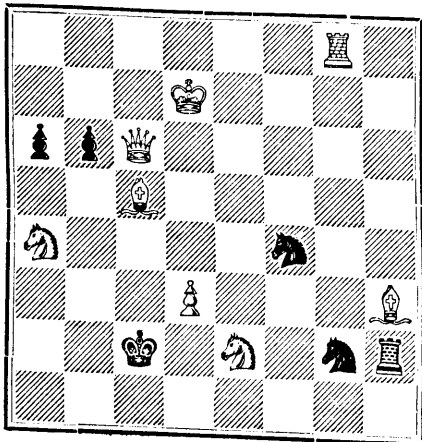


CHESS.

PROBLEM No. 44.

BY GEO. E. CARPENTER, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and Mate in four moves.

SECOND STIPULATION.

Remove White Rook, and the Black Pawn at Kt's 3rd.

White still mates in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 42.

WHITE.

1. Q R takes B (ch.)
2. R to K B 3.
3. B to Q Kt 5.
5. B Mates.

BLACK.

- P takes R.
- K moves.
- K takes Kt, or moves to K 3.

The following is the seventh game in the Anderssen-Steinitz match.

EVAN'S GAMBIT.

WHITE, (Anderssen.)

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

BLACK, (Steinitz.)

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

and Black resigns.

(a.) Mr. Anderssen here catches his opponent in a trap which was familiar enough to the former, but of which Mr. Steinitz knew nothing.

(b.) If he take the Bishop, White plays Q Kt to R 5 (ch.), followed by Q to K R 6 and K Kt to its 5, winning Black's Queen for two minor pieces.

(c.) The termination is conducted in Anderssen's usual masterly manner.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

Potash water is the quickest cure for wasp stings; a small quantity should be kept in a glass-stoppered bottle. Open the sting with a needle, and put on one drop of the potash water.

Mr. D. Hall, of Wharton, Cheshire, has patented an invention in the manufacture of salt, which consists in an improved method of feeding the fires with small coal; an improved method of preventing the formation of pan-

scale on the bottoms of salt pans, and a mode of removing the salt into pans and waggons.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A discovery of considerable interest is reported from South Wales. It is well-known that during the process of copper-smelting, fumes of the sulphuric acid are given off in great quantity, the effect of which is in all ways most deleterious. The herbage is destroyed for miles round, and the country, which might be rich and productive, is turned into a treeless desert. Thanks, however, to a process which has just been discovered, this state of things is said to be no longer likely to continue. The sulphuric acid, instead of being poured into the air to poison it, will be condensed, and the product utilised. The results will be varied and important.

STEAM A DISINFECTANT.—The use of steam at a high temperature as a disinfectant was recently tested at the house of the Metropolitan Engine Company, in New York, under the superintendence of Dr. Bell, the introducer of the process. Steam was raised on one of the fire engines, and discharged into an iron chest three or four feet square, containing a coil of iron pipe. A small quantity of carbolic acid was placed in the super-heater. Under this vessel a fire was built to give the requisite degree of heat to the steam. After a trial of fifteen minutes, it was found, that by a self-registering thermometer, the temperature of the room to be disinfected was raised to 150 degrees.

CHARCOAL.—Among the many properties of charcoal may be mentioned its power of destroying smell, taste and colour; and, as a proof of its possessing the first quality, if it be rubbed over putrid meat, the smell will be destroyed. If a piece of charcoal be thrown into putrid water, the putrid taste or flavour will be destroyed, and the water be rendered completely fresh. Sailors are aware of this, for when the water is bad at sea, they are in the habit of throwing pieces of burnt biscuit into it to clarify it. Colour is materially influenced by charcoal and in a number of instances, in a very irregular way. If you take a dirty black syrup, and filter it through burnt charcoal, the colour will be removed. The charcoal of animal matter appears to be the best for this purpose. You may learn the influence of charcoal in destroying colours, by filtering a bottle of port wine through it; in the filtration it will lose a great portion of its colouring, and become tawny.

