THE STRANGER

AN EASTERN LEGEND.

An aged man came late to Abraham's tent.
The sky was dark, and all the plain was bare:
He asked for bread; his strength was well-nigh spent;
His haggard look implored the tenderest care.
The food was brought. He sat with thankful eyes,
But spake no grace, nor bowed he toward the cast.
Safe-sheltered here from dark and angry skies.
The bounteous table seemed a royal feast.
But ere his hand had touched the tempting fare,
The Patriarch rose, and leaning on his rod,
"Stranger," he said," dost thou not bow in prayer?
Dost thou not fear, dost thou not worship, God?"
He answered, "Nay," The Patriarch sadly said:
"Thou hast my pity. Go! eat not my bread,"

Another came that wild and fearful night.
The fierce winds raged, and darker grew the sky;
But all the tent was filled with wondrous light,
And Abraham knew the Lor I his God was nigh.
"Where is that aged man?" the presence said,
"That asked for shelter from the driving blust?
Who made thee master of thy Master's bread?
What right hadst thou the wanderer forth to cast?"
"Forgive me, Lord," the Patriarch answer made,
With downcast look, with bowed and trembling knee,
"Ah me! the stranger might with me have staid.
But, O my God, he would not worship Thee."
"I've borne him long," God said, "and still I wait:
Couldst thou not lodge him one night in thy gate?"

-Wallice Bruck.

CHENONCEAUX.

BY HENRY JAMES.

Chenor-ceaux is not large, as I say, but into its delicate compass is packed a great deal of history—bistory which differs from that of Amboise and Blois in beit g of the private and sentimental kind. The echoes of the place, faint and far as they are to-day, are not p litical, but personal. Chenonecoux dates, as a residence, from the year 1515, with the shread Thomas Bohier, a public functionary who had grown rich in handling the finances of Normandy, and had acquired the estate from a family which, after giving it many feudal lords, had fallen into poverty, erected the present structure on the foundations of an old mill. The design is attributed, with I know not what justice, to Pierre Nepveu, alias Teinqueau, the audacious architect of Chambord. On the death of Bohier the house passed to his son, who, however, was forced, under cruel pressure, to surrender it to the crown, in compensation for a so-called deficit in the accounts of the late superintendent of the treasury. Francis I, held the place till his death, but Henry II, on ascending the throne, presented it out of hand to that mature charmer, the admired of two generations, Diana of Poitiers. Diana enjoyed it till the death of her protector; but when this event occurred, the widow of the monarch, who had been obliged to submit in silence, for years, to the ascendency of a rival, took the most pardonable of all the revenges with which the name of Catherine de Medici is associated, and turned her outof-doors. Diana was not in want of refuges, and Catherine went through the form of giving her Chaumont in exchange; but there was only one Chenonceaux. Catherine devoted herself to making the place more completely unique. The feature that renders it sole of its kind is not appreciated till you wander round to either side of the house. If a certain springing lightness is the characteristic of Chenoneeaux, if it bears in every line the aspect of a place of recreation, a place intended for delicate, chosen pleasures, nothing can confirm this expression better than the strange, unexpected movement with which, from behind, it carries itself across the river. The earlier building stands in the water; it had inherited the foundations of the mill destroyed by Thomas Bohier. The first step, therefore, had been taken upon solid piles of masonry, and the ingenious Catherine—she was a rajinee-simply proceeded to take the others. She continued the piles to the opposite bank of the Cher, and over them she threw a long, straight gallery of two stories. This part of the château, which looks simply like a house built upon a bridge and occupying its entire length, is of course the great curiesity of Chenonceaux. It forms on each floor a charming corridor, which, within, is illuminated from either side by the flickering river-light. The these galleri out, is less elegant than that of the main building, but the aspect of the whole thing is delightful. I have spoken of Chenonceaux as a "villa," using the word advisedly, for the place is neither a castle nor a palace. It is a great villa, but it has the villa quality—the look of being intended for life in common. This look is not at all contradicted by the wing across the Cher, which only suggests intimate pleasures, as the French say: walks, in pairs, on rainy days; games and dances on autumn nights; together with as much as may be of moonlighted dialogue (or silence) in the course of evenings more genial still, in the well-marked recesses of windows. It is safe to say that such things took place there in the last century, during the kindly reign of Monsieur and Madame Dupin. This period presents itself as the happiest in the annals of Chenonceaux. I know not what festive train the great Diana may have led, and my imagination, I am afraid, is only feebly kindled by the records of the luxurious pastimes organized on the banks of the Cher by the terrifle daughter of the Medici, whose appreciation of the good things of life was perfectly consistent with a failure to perceive why others should live to enjoy them. The best society that every assembled there was collected at Chenonceaux

