

NORAH'S VOW.

"Will thou be true, my darling—true, sweetheart, to me.
For I'm going to fight for fortune, dear, in a land beyond the sea?"
"I will make my toil seem lighter, and my saddest moments gay.
If you'll be faithful, darling, to the one that's far away."

His strong arm clasped her tightly, his head bent o'er her low.
As in trembling tones he whispered, "Darling, is it yes or no?"
Slow the pale face was lifted, and the blue eyes sought his own.
And the silver voice was firm and sweet as she answered
"Yours alone!"

"My heart shall only beat for you, 'pon its faith you can rely.
As true as death is unto life, true, love, until I die!"
He rained kisses on her marble brow, as he told her they must part:
Then her anguish'd tears began to fall, while breaking was her heart.

And so the last farewell was said, the last kiss given with a sigh:
And the girl she sobbed out chokingly, "I'll be true, love, till I die!"
And as the two loving hearts were parted, each vowed its faith to keep:
The one went off to distant lands, the other home to weep!

The golden sun was shining in a sky of azure blue:
Upon a shore a girl was standing, waiting for her lover true.
Her weary eyes were wistfully scanning the clear and rippling sea:
"Where is my love," she often wailed, "that he comes not back to me!"

"For five long years I've watch'd and pray'd, till my heart is sick and sore;
Oh, Heaven help me! bear my prayer!—shall I ever see him more?"
He is not false; he could not be a traitor to himself and me!
He swore his love was firm and strong, tho' we were parted by the sea.

Long she gaz'd with yearning eyes across the ocean clear and blue,
Waiting with dreary, aching heart, for the love she feels is true.
The hours pass, and the sea-birds fly with hoarse cries across the sea:
She heeds them not, but only moans, "Oh, my love come back to me!"

At length, far off on the distant wave, a dark speck met her view:
'Twas not the form of a stately ship, plunging the waters blue.
On, so it came, on the curling waves, at a swift and rapid pace:
A cry burst from her cold, pale lips as the sunlight shone on his face.

With dull, dim eyes she watch'd the waves bringing their prey to the shore:
With a sob she fell on his lifeless form, and her weary vigil was o'er!
With her arms she clasp'd his stiffen'd neck, and press'd his lips to her own.
As if she would kiss back the life to him from whom life had flown.
Her weary head sank slowly down upon his cold and rigid breast—
With a moan her spirit fled from earth, to the island of perfect rest!

G. D. R.

A LAWYER OUTLAWED.

Connected with the Cumberland Bar there used to be a lawyer named Peavy—a large, heavily framed, dark-complexioned-looking man. He was a noted horse jockey—professed to be an expert horseman, and prided himself on owning the best hunters in the county. There was one qualification which none who knew him would deny him, and that was the ability to come as near to cheating in a horse-deal, and get clear of the law, as any man living. As a lawyer, he was loud, muscular, brow-beating and coarse; seeking to accomplish by bluster what he could not otherwise reach.

Once upon a time Peavy was called on to defend a certain sharper who had sold to plaintiff a horse, warranting him sound in every respect, when it appeared, upon getting him home, that he was both blind and spavined. The defence was a denial of absolute warranty. The defendant declared that he had sold the horse, simply saying that, so far as he knew, the animal was sound. He knew that the horse was troubled with one eye; but he did not call that an unsoundness. Of the spavin he had known nothing at all when he sold the horse.

One of the witnesses, called by the plaintiff was the Rev. Mr. Carghill, a middle-aged man, mild and benevolent, who dreaded contention—avoiding the righteous contention against sin and iniquity—and who wished to do good to everybody. He had been present when his friend had purchased the horse, and was very sure the man who sold him warranted him unconditionally and absolutely.

"I should certainly judge," he said, in answer to a question by defendant's counsel (Peavy), "that the seller of the horse intended to assert, of his own knowledge, that the horse was entirely sound in every respect. If I can translate the intent of language, that was the intent of the language of the defendant in this case on that occasion."

"Lo-k you, Mr. Carghill!" cried Peavy, in his blustering, abusive way—for that was now his game—"you speak of what my client intended to assert of his own knowledge! Now, sir, what do you know of his knowledge of a horse? Do you fancy that everybody who has a horse to sell knows every point of trouble? You own a horse, I think?"

"Yes, sir."

