THE BANTRY MAIDEN'S SONG.

(From the Irish.)

A time there was, my Johnny dear,
When Ireland's sons were brave,
And when her daughters loved to see
The flag of freedom wave.
Our motherland had once been grand,
A land of love was she;
A land of valor and of love
Was Erin "gal-ma-chree.
Oh Johnny dear, why stay we here?
Come, blend thy heart with mine—
Away we go, say be it so.
Where love and freedom shine.

But ah! too bright was freedom's light
In Erin's Isle to reign:
"She's free," the Saxon said, "but oh!
She shall not so remain."
The dastard cast his chains at last,
Sore, sad it was to see
How then and there he bound the fair,
Sweet Erin" gal-ma-chree."

O Johnny dear, why stay we here? &c., &c.

No more o'er Erin's valiant sons
The flag of freedom waves,
Our cause must yet be bravely won,
Or clse we die as slaves;
And die as such we never will,
We fall amongst the free.
Content are we our blood to spill
For Erin "gal-ma-chree!"

O Johnny dear, why stay we here? &c., &c.

Till Ireland's call for "Ireland's sons"
Reverberates in air,
Until the Green, Unfading Flag
Unfurls wildly there,
To some far clime where freedom shines,
Dear, only love, go we,
And bid' adieu "o'er ocean blue
To Erin "gal-ma-chree."

O Johnny dear, why stay we here? &c., &c.

But when old Erin wakes her might,
That long has dormant lain,
And when her spirit gushes forth
From lethargy again.
Then, though the woman's heart be mine,
One fate I'll share with thee,
Back let us fly to free—or die—
Sweet Erin "gal-ma-chree."

O Johnny dear, why stay we here?
Come, blend thy heart with mine—
Away we go, say be it so,
Where love and freedom shine.

Interest.

Montreal.

" Всукоу:,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR SORE THROAT.

I have been waiting for a long time to have some one say, I wish "Sans Souci" would write,

I have been waiting for a long time to have some one say, I wish "Sans Souci" would write, but not a single nod from any one. At first I was angry, but have now risen superior to the situation and am going to write any way. To be sure, I've only called two or three times, but even that should have impressed the family dered them doubly anxious for me to come again. But the world is proverbially ungrateful and envious of the great. (I weigh 160.) So in token of my forgiveness I shall tell you of an almost infallible remedy for sore throat.

I began to feel my throat very sore just before Christmas, but as there were no signs of diphtheria I used some simple remedies hoping it would be all right in a day or two. But within twenty-four hours of the time it began it took on the never-to-be-forgotten form of quinzy, an old enemy of mine. I sent immediately for an old experienced nurse—for she modestly calls herself that—although she has been through a regular course of medicine and is an M.D. in all but the name. By this time my throat was so much swollen and inflamed that I was in great distress and in mortal terror of the doctor's lance, an operation I had to undergo when a few years since I was afflicted with the same malady. But this good nurse, taking some common white beans, boiled them soft and put them around my throat as hot as I could possibly bear them. This poultice she renewed them around my throat as hot as I could pos-sibly bear them. This poultice she renewed every hour and a half. By night I felt much faith in it when she began. By the next morning I knew that all fear of the dreaded lance was over. She continued the same remedy the was over. She continued the same remedy the next day, although she applied it only every three or four hours, and on the next simply a flanuel wet in alcohol. She has told me since that she never began on a worse case of quinzy than mine. I used at the same time gargle of chloride of potassium. Now, although I know that soft boiled beans are a wonderful remedy for sore throat, I must conscientiouly tell you what I think finished a cure that the beans began. On Christmas Day I was still lying in bed when that husband of mine came in and gave me a small package, saying: "Your Christmas gift, my dear." I opened a small box, and behold, the desire of my heart for five long years was gratified, for within I saw a pair of diamond ear-rings! Well, the idea that there was the slightest chance for any other there was the slightest chance for any other female to ever go flaunting out with my ear-rings, that I had considered an actual necessity and longed for so many years, set my blood to circulating and my pulse to bounding to that degree that I felt I had a new lesse of life, and was going to get up and be dressed. She remonstrated, as she was of course in duty bound to do, but I did get up and I staid up, and in a few days I was as well as ever.

But let me say, my dear friends and sisters, who husbands can't, or won't, or don't, buy you diamond ear-rings when you have a sore throat, you need not hesitate to pin your faith to softboiled beans.

SANS SOUCI.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

CANADIAN CHESS ASSOCIATION.

At the close of the time of play in the recent Tourney of the Canadian Chess Association, Dr. Howe and Mr. J. G. Ascher stood at the head of the contestants, with an equal number of won games each. The Managing Committee of the Association then decided that these gentlemen should play a game together in order to determine who should have first prize. This game having ended in a draw, the Committee resolved that another trial of skill should take place in order to settle the affair, when Mr. Ascher claimed the right of enforcing the time limit of fifteen moves in an hour in this second encounter. Dr. Howe objected to this, and the subject was brought before the Managing Committee at the Chess Club last Saturday, when it was resolved that, owing to the fact that the rule of the time limit had been neglected by nearly all the players in the last and preceding Tourneys of the Association, and, also, that Dr. Howe and Mr. Ascher had already played two games in the Tourney without the time limit, it would be advisable that no such restriction should be enforced in any future game deciding the tie between these two players.

