inhabitants in its western neighborhood. Its Lower House is called the House of Koys, and consists of twenty-four "Men of the Isle." "Their title is derived from kiare es feed, Manx for four-and-twenty. They were anciently called taxiaxi, for teasag, elders. They hold office during life; and when one member dies or resigns, the remaining twenty-three present two gentlemen of property to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he selects one of these two to fill the post." This House has an appellate jurisdiction in civil cases. In the place of au Upper House is a Council, appointed by the Crown, consisting of the bishop, the archdeacon, the clerk of the rolls, and some of the civil officials; and the island is ruled under the Crown by a Lieutenant-Governor. The judges, two in number, bear the name of Deemsters. "They must deem the law truly as they will answer to the Lord of the isle." The supreme court is the Tynwald Court-its style and title in most of the ancient records is the Governor, Council, Deemsters, and Keys. The Lieutenant-Governor has power to summon a Tynwald Court when there is need for the transaction of any legislative business. The acts of this legislative body are designated "Acts of Tynwald," and when they have received the assent of the Queen in Council, and have been proclaimed in Manx and English, on the Tynwald Hill, in the centre of the island, they have the force of law. The House of Keys meets in a modest mansion in Castletown, but the Tynwald Hill is in the the mountain district, nine miles from Douglas as it is supposed, in the very centre of the island. This mound is of artificial origin, the earth composing it having been brought, it is said, from each of the twenty-four parishes of the island. It rises by four circular platforms, from a base 240 feet in circumference, and the top is nearly 17 feet in diameter. Once it was enclosed by a wall and a gate, some fragments of which remained until the end of last century. Usually there is one meeting here annually. It is held on July 5 (the eve of old Midsummer day), when a tent is pitched on the summit of the mound, to which the functionaries march in state from St. John's Church. These courts have been held at this spot since the year 1577.

#### EGYPTIAN HABITS.

The ordinary inhabitant of the town passes his life in a simple and uniform manner. Before aunrise he leaves his couch, performs the morning ablutions enjoined by his religion, and repeats his early prayer. To say his morning prayer after sunrise is forbidden by the ordinances of his religion, and to allow the sun to rise over one's slumbering head is regarded as prejudicial to health. He then drinks his cup of coffee, and smokes his pipe either at home or in the public coffee-house. His breakfast which he takes after the coffee, or sometimes before it, consists of the remains of his meal of the previous evening, or of cakes and milk, or for a trifle he procures from the market the ever ready national dish of ful, that is stewed beans. He then engages in his avocations, buys, sells, writes, works, or moves about, all in the most comfortable, quiet, and deliberate manner. "What is not done to-day must be done to-morrow," in Arabic, "to-morrow, if God morrow," in Arabic, "to-morrow, if God please," stands written on his forehead in large letters. There is really nothing for which the Egyptian mechanics can be said to be famous. The things in which they used to excel are rapidly being forgotten. The fine masonry of the older mosques would be thrown away on the architectural tastes of the present day, and hence the race of skillful mesons is becoming extinct. The colored glass which used to be made in great perfection for windows and lamps is the product of a forgotten art, and most of the glass and china used in Egypt—even the national coffee-cups—are imported from Europe. The same fate has come to the turners who used The same fate has come to the turners who used to make beautiful lattice window-screens: people now prefer glass, and lattices being no longer required, turners are forgetting how to make them. The potters do a good trade in unglazed porous vessels for cooling water, and the palm furnishes occupation to many hands. Egypt is no longer famous for fine linen; even its cotton and woollen stuffs are coarse, and its silk of poor quality. The tanners, however, have not forgotten their cunning in curing morocco leather, and the love of ornament, extending beyond slippers, supports goldsmiths in all the small towns,—Month.

he had been unusually depressed, and had walked the floor for several hours in the most abject and pitiable frame of mind, he said suddenly to his room-mate (he never liked to sleep alone) "My God! friend, this thing almost makes me wild!" The look upon his face was one never to be forgotten, and was the stare of a man seemingly bereft of reason. He appeared to have a passion for dwelling on the subject, and it was a favorite topic of conversation with him. And yet, though he trembled at the thought of death, and shrank back in horror from its realties, he travelled east in a stage-coach to California, in walked the floor for several hours in the most ab-

GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLE OF MAN. the dead of winter, with a bag of gold, through a region infested with Indians and robbers, without showing the least hesitation, or expressing the slightest fear or alarm.