during the middle of the eighteenth century. This was surely, in France at least, the age of good society, the period when it was well for appreciative people to have been born. Such people should of course have belonged to the fortunate few, and not to the miser ble many, for the prime condition of a society being good is that it be not too large. The sixty years that preceded the French Revolution were the golden age of fireside talk and of those pleasures which proceed from the presence of women in whom the social art is both instinctive and acquired. The women of that period were, above all, good company; the fact is attested by a thousand documents. Chenonceaux offered a perfect setting to free conversation; and infinite jayous discourse must have mingled with the liquid murcourse must have mingled with the liquid mur-mur of the Cher. Claude Dupin was not only a great man of business, but a man of honor and a patron of knowledge; and his wife was gracious, clever, and wise. They had acquired this famous property by purchase (from one of the Bourbons; for Chenonceaux, for two cen-turies after the death of Catherine de Medici, remained constantly in princely hands), and it was transmitted to their son, Dupin de Fran-cueil, Grandtather of Madaine George Sand. This lady, in her Correspondence, lately pubished, describes a visit that she paid, more than thirty years ago, to those members of her family who were still in possession. The owner of Chenonceaux to-day is the daughter of an Englishman naturalized in France.

August Atlantic.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

Mr. Zukertort feels proud, no doubt, of the position which he has secured in the great International Tournament, but at the same time he has to learn that the bitter is mixed with the sweet in chess as in

other matters.

We hear first, that he is called upon, whether he is willing or not, to maintain his position as first player of the day, by a match with Steinitz, who has astonished the chessplayers of the two hemispheres lately by his skill, and who seems able to undergo any amount of mental fatigue over the board; and now we are told that a protest is to be made against the assignment of the first prize to Mr. Zukertort for the reason that according to the rules governing the Tournament he should have played up to his full strength as a player during the whole of the contest, and that he did not do so. It is evident Mr. Zukertort lost one or two games which every one expected he would be sure to win; for instance, the game which we insert in our Column to-day was a surprise to every one, but the same thing occurred in the contest between Messrs. Mortimer and Tschigorin, yet no one would say that the latter did not do his best to defeat his opponent. In the first moiety of the contest Mr. Mason bid fair to stand at, or near the head, but the fortune of war was against him, yet no one would accuse him of neglecting opportunities to score the whole of his games.

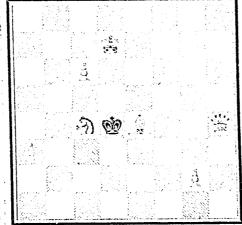
The fact is that a long mental effort extending over weeks and weeks will tell more upon some men than upon others, and to expect that during so long a period the mind is to undergo no variation in strength is to show lamentable ignorance of man and his constitution. other matters.

We hear first, that he is called upon, whether he is

The Times says speaking of the International Tournament that "Regarding the play generally it was not redundant in novelty, and cannot be pronounced as above the average in enterprise and interest. Great care and patience have been distinguishing features. There have been in all 242 games played. The Ruy Lopez Knight's game and Pawn to Queen's fourth opening in its various forms have been most favored by first players, while the steady and continued adoption of P to K 3 or French defence by Biackburne, Mason and others has made many of the games of a difficult, close, and somewhat dull nature. "Only 12 gambits have been played throughout—in each case by Tschizorin, Bird or Mortimer, Zukertort, indeed, played the Evans Gambit in his last game with Mortimer, but was defeated."