COAL FOR THE CURE OF HOG CHOLERA.—A western farmer is convinced that bituminous coal is a preventive of hog cholera. He has four hogs that will average 300 lbs. live weight each, and now about seven months old; some three months since he began to feed them daily with coal, and to determine the amount consumed, weighed it. For the first twenty days they consumed 14 lb. each; during the past month he has resumed weighing again, and finds that they eat 2 lbs. each. He thinks this daily feeding keeps them in a more healthy condition. They have no desire to root like other hogs, as this coal supplies what they would get from the soil. He also contends that the cutting of the snouts to prevent rooting is barbarous—positive destruction of the health of the porker. The hog does not root simply for the fun of it, but to supply a want, and as coal answers the purpose, he ceases to root, and lies down in lazy quiet. When the coal has been omitted for two or three weeks the propensity to root returns.

WITTY AND WHIMSICAL.

ROMANTIC DEATH.—A young lady drowned in tears.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.—"Baked tatars all hot!"

WHAT A NAME FOR A SENATOR.—"Doolittle!"

THE EFFECT.—A man said ale was excellent drink, though taken in large quantities it always made him fat. "I have seen it make you lean," said a bystander.

PHELIN explains that his wife and he fall out because they are of one mind: she wants to be master, and so does he!

WHY is the SATURDAY READER like a tooth-brush? D'ye give it up?—Because everybody should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbour's.

WHAT is the most uncertain thing in life?—A woman's age.

WHEN is a lawyer like a donkey?—When he draws out a conveyance.

A CONTEMPORARY suggests that a lady, on putting on her corsets, is like a man who drinks to drown his grief, because, in so-lacing herself, she is getting tight.

AN old lady arguing with a tectotalter, observed that Adam drank nothing but water, and lived to a great age; but, for all she knew, if he had drunk ale he might have lived till now.

By the ancient laws of Hungary a man convicted of bigamy was compelled to live with both wives in the same house. As a consequence, the crime was exceedingly rare in that country.

IN Fredonia, New York, the Health Board, in order to stir the people to action with regard to cleaning up, have posted the following notice:—"The cholera is coming! By order of the committee."

AN old maid, who hates the male sex most venomously, cut a female acquaintance recently, who complimented her on the buoyancy of her spirits.

BILLS AND FLOWERS OVER DUE.—"When I am in pecuniary difficulties," said a pensive bankrupt, "my garden, my flowers, all fresh and sparkling in the morning, console my heart."—"Indeed!" responded his sympathizing friend, "I should have thought they would remind you of your pecuniary troubles; for, like your bills, they are all *over due*."

SHERIDAN AND THE BOOTS.—Sheridan (who was noted for not paying his bills) made his appearance one day in a pair of new boots; these attracting the notice of some of his friends, "Now guess," said he, "how I came by these boots?"—Many *probable* guesses then took place.—"No," said Sheridan, "no, you've not hit it, nor ever will—I bought them and paid for them."

"SIR! I'd have you to know that I keep one of the best tables in the town, sir!" exclaimed an indignant landlady to a boarder who had been finding fault with his fare. "That may be true, ma'am," quietly retorted the boarder, "but you put very little upon it."

NEW DISCOVERIES.—A pair of spectacles to suit the eyes of potatoes. The club with which an idea struck the poet. A stick to measure narrow escapes. The hook and line with which an angler caught a cold. An umbrella used in the reign of tyrants. A knot from the board a man paid twenty shillings a week for. A glass of lemonade made of a sour temper and the sweets of matrimony.

THE SMITHS ALARMED.—Everybody knows that Smith is a very common name, but hardly anybody would have thought of turning its commonness to account in such a queer and cruel way as the following:—Entering a pit, in the middle of the first act, and finding every seat occupied, a wag bawled out, "Mr. Smith's house is on fire!" In an instant, upwards of twenty Mr. Smiths rushed out of the pit, and the wicked fellow, chuckling at the success of his stratagem, coolly took possession of one of the vacated seats.

SCHOLASTIC.—The following appears in a New York paper:—"To Schoolmasters.—To be sold, a threshing machine, in good working order; has birch, and strap barrels; warranted to whip a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral, and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his school away, and his sons are too big to beat."

A YARD OF MILK.—Speaking of the coldness of the late winter, a Yankee milk-dealer said:—"I live four miles west of the city, and it was so cold this morning when I went out to milk that the stream froze from the cow to the pail, and I was obliged to sell it by the yard!" After that, his hearers agreed that the winter was a cold one.