> THE PULSE.—Every person should know how to ascertain the state of the pulse in health then, by comparing it when he is ailing, he may have some idea of the urgency of his case. Parents should know the health pulse of each child as now and then a person is born with a peculiarly slow or fast pulse! and the very case in hand may be of that peculiarity. An infant's pulse is 140; a child of seven about 80; and from twenty to sixty years is 70 beats a minute, declining to 60 at fourscore. A healthy person's pulse beats 70 times a minute; there may be good health down to 60; but if the pulse always exceeds 70, there is a disease; the machine is working itself out; there is a fever or inflammation somewhere, and the body is feeding on itself; as in consumption, when the pulse is quick, that is, over 70, gradually increasing, with decreased chances of cure, until it reaches 110 to 120, when death comes before many days. When the pulse is over 70 for months, and there is a slight cough, the lungs are affected. There are, however, peculiar constitutions in which the pulse may be over 70 in health.

A WORD FOR TOBACCO.—The Daily Telegraph of a recent date incidentally refers to the views upon tobacco expressed by the late Dr. Austie. The effect of tobacco-smoking in moderation, Dr. Anstie writes, "on the majority of persons who are skilled in the use of the pipe is a marked increase of stimulation, the pulse being slightly increased in frequency and notably in force, and the sense of fatigue in body or mind being greatly relieved. This stimulation most assuredly is not followed by depression. On the contrary, the smoker seems lighter and more cheerful, and the pulse maintains its firmness, in many cases for an hour or two, and even then yields to no morbid depression. Where depression is produced, it is produced early, and is a sure sign that even the small dose is too much for the smoker's constitution, and that he ha' better not smoke at all." It is refreshing to come upon this sensible language in these days. We five in times in which the custom is to denounce as deleteirous everything which happens to be pleasant. Man could probably live without tobacco, as he certainly used to live without clothes; but the fact that both these luxuries are in the nature of comforts should not necessarily spur us into antagonism against either of them. And so it is with the question of alcohol. If Anstie's little book, "On the Uses of Wines in Health and Disease," published by Macmillan, were generally read, a great deal of the prejudice existing upon this subject would give place to views which would not be the less sensible because they represented unprejudiced examination of the question from a physiological standpoint, freed from the bias which moral considerations dependent on the weakness of human nature must necessarily introduce .- Lancet.

#### OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column abould be addressed to the Chess Editor, Canadian TLLUSTRATED NEWS. Montreal.

A meeting of the Committee of Management of the Canadian Chess Association took place at the room of the Montreal Chess Club, on Thursday, November 9th, for the purpose of making arrangements for the annual Congress of the Association.

The Congress this year is to be held in Montreal, and the Committee decided that the first day of meeting should be Tuesday, the 25th of December. It was also decided that prizes to the amount of fifty dollars should be offered for competition in the Annual Tourney, independent of the Trophy, a silver cup of the value of one hundred dollars, which is still to be contested for by the members of the Association.

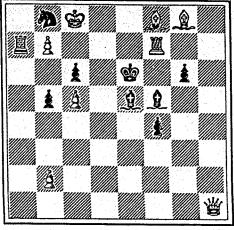
The Secretary, during the meeting, announced that one of the higher money prizes had been generously given by the members of the Montreal Athletic

VARIETIES.

But for want of space, we would last week have quoted the Brighton Guardian's announcement that the Birkbeck chess class, which was established by Mr. H. J. Webber in 1860, and conducted by him for death, and would brood for hours, with the most unhappy thoughts oppressing him. One night, when he had been unusually depressed, and had

PROBLEM No. 407. By G. J. Slater.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 405. White. Black.

Kt from K 5 to Q B 6 (a) 1 K to Q B 5 B to Q sq 2 Any. 2 B to Q sq. 3 Mutes.

2 B to K Kt 4 3 Mates

(a) 1 K to Q 3 2 Any.

GAME 534TH.

(From the Glasgow Herald.) CHESS IN GLASGOW.

Played in the tourney for the championship, French Defence.

BLACK .- (Mr. Crum.)

Trenc

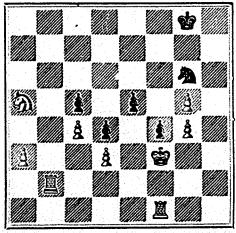
WHITE.—(Mr. Spens.)

1 P to K 4
2 P to K B 4
3 Kt to K B 3
4 P to Q B 4
5 B to Q 3 (a)
6 Castles
7 P to Q R 3
8 P to Q Kt 4
9 Q to K 2
10 P to K 5
11 B to K 4
12 P to Q 3
18 Q Kt to Q 2
14 Kt to K 0
15 P to K 18
16 Q takes B
17 Q to K sq
18 B to Q 2
19 P takes Q B P
2) Kt takes P at K Kt 5
11 P takes Kt
2 Kt to R 5
12 P takes Kt
2 Kt to R 5
13 B to B 4
14 Q to K ta
3 B to B 4
14 Q to K ta
3 B to B 4
15 Q to K ta
16 C Takes C B
17 C Takes C B
18 B to Q 2
19 P takes C B
2 Kt to R 5
3 B to B 4
4 Q to K ta
3 B to B 4
4 Q to K ta
4 C Takes C B
4 C Takes C B
5 C Takes C B
6 C Takes C B
7 C Takes 1 P to K 3 2 P to Q B 4 3 P to Q B 3 4 P to K K t 3 5 P to Q 4 6 P to Q 5(b) 7 B to K t 2 8 P to Q K t 3 (c) 9 B to K t 2 10 K t to K R 3 11 R to R 2 12 K t to Q 2 13 Castles 4 R to K sq 11 K to R 2
12 Kt to Q 2
13 Castles
14 R to K sq
15 B takes B
16 P to K B 4
17 Kt to K B 2
18 P to K K t 4
19 P takes P at Q B 5
20 Kt takes Kt
21 R to K t 2
22 R to K t 2
23 Q to B 2
24 B takes P
25 P to R 3
26 Q takes B
27 Q to K 6 ch
28 Q to K t 4 (7)
29 P takes Q
30 K to K t sq
31 R takes R
32 P to B 5
33 K to K 4
34 K takes P at K t 6 (g)
35 P to K 4
36 R to K t 7
27 L to K 12 L t 23 B to B 4
24 Q to Kt 3
25 P to Kt 6 (e)
25 B takes B
27 Q to R 4
28 K to R sq
20 Q takes Q
30 Q R to Kt sq
31 R takes R
32 P to K Kt 4
33 P to R 4
34 P takes P
35 K to K t 2

36 K to B 3 37 R to B 2 (h) 36 R to Kt 7 37 Kt to R 5 ch And White resigns.

Position after Black's 86th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

NOTES.

(a) We think K 2 better: but White was anxious to get the B to bear on Black's flank.

(b) Black's Pawns are now strongly posted and hamper materially the development of White's game. (c) Black carefully develops his game, still keeping White cramped.

(d) We think this move was wrong. The Kt should have retired to B sq. The Kt is kept after this for many moves in durance vile.

(e) Black cannot safely take B for P takes P double

(f) This almost seems to force the exchange.

(a) We thought Kt takes P at Q 3 stronger.

(h) The idea was to force the exchange, followed by Kt to Kt 7, which White thought gave him a won game, but this seems doubtful. The obvious and fatal reply was overlooked.

Passive Impressions .- Passive impressions that is, such as do not result in action-become weaker with every recurrence. Take the impressions made upon our senses by external objects, for example. Just in proportion as we receive them passively, they decline in force. We look at certain familiar objects day after day almost without seeing them, because the impressions they once made have not been followed up by any regular action of hand or brain; but how differently does the geologist look at the rocks in his travels, or the botanist at the plants he passes in his daily walk! Two persons attend the same lecture—one is actively assimilating the speaker's thoughts in his own mind, the other is listlessly receiving the sound of his voice while his mind is far away. The one listens to purposes, the other cannot be said even to have heard the lecture.



## St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

#### TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tender for Firewood," will be received at the Warden's Office until noon, MONDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER inst., for the quantities of Firewood required for the years 1833-31, viz: four hundred and fifty (450) cords of hard wood, one-half maple and one-half black birch (merisier rouge) piled on delivery separaiely; three hundred (300) cords of tamarac (epinette rouge).

The wood, hard and tamarac, to be of the best description, straight, without knots, sound and split and free from limbs, measuring three feet (French measure) from point to scarp; to be cut during the coming winter 1882-83, and be delivered on or before the first day of July next, (1833), and to be culled and corded separately to the entire satisfaction of the Warden.

Raft wood will not be allowed to form any part of the above quantities.

the above quantities.

Blank forms of tender and of conditions will be supplied. GODF. LAVIOLETTE, Warden.

2nd November, 1882.

### BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, upon the paid-up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Half-Year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its branches, on and after

FRIDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November next, both days inclusive. By order of the Board,

W. J. BUCHANAN,

General Manager.

Montreal, 24th October, 1882.

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