PROBLEM No. 443.

By D. Fawcett. BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 441. White.

WHITE.

1. B to K B 5 2. Mates acc

1. Any

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT. **GAME 443.**

(Evans' Gambit.)

White.-(Dr. Zukertort.) Black.-(Mr. Mortimer.)

1 10 / 12 /	1 15 4 . 17 4
1 P to K 4	1 P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2 Kt to Q B 3
3 B to B 4	3 B to B i
3 D to D 4	
4 P to O Kt 4	4 B takes P
4 P to Q Kt 4 5 P to B 3	5 B to R 4
0 1 10 0 0	
6 P to Q4 7 Castles	6 P takes P
7 Castles	7 Ptakes P(a)
8 Q to Kt 3	8 Q to B 3
S & to Wes	0 9 10 17 1
9 P to K 5	9 Q to Kt 3
10 Kt takes P	10 K Kt to K 2
11 D to D 2	11 R to Q Kt sq
11 11 10 10 1	II It to V Rt sq
12 Kt to Q 5 (b)	12 Kt takes Kt
10 Kt takes P 11 B to R 3 12 Kt to Q 5 (k) 13 B takes Kt	12 Kt takes Kt 13 Kt to Q sq
11 O P to O on	14 P to Kt 4 (c) 15 P to Kt 5 16 Q to Q Kt 3
14 8 w to 6 m	14 L to Krates
14 Q R to Q sq 15 R to Q 4	15 P to Kt 5
16 Kt to R 4	16 O to O Kt 3
17 D to Et 9	17 17 1 10 10 17 2
II B to Kt 2	17 Kt to K 3 18 P to Kt 3
18 Kt to B 5	18 P to Kt 3
19 Rtakes Kt	19 B P takes B (d) 20 K to Q sq (e)
20 Kita Kt 7 als	20 F to O co (a)
20 Kt to Kt i en	ZO IS to G Sq (a)
15 R to Q 4 The control of the contr	21 K to K 2 22 B to Kt 2 23 K takes R 24 K to B sq
22 Kt to B4	22 R to Kt 2
99 D takes Dab (a)	93 K takes D
23 It lather I ch (b)	2) K takes it
24 Q to B i ch	24 K to B sq
25 P to K 6	25 B to R 3
De Date (A Date	90 D to O an
20 K to O D 3d	20 11 (0 0 80
21 P to K 1	2/ K to Kt2
28 P takes R Oncening	28 R takes 0
90 17 to 17 6	20 12 + (1) + (1)
20 10 10 10	20 11 10 2 1 (//
30 B to B 6 (i) SI R to R sq	30 Q to B 3 (3)
SI R to R so	31 B to B 5
32 Q to K 7	23 K to B sq 25 B to R 3 25 B to Q sq 27 K to Kt 2 28 R takes Q 29 R to Q 4 (h) 30 Q to B 3 (j) 31 B to B 5 32 Q to Q 3 33 R to B 3 34 K to B 3
29 (1) (1)	22 0 10 0 0
33 Q takes Q 34 Kt to B 5 ch 35 Kt to K 4 36 P to B 3	55 R takes Q
34 Kt to B 5 ch	34 K to B 3
35 Kt to K 4	35 R to K 3
96 11 4- 12 9	90 D to 12 9 -1
30 P 10 D 5	36 B to Kt 3 ch
37 K to R sq	37 B to Q 4 38 K to Kt 4
38 R to R so ch	38 K to Kt i
37 K to R sq 38 R to B sq ch 39 B to Kt 5	39 B takes Kt
40 D. T. D	or D takes Kt
40 P takes B	40 K takes P
40 P takes B 41 P to K R 4	40 R takes P 41 P to K R 3
42 B to Q S	42 P to B 4
In Kind Ca	1- X (O D 1
Resigns.	

NOTES.

(a) We will not say anything about the engineer and his petard, but certainly it is rather amusing to find the "Compromised Defence" used against the analyst who has done so much to uphold that line.

