

You will also find that the popular man is not too clever, or if he is, he does not allow you to see that he is possessed of more brains than you are; should he disclose this fact, it would make you feel small and though you might not show it, you would be impressed with the fact that you could not compete with him and would therefore be disinclined to like him. It is very seldom, and when it is the case, it is only by exercising the greatest tact that a really clever man is or will remain popular: if the clever man strikes out a line for himself he is subjected to severe criticism, as those who are self-sufficient find their vanity hurt by being beaten in the race and left in the shade, so they immediately proceed, with microscopic eyes, to pick flaws and detect faults and defects in the clever one who is their superior and whom they are anxious in their mean jealousy to lower in the estimation of others by discovering and attracting attention to the weak points in his character. Therefore you will never find that the "popular man" excels in anything, as to excel or to show pride in your excellence at once arouses bad feelings in the hearts and minds of others and is the most direct course to lose the reputation of being a "popular man." So if you wish to be popular in the above sense of the expression, you must keep any extraordinary abilities or cleverness concealed.

But is it not a questionable position to hold or occupy, that of being popular? Must not a man who is popular with every body be a humbug and a big one? How is it possible to agree with the views held by opposite factions? If he is of opinion that one side are correct in their views how can he being of the opinion that the other side are mistaken in theirs? And if he should happen to state his belief to those with whom he disagreed, surely he would lose his popularity with that side; and if he pretends to agree with them, he is, as we have stated above nothing but a humbug, although a pleasant one.

The popular man never was and never will be a back-biter; he never says an ill-natured thing of another behind that person's back and is remarkable for endeavouring to find excuses even for a stranger and makes every one feel that his name or reputation will not be needlessly tampered with; this is one of the redeeming features of the popular man and in him is only equalled, if equalled, by his willingness to exhibit sympathy with those in suffering or who may have a grievance. It may be safely asserted that to listen to a weary and doleful tale of troubles or to have detailed in one's ears the whole history of a family trial or a business failure, and also to encourage people to enlarge upon the sufferings they have undergone, is the surest and an almost unfailing means of gaining popularity. A person in trouble likes to pass the time with a popular man, it gives a sense of relief and quietness and kindness as you sit and talk over your troubles and makes you feel as if you had a friend and you are therefore generously disposed towards him. If a person informs you curtly and in a "business-like manner" that he does not want to be bothered with your troubles, that he can not help you, that he supposes you have brought it on yourself, that you must grin and bear it and that he has troubles also—you feel in your heart that he is a brute and that he will never be popular. We have enumerated a few of the principal sources or causes of popularity and not one of them appears to be hard to practise or difficult of attainment, but it is strange that phrenologically we are told that those who are anxious to acquire popularity, are those who possess the organ of love of approbation largely developed, whose individuality is small, conscientiousness rather quiescent and whose mental energy is neither very active nor very progressive.

Aggie Fern.

The world turns itself about the soul as a serpent doth about an eagle, to hinder its flight upward and sting it to death.—Bishop Horne.

APOSTROPHE TO TIME.

Swing on old pendulum of the world,
Forever and forever,
Keeping the time of suns and stars,
The march that endeth never.
Your monotone speaks joy and grief,
And failures and endeavour,
Swing on, old pendulum, to and fro,
Forever and forever.

Long as you swing shall earth be glad,
And man be partly good and bad,
And each hour that passes by,
A thousand souls be born and die,
Die from the earth to live, we trust,
Unshackled, unalloyed with dust,
Long as you swing shall wrong come right
As sure as morning follows night,
The days go wrong, the ages never;
Swing on old pendulum—swing on forever.

—Shelley.

Chess.

All Correspondence intended for this Column, and Exchanges, should be directed to the CHESS EDITOR, CANADIAN SPECTATOR Office, 162 St. James Street, Montreal.

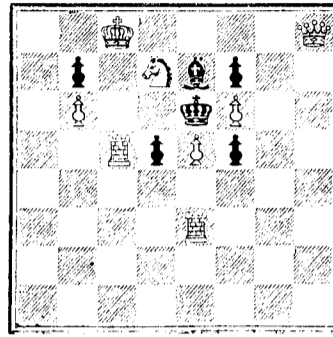
Montreal, August 14th. 1880.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR PROBLEM TOURNEY.

SET No. 11. MOTTO: *Opera's Bona.*

PROBLEM No. XXVI.