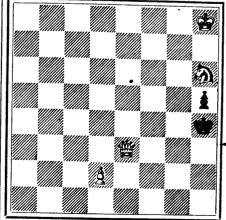
In calling attention to the above, we are desirous of adding, that a rule of the Association gives the Managing Committee power to decide in what manner a tie shall be played out in a Tourney; and, also, of saying, with reference to some remarks which appeared in the Chess Column of the "Quebee Chronicle" last week that no rule of the Association specially compels the Managing Committee to enforce the time limit in games that are played to settle ties in a Tourney.

A short time ago we visited the Quebec Chess Club, and received the hearty welcome which is always tendered by the people of the Ancient Capitals to friends coming from a distance. Having but an hour to spare, we were fortunate 'in this being at our disposal on a club night, and a comfortable room, well filled with lovers of the royal game, was a pleasing sight on a cold winter's evening.

The club room was well furnished with tables and boards, and also with a good supply of chess literature in the shape of newspapers containing Chess Columns, besides some of the chess magazines of the day. We failed not to notice two placards suspended over the fireplace, giving the names of the contestants in two tourneys at that time being carried on by the members of the club. The contests were designated respectively. Senior and Junior matches. Much pleased with our visit, we would willingly have extended it to the close of the evening, but we had to bear in mind the fact that time and railway trains wait for no man.

This is the last week of Herr Steinitz's stay in New Orleans. He represents his visit as having been a very pleasant one to himself, and it has certainly been a very pleasant one to himself, and it has certainly been a very pleasant one to himself, and it has certainly been a very pleasant one to himself, and it has certainly been a very satisfactory one to his hosts of the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club. His presence here has increased the general interest in the most intellectual and fascinating of games, not only because he is the most eminent of living players, but for the further reason that he has originated a system of play which before his arrival was almost wholly unknown on this side of the Atlantic. Truth to say, the new-school method has been a revelation to chess-players hereabouts, and they confess frankly that it is a new game to them. For the most part they have been, very naturally, students and admirers of Mr. Morphy's play, to which Herr Steinitz's peculiar style presents a perfect contrast. Superficially considered, the games of the latter master do not appear so brilliant, or so replete with those sudden coups and starting surprises which imparted an interest almost dramatic to the world-famous chess battles of Mr. Morphy: but they are games played upon strictly scientific principles and with such comprehensive forethoughtfulness and precise attention to details that the slightest error in judgment on the part of his opponent leads to inevitable defeat. This comment, of course, may be qualified by the citation of exceptional instances, and by some of recent occurrence in this city. Herr Steinitz has lost in New Orleans only one game on even terms, but he has been defeated in a consultation game and in one or two peripatetic games. Even Homer nods at times, and the greatest genius is not always equal to itself. But Herr Steinitz has been uniformly victorious in all matches, without odds, fer the last twenty years, and in the last three international tournaments he has taken the first prize,

PROBLEM No. 420. By Mr. W. A. Shinkman. BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

1 Any

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 418. Black.

1 Q to Q Kt 6 2 Mates acc.

GAME 546TH.

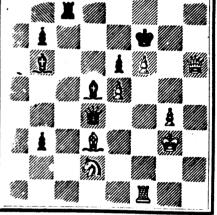
Played at Simpson's Divan, London, Tuesday, 12th September, 1882.

Remove Black's K B P. WHITE.-(Mr. Gossip.) BLACK.-(Mr. Mason.)

1 P to K 3

Kt to B 3
B to Q 3
Castles
B to B 2
P to Q Kt 3
P takes P
B to Kt 5
Q Kt to Q 2
P to B 4
Q to K 2
K to Q Kt 3
P to Q sq
Q to Kt 3
Q to Kt 2
R to Kt 6
B to K 2
Kt to K 4
Kt to K 4
G to Kt 2
R to Kt 6
R to Kt 2
R to Kt 3
R to R 4
R to Kt 2
R to R 3
R t

> Position after White's 51st move. BLACK.



WHITE.

52 K to R 3 53 Q takes Q 54 Kt to K 4 55 B takes B 56 R to Q Kt sq 57 P to Kt 5 58 P to Kt 6 ch 50 K to Kt 4 60 B takes R Resigns.

78.
51 Q takes K P ch
52 Q to K 6 ch
53 B takes Q
54 B takes Kt
55 P to K 7
56 B to B 8
57 R to K Kt sq
58 K takes B P
59 R takes P ch
60 K takes B



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Afairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies." will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY. 10th MARCH, 1833, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, consisting of Flour. Bacon. Groceries, Ammunition, Twine. Oxca, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools. &c.

Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent. Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba, and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. on the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. On the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. On the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and ten per cent. On the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and tenders of the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent,
General of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th January, 1883.

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ontains a very complete stock of

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