(b) Finding that Mr. Mortimer seems to know all about it, he does not continue with Kt to Q Kt 5.

(c) Played with a good judgment and according to he true spirit of this defence.

(d) We have passed by two or three dubious moves, but here Q P takes B is decidedly preferable. The text move leads to serious embarrassments.

(c) If 20 K to B 2, then 21 Q to B 3 ch, and Black, if taking the Knight, would soon be mated, and not taking would have a very bad game.

(f) A sober but strong attack is obtainable by 21 Q to $K\ B\ 3,$

(g) A blazing pan. Doubtless the gallery gazed upon it with much admiration. 23 Q to Kt third would yield as good a game as anyone could desire, though it might have been voted slow by the front seats.

(b) This beautiful move has been highly praised, and well deserves commendation. It baulks all White's hopes, whether they are pointed to a win or

(i) If 30 Kt takes P, then R to K B 4, which, as will be seen upon examination, wins a clear piece.

(j) Very pretty, and also very decisive. White's game is now absolutely lost, assuming that Mr. Mortimer keeps a tight hold, and as will be perceived hencer lets go. - Land and Wahr.

PIE AND COURTESY.

"How! What is it?" said our landlady. "I was thinking," said he, "who was king of England when this old pie was baked, and it made me feel bad to think how long he must have been dead."

[Our landledy is a decent body, poor, and a widow, of course; that goes without saying She told me her story once; it was as if a grain of corn that had been ground and bolted had tried to individualize itself by a special narra-tive. There were the wooing and the wedding, the start in life, the disappointments, the chil dren she had buried, the struggles against fate, the dismantling of life, first of the small luxuries, and then of its comforts, the broken spirits, the altered character of the one on whom she leaned, and at last the death that came and drew the black curtain between her and all her earthly

I never laughed at my landlady after she had told me her story, but I often cried, not those pattering tears that run off the eaves upon our neighbors' grounds, the drippings of self-conscious sentiment, but those which steal noise-lessly through their conduits until they reach the cisterns lying roun I the heart; those tears that we weep inwardly with unchanging features; such as I did shed for her often when the imps of the boarding-house Inferno tugged at her soul with red hot pincers.]

"Young man," I said, "the pistry you speak lightly of is not old, but courtesy to those who labor to serve us, especially if they are of the weaker sex, is very oid, and yet well worth retaining. May I recommend to you the following caution, as a guide, whenever you are dealing with a woman, or an artist, or a poet; if you are handling an editor or a politician, i is superfluous advice. I take it from the back of one of those little French toys which contain one or mose rittle French toys which contain pasteroard figures moved by a small running stream of fine sand: 'However solidly it may be mounted it is necessary not to use the machine rudely.' I will thank you for the pie, if you please!"

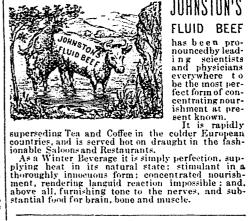
A PARLIAMENTARY paper shows that the Transvaal Government owes England £3:0 000. Lord Derby trusts the Boers will pay it. Why does he not send out Mr. Chamierlain to collect it during the recess !

VARIETIES.

ART for the million! Sir Frederick Leighton should come along, and bring Mr. Millais to help. "A city firm," says an advertisement in the newspapers, "has an export order for 2,000 oil paintings from 3s. to £2." Fancy an oil painting for 3s. ! The method would be to paint three pictures a morning, and hang them in the garden to day, but still there would hardly be enough to pay for the paint in three shillings. A model would not sit for the money. Yet it is sad to think that there are people who will attempt it, as there are people to tempt them thus to work for less than a seamstress's wages.

THE company at Mr. Irving's dinner expected something lively from Mr. Toole, even though he had the unaccustomed task of proposing the health of the Lord Chief Justice. This he did with great success, contriving to tell an anecdote of himself and the Tichborne trial, which con-vulsed the a-sembly. Another sally that was much appreciated was his remark that he would not be tempted into making a speech, for there were so many members of Parliament about that they might lure him into that assembly where he would meet with utter ruin.

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