"And I suppose you would sell him for money?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And, very likely, you think him sound?"

"I think he is, sir."

"But—do you know that he is sound?"

"No, sir, I cannot say that I know it."

"Ah! there you have it. Now, sir, if you were going to sell a bullock for a bull, and should so warrant him, would you intend to deceive? That is, do you know the difference between a bullock and a bull?"

"Really, sir," replied the clergyman, with a benignant smile, and with a twinkle in his eyes (the manner of the lawyer was worse, a thousand times, than his mere words), "I fail to see what bearing your question has upon the case in hand."

Peavy was upon the point of bursting with fury and brutality, as his ugly look plainly showed, when the witness held up his hand admonishingly.

"Permit me to say, sir, that I might possibly fail to distinguish readily between a bullock and a bull, as well I might between a bully and a bull; but in the latter case all doubt would be set at rest by the simple fact that the bull has horns, while the bully"—with a profound bow to the lawyer—"very fortunately for me has none."

For once in his life Richard Peavy was silenced. When he saw the face of the judge convulsed, his sides shaking, and the courtroom in a roar, he collapsed.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

LOUIS LYONS has found the terrible weather too much for even his robust constitution, and has gone to Switzerland to remain until the electoral campaign opens in September.

In the correctional police court: The president to the culprit: "It appears that you have already been convicted a number of times." The culprit: "True, mon president, but always in the country districts!"

THE Duc d'Aumale, having heard it rumoured that he contemplated influencing the elections, has determined to go and visit his estates in Sicily during the *période électorale*.

MADAME BLANC, widow of the late proprietor of the Monaco gambling-rooms, died in Savoy recently, aged little more than fifty, leaving an enormous fortune.

WHY is it that, as the hour of 8 p.m. approaches now-a-days, one sees crowds of young men, rather bald, pale with emotion and too much absinthe, rushing into Ledoyen's, dining lightly and hastily, and then disappearing in the direction of the Rond-Point? It is because Oceana has made her appearance at the Cirque Franconi.

THE American custom of making a summer excursion to Europe is becoming more general year after year, but this season the travel has been greater even than in the year of the Paris Exhibition. The increase is over 20 per cent. This is attributed partly to the general prosperity of the country, and partly to the fact that a trip to Europe costs little if any more than spending the same length of time at Saratoga, Newport, or Long Branch. A journey across the ocean is no longer a thing to be dreaded. This was written before the discovery that there is a large shipment of nitro-glycerine alum clock.

A FRENCH caricaturist, who usually employs his talents in ridiculing his own fellow-countrymen, has, according to the *Figaro*, got himself into sad trouble by attempting to joke fun at the Italians. A drawing representing Italy as an old beggar-woman, and further embellished with the legend, "Pity poor Italy, who does not care to work," has drawn upon his devoted head a whole budget of furious epistles, all demanding instant retraction or satisfaction in the usual manner. By way of a start, the caricaturist in question left Paris on Tuesday with his seconds for the Swiss frontier, for the purpose of encountering one of the long list of Italians who are burning to measure swords with him.

THE *Gazette des Tribunaux* is amusing: it contains this report of a case which has the making of a comedy in it. A lady, an amateur artist, had sent to be framed the portrait of a young lady of her acquaintance. A Norwegian gentleman also sent to the same gilder his portrait, to be framed for presentation to a fair friend. A blunder ensued. The lady's portrait was left at the Norwegian's house, and was received by an Italian lady. The man then carried the Norwegian's portrait to the fair artist, who was astonished to receive such a counterfeit presentation. The man ran back to the Norwegian's house to correct the mistake, and found the Italian lady trampling furiously over the shreds and fragments of the lady's portrait and its resplendent frame, which she supposed to be the counterfeit presentation of some rival. The Tribunal sentenced the Norwegian proprietor of the violent Italian onslaught to pay 500fr. damages.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness and general debility.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Papers to hand. Thanks.
E. D. W., Sherbrooke.—Received and acknowledged with thanks. Next issue.

Correspondence Tourneys of an ordinary character are apt no doubt, to lose much of their public interest a short time after their inception. At first, a long list of the names of players who have obtained a certain standing in local chess circles is calculated to attract attention, and very likely the results of the first few games may attract notice, but soon events of a newer and more stirring nature present themselves, and the moves on either side may be of importance to each contestant, but it is too much, we suppose, to anticipate that any interest should be manifested by others, not directly engaged in the contest.

