HYMN OF PITTSBURG.

My father was a mighty Vulcan;
I am Smith of the land and sea;
The cumning spirit of Tubal-Cain
Came with my marrow to me.
I think great thoughts, strong-winged with steel,
I coin vast fron acts,
And erb the impalpable dreams of seers
Into comely, lyrio facts.

I am Monarch of all the Forges.
I have solved the riddle of fire.
The Amen of Nature to cry of Man,
Answers at my dosire.
I search with the subtle soul of fiame
The heart of the rocky Earth,
And hot from my anvils the prophecies
Of the miracle-years leap forth.

I am swart with the soots of my furnace,
I drip with the swents of toil;
My fingers throttle the savage wastes,
I tear the curse from the soil.
I fling the bridges across the gulfs
That-hold us from To-Re,
And build the roads for the bannered march
Of crowned humanity.

RICHARD REALF.

STRONG-MINDED WOMEN.

Repudiating revolutionary doctrines, women show sound common sense, and are really far more strong-minded than the small minority in tevolt. Views of women the most select second those of the majority. Woman's position is settled by women. Amazons only declaim against opponents. Real strong minded women argue, and expose the sophistry they condemn.

Mrs. John Sandford observes: "Seldom are

women great proficients. The chefs d'aurres of the sculptress need the polish of the master-chisel, and the female pencil has never yet limned the immortal forms of beauty. Woman's mind is, perhaps, incapable of the originalty and strength requisite for the sublime. Even St. Cecilia exists only in an elegant legend, and the poetry of music, if often felt and ex pressed, has seldom been conceived by a female adept. A low estimate of female pretensions is certainly not the fault of the present day. Women are in danger of being spoilt ; but they cannot complain that they are little valued. On the contrary, their powers are often too highly rated. Their natural defects are overlooked, and the consideration in which they are held, the influence they possess, and the confidence placed in their judgment, are in some instances disproportionate with their true claims. This is the cause of their occasionally aspiring to situations, and intruding upon offices for which they are not fit. They are betrayed into overweening conceit of their powers, and are willing to put them to the proof. The indulgence with which their efforts are treated prevents their consciousness of failure, even when unsuccessful. A woman obtains distinction for attempts little to the credit of any but a female candidate. Her sex is at ouce a recommendation and an apology. She should be spared severe criticism, but should not pre-sume upon indulgence. Nature assigns her a subordinate place and powers. She should feel this, and not arrogate the superiority of the other sex, while claiming the privileges of her own. The reputation of a elever woman is easily obtained; less than a schoolboy's learning is sufficient to confer it. Minerva's pretty votatess lisps a page of Virgin, spells an ode of Horace, and is thought a produgy. Such distributed in the second of tinction is tempting, and especially so when pained at so little cost. It is quite different with the other sex. Many a weary step must a man take to gain the laurel, and often is his ineed withholden, even when fairly carned. But the female bel espeit flutters from one fancy to another; writes a sounct, skims a periodical, deciphers an alphabet, divides a crystal, glitters in an annual, and the crown of Corinne is, by arclamation, placed on her brow."

Mrs. Ellis observes: "As women, the first

thing of importance is to be content to be inferior to man in mental power, in the same proportion that you are inferior in bodily strength. Look at all the heroines of romance or reality who have gone down to honoured graves among tears and lamentations. Have they been learned, accomplished women, who could speak many languages, solve problems, and elucidate systems of philosophy? No; or if they were, they have also been digniwomen who regarded not themselves, their "Who can safely do it!" lity of pain, but susceptil enducd with almost apperhuman energy, could trample under foot every impediment between them and the accomplishment of some great object wholly unconnected with personal exal-tation or enjoyment, and related only to some beloved being whose suffering was their sorrow, whose good their gain. Never yet, however, was woman truly great because she had great acquirements; nor can she ever be great in herself-personally, and without instrumentalityas an object not as an agent."

Mrs. Jameson pithily observes: "Women are illustrious in history, not from what they may have been in themselves, but in proportion to the mischief they have done or caused. The best female characters are precisely those of which History never heard, or disdains to speak." Goldsmith observes: "The modest virgin, the prudent wife, or the careful matron are much more serviceable in life, than petti-coated philosophers, blