of the players in any locality, besides being the best kind of practice.

If the particulars of the Quebec Tourney, and the results, can be obtained, they shall appear in our weekly column.

PROBLEM No. 3.

By M. D'Orville.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.—No. 1.

WHITE.

1. K to K B 5th
2. R at Q 7th
3. Kt at K R 6th

BLACK.

1. K at K B sq.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Game in the late Telegraphic match between Montreal and Quebec.

(Board B.)

QUEBEC.—Mr. C. Sicilian Game.

MONTREAL.—Mr. H.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1. P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th
3. K Kt to B 3rd
4. K P takes P
5. P takes P
6. K B to Q Kt 5th ch
7. Castles.
8. B to K Kt 5th
9. Q B takes K Kt
10. B to Q R 4th
11. P to K R 3rd
12. Q to Q 3rd
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd
14. B to Q Kt 3rd
15. Q R to K sq
16. Q to K 2
17. Q to Q Kt 5th
18. Q to K 2nd (a)
19. P to Q B 3rd
20. Q Kt to K Kt sq
21. P to K Kt 4th (c)
22. Q to Q sq
23. Q Kt to Q 2nd
24. K to K Kt 2nd
25. Kt to K R 4th
26. K R to K R sq
27. Kt takes K. B.
28. Q R to K 4th
29. K to K B sq
30. P to K Kt 5th
31. Q R to K Kt 4th
32. Kt to Q B 4th
33. K R to K Kt sq
34. Kt to K 3rd
35. P takes B
36. Q to K B 3rd
37. K to B 2nd
38. R takes Kt
39. K to K Kt 3rd
40. K to K 2nd

1. P to Q B 4th
2. P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. K P takes P
5. B takes P
6. Kt to Q B 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. Kt takes B
10. B to K Kt 5th
11. B to K R 4th
12. Q to Q B 2nd
13. Q to K B 5th
14. Q R to Q sq
15. Q B to K Kt 3rd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd
17. Q to Q Kt 5th
18. Q B to K R 4th
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd
20. P to Q 5th (b)
21. P to Q 6th
22. B to K Kt 3rd
23. Q to Q B 2nd
24. K to K B 5th
25. K B to Q 3rd
26. Kt to K 4th
27. Kt takes Kt
28. Kt to K R 5th ch
29. Q to K B 3rd
30. Q takes P
31. Q to K R 3rd
32. B to K B 5th
33. P to K Kt 3rd
34. B takes Kt
35. Kt to B 4th
36. Kt takes P ch
37. Kt takes R ch
38. Q to Q 7th ch
39. Q to K 8th ch
40. Q R to K sq

1. P to Q B 4th
2. P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. K P takes P
5. B takes P
6. Kt to Q B 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. Kt takes B
10. B to K Kt 5th
11. B to K R 4th
12. Q to Q B 2nd
13. Q to K B 5th
14. Q R to Q sq
15. Q B to K Kt 3rd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd
17. Q to Q Kt 5th
18. Q B to K R 4th
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd
20. P to Q 5th (b)
21. P to Q 6th
22. B to K Kt 3rd
23. Q to Q B 2nd
24. K to K B 5th
25. K B to Q 3rd
26. Kt to K 4th
27. Kt takes Kt
28. Kt to K R 5th ch
29. Q to K B 3rd
30. Q takes P
31. Q to K R 3rd
32. B to K B 5th
33. P to K Kt 3rd
34. B takes Kt
35. Kt to B 4th
36. Kt takes P ch
37. Kt takes R ch
38. Q to Q 7th ch
39. Q to K 8th ch
40. Q R to K sq

1. P to Q B 4th
2. P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. K P takes P
5. B takes P
6. Kt to Q B 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. Kt takes B
10. B to K Kt 5th
11. B to K R 4th
12. Q to Q B 2nd
13. Q to K B 5th
14. Q R to Q sq
15. Q B to K Kt 3rd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd
17. Q to Q Kt 5th
18. Q B to K R 4th
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd
20. P to Q 5th (b)
21. P to Q 6th
22. B to K Kt 3rd
23. Q to Q B 2nd
24. K to K B 5th
25. K B to Q 3rd
26. Kt to K 4th
27. Kt takes Kt
28. Kt to K R 5th ch
29. Q to K B 3rd
30. Q takes P
31. Q to K R 3rd
32. B to K B 5th
33. P to K Kt 3rd
34. B takes Kt
35. Kt to B 4th
36. Kt takes P ch
37. Kt takes R ch
38. Q to Q 7th ch
39. Q to K 8th ch
40. Q R to K sq

1. P to Q B 4th
2. P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. K P takes P
5. B takes P
6. Kt to Q B 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. Kt takes B
10. B to K Kt 5th
11. B to K R 4th
12. Q to Q B 2nd
13. Q to K B 5th
14. Q R to Q sq
15. Q B to K Kt 3rd
16. Kt to Q B 3rd
17. Q to Q Kt 5th
18. Q B to K R 4th
19. Q to Q Kt 3rd
20. P to Q 5th (b)
21. P to Q 6th
22. B to K Kt 3rd
23. Q to Q B 2nd
24. K to K B 5th
25. K B to Q 3rd
26. Kt to K 4th
27. Kt takes Kt
28. Kt to K R 5th ch
29. Q to K B 3rd
30. Q takes P
31. Q to K R 3rd
32. B to K B 5th
33. P to K Kt 3rd
34. B takes Kt
35. Kt to B 4th
36. Kt takes P ch
37. Kt takes R ch
38. Q to Q 7th ch
39. Q to K 8th ch
40. Q R to K sq

1. P to Q B 4th
2. P to K 3rd
3. P to Q 4th
4. K P takes P
5. B takes P
6. Kt to Q B 3rd
7. K Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles
9. Kt takes B
- 10.