The International Tourney, however, representing, to some extent as it did when it began, the best players on both sides of the Atlantic, might have put forward a claim to something beyond a mere momentary notice, but it seems to have shared the fate of similar contests, and at the present time to be cast aside, as if undeserving of a few enquiries as to what will be the ultimate result of the struggle.

A correspondent to a New York paper recently draws attention to the matter with reference to what is being done in the Tourney, and he is told in reply that he "asks a question that a great many would be glad to know about." If such is the case, it is strange that Chess Magazine and Chess Columns should have manifested such little interest in it during the past two years. If we mistake not, just the contrary feeling has prevailed, or it would have shown itself publicly to a greater extent than it has done.

With regard to the other remarks made on the subject, in answer to the correspondent's inquiry, we have little to say. It will be time to exult over success when the match has been finished, and the results made known by the publication of a report showing the individual scores of the whole of the contestants.

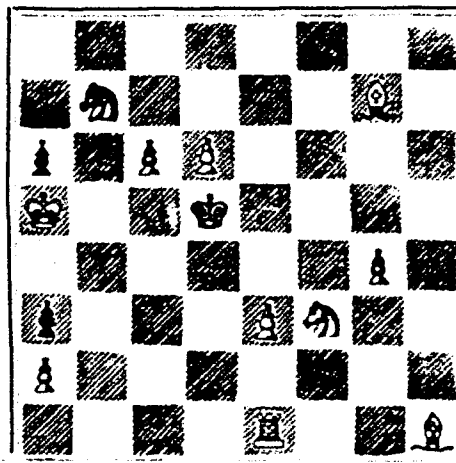
The observations on the subject in a late number of the *Chessplayer's Chronicle*, were much to the point and the invitation which was given to the whole of the players on the British side to send in full particulars as to their games lost and won, will, we feel confident, meet with immediate attention, and the same information, no doubt, may be obtained from the players on the other side. In this way, there will be no difficulty in bringing the affair to a satisfactory conclusion.

How many games in the match are yet to be finished, we have no means of learning, but supposing that there is little chance of their being brought to a termination, the regulations of the Tourney were instructed to meet emergencies of that nature, and we are confident that there is good feeling enough between the chessplayers of the two countries to lead to an arrangement in every respect agreeable to both parties in the Tourney.

PROBLEM No. 342.

By A. Townsend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME CXXI.

(From the Field.)

CHESS IN LONDON.

The third game in the match between Messrs. Zukertort and Blackburne.

(Sicilian Defence.)

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| White.—(Mr. Z.) | Black.—(Mr. B.) |
| 1. P to K4 | 1. P to Q4 |
| 2. Q Kt to B3 | 2. P to K Kt3 |
| 3. P to B4 | 3. Q Kt to B3 |
| 4. P to K Kt3 | 4. B to Kt2 |
| 5. B to Kt2 | 5. P to Kt3 |
| 6. K Kt to K2 | 6. B to Kt2 |
| 7. P to Q3 | 7. Kt to R3 |
| 8. Castles | 8. P to B4 |
| 9. P to K5 | 9. Kt to R4 |
| 10. B takes R | 10. Kt takes R |
| 11. P to Q4 | 11. P takes P |
| 12. Kt takes P | 12. P to K3 |
| 13. Q to B3 | 13. Q to Bsq |
| 14. R to Qsq | 14. Castles |
| 15. P to K R3 | 15. R to B2 |
| 16. B to K3 | 16. B to Hsq |
| 17. R to Q1 | 17. Kt to R4 |
| 18. R to Q2 | 18. R to Ksq |
| 19. Q R to Qsq | 19. Q to Kt2 |
| 20. Q takes Q | 20. R takes Q |
| 21. Kt to B3 | 21. R to Kt2 |
| 22. B takes Kt | 22. B takes Rch |
| 23. K to Hsq | 23. K to Hsq |
| 24. P to R3 | 24. K to Ksq |
| 25. P to Q Kt4 | 25. B to K2 |
| 26. Kt to Q Kt5 | 26. Kt to B2 |
| 27. P to B4 | 27. P to Kt4 |
| 28. K to B2 | 28. P to K R3 |
| 29. Kt to Q5 ch | 29. B takes Kt |
| 30. P takes B | 30. Kt to Qsq |
| 31. Kt to R3 | 31. Kt to R3 |
| 32. Kt to Kt3 | 32. P to R3 |
| 33. R to Q Bsq | 33. K to B2 |
| 34. P to Kt5 | 34. P takes P |
| 35. P takes P | 35. Kt to R2 |
| 36. P to R4 | 36. P takes P |
| 37. P takes P | 37. K to R3 |
| 38. R to Q2 to B2 | 38. R to Q Kt sq |
| 39. R to H7 | 39. R to Q Rsq |
| 40. Kt to Q2 | 40. P to K4 |
| 41. P takes Pch | 41. K to K3 |
| 42. R to K Kt sq | 42. R takes R |
| 43. K takes R | 43. Kt to Rsq |
| 44. Kt to B4 | 44. P to R4 |
| 45. K to B2 | 45. P to R5 |
| 46. K to B3 | 46. Kt takes P |
| 47. P takes Kt | 47. R takes P |
| 48. K takes P | 48. R to R6 ch |
| 49. K to B4 | 49. R takes P |
| 50. R takes P | 50. R to Q Kt6 |