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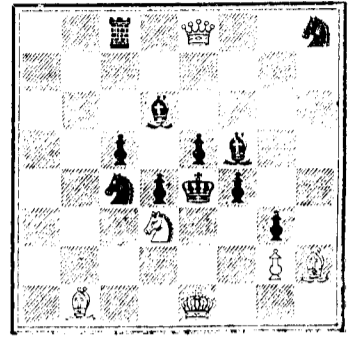


WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. XXVII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS TO TOURNEY SET No. 8.—Cladstone.

PROBLEM No. 88.—Q to Q 4.

Correct solution received from:—J.W.S., "Too simple for a Tourney problem."

PROBLEM No. 89.

<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Black.</i>	<i>White.</i>
1 Q to R 8	Q to R 8 (ch)	2 Q takes Q	B to R 4	3 R to Kt 4 mate
	Q takes Q	2 P to Q 3 (ch)	K takes P	3 Kt mates
	R to B sq	2 Q takes Q	B to Kt 5	3 P to Q 3 mates
	B or Q takes R	2 Q to Q R 8 (ch)	R interposes	3 Q takes R mate

PROBLEM No. 90.—"Honour to whom honour is due."

We are not yet at liberty to publish the solution of this problem, but it shall appear in a week or two. The solutions of all the prize problems are reserved until the final award of the judges has been made.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MRS. S. S. CROYDON GUARDIAN.—The two problems sent for CANADIAN SPECTATOR appear to be unsound, the first admitting of several solutions, while the second seems unsolvable. Perhaps the positions have not been correctly given. Would you kindly examine them, and make the required corrections? We should then be glad to insert one or both of them.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

A correspondent of the Holyoke Transcript says:—"I should not be sorry to see at least half the chess columns in America drop out. So far from helping the 'cause,' I believe they absorb a great deal of the support that would otherwise help to sustain a first-class chess magazine, such as we ought to have. Furthermore, with so many editors hunting for original matter, it is easy for ambitious young players to get their poor games and problems into print, while even a first-class problemist is so besieged with applications for something, that he frequently sends off his idea before it is worked into the best possible shape. Thus we find an enormous quantity of original chess matter printed every year, but the quality is much below what it ought to be, and what it would be if contributions had to pass before a fearless and able editor. I suppose that not more than thirty or forty per cent. of the original matter appearing in current chess columns would be admitted into a first-class magazine."

The editor of the Transcript comments on this as follows:—"The above letter was drawn forth by an intimation from us that we should probably discontinue our column Feb. 1, 1881, at the expiration of its third year. With a chess column in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, Cincinnati Commercial News, New York City Times, Field and Farm, Hartford Times, and Montreal Spectator, we consider, with our correspondent, that the whole field would be covered. We should like to hear the views of all our chess columns upon this subject, and will be one of the first to drop out to make way for a first-class American Chess Journal, conducted by the best of talent."

[In reply to the appeal of our contemporary, we would say that though we agree in some measure with what he and his correspondent have written, yet we fear that there is one drawback to the scheme proposed, which has not been considered. If the chess columns be reduced in number, the matter in each must be greatly increased; and as this would involve an increase of labour to the chess editor, no one competent for the position could be induced to accept this extra labour without a pecuniary compensation, which, under the present regime, very few editors receive, and still fewer proprietors are disposed to give.—CHESS EDITOR, *pro tem.*]

We understand that Mr. L. Schüll, of Liverpool, England, who was for nearly a quarter of a century one of the champions of the Liverpool Atheneum, has been playing with great success in some of the Ontario Chess Clubs. We hope Mr. Schüll may be tempted to visit Montreal.

THE BRUNSWICK TOURNAMENT.—By private advice we learn the result of this Tourney. The 1st prize has been taken by Louis Paulsen; the 2nd by Wm. Riemann; while there is a tie for 3rd and 4th prizes, Messrs. Minckwitz, Schwarz and Wemmers having equal scores.

The New York America makes the sensible suggestion that the next American Chess Congress be held in the great central city of the country, Cincinnati. It says:—"If the newly-organized National Chess Association is to be a living, actual power in the chess world, it must be kept before the public. There is to be a tournament in this city in 1883, under its auspices, but this is not enough. There should be an annual National Tourney held each year, in a different city. We suggest to the Association that in the coming winter the first annual Tournament of the Association be held, and we propose the city of Cincinnati as the locality. The prizes need be small, and consist entirely of trophies to be held absolutely when won. We hope to see this idea grow until a National Tournament shall have been held in every American city of importance."