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 51. R to K7 ch | 51. K takes P |
| 52. Kt to B8 ch | 52. K to B4 |
| 53. R to K5 ch | 53. K to Q5 |
| 54. R takes P | 54. P to R6 |
| 55. P to Kt6 | 55. P to R7 |
| 56. R to K R5 | 56. R to Kt4 |
| 57. R takes P | 57. K to B4 |
| 58. R to R7 | 58. R to Kt5 ch |
| 59. K to K5 | 59. K to Kt4 |
| 60. K to Q6 | 60. R to Kt4 |
| 61. K to B7 | 61. K to R6 |
| 62. K to Kt4 | 62. R to Q4 |
| 63. P to Kt7 | Resigns. |

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 340.

White. Black.

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|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. R to K3 | 1. R to K4 or aught |
| 2. Q to Kt6 | 2. Anything. |
| 3. Q or B mates acc. | |

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 124.

White. Black.

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|--------------|---------|
| 1. P to K4 | 1. Any. |
| 2. Mate acc. | |

PROBLEM FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 125.

White. Black.

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|---------------|-------------|
| K to K2 | K to K5 |
| Q to K8 | Pawns at K3 |
| Kt to K4 | and 4 |
| Kt at K5 | |
| Pawn at K Kt2 | |

White to play and mate in two moves.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL? Don't forget a supply of that Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is a superior remedy for sickness, and a positive cure for all bowel complaints induced by bad water, change of diet, or of climate. Whether at home or abroad, it should be kept at hand in case of emergency.

\$1,000,000. \$1,000,000.

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4 PER CENT.

Coupon Bonds or Registered Stock.

REDEEMABLE IN 40 YEARS.



To meet the requirements of the settlement with the Provincial Government of the Municipal Loan Fund 1880, and to provide means for the payment on May, 1882, of Bonds to the extent of \$3,000,000 which were issued in connection with the Loan by the City to the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railway Company and assumed but not paid by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, the

Corporation of the City of Montreal

hereby invite applications for the above-named securities, endorsed "Tender for bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, to the extent of \$600,000 presently required, for submission to the Finance Committee on

Thursday, 11th August, 1881.

No offers will be entertained under 95 per cent. of the par value, and allotments will be made in the order of application and according to rate offered.

It is proposed to issue Coupons Bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, and, if desired, they can be converted into the

REGISTERED STOCK OF THE CITY.

Which has become so favourite an

INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the First days of May and November in each year, and a

SINKING FUND

will be made by yearly provision to the extent of ONE PER CENT. on the amount of the issue for investment, with accumulation in the securities themselves either by purchases at or under par or by annual drawings, as provided for in the recent amendments to the City Charter.

Holders of Bonds to be redeemed on 1st May next can arrange for immediate conversion of the same into the securities now proposed to be issued.

This Loan furnishes an opportunity seldom afforded for the safe investment and regular payment of interest on savings, and is recommended to those who prefer perfect safety and moderate return on investment and who cannot afford the risk of nominally better interest but doubtful security.

Any further information required as to this proposed issue of the City's securities can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

JAMES F. D. BLACK,

City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
Montreal, July 11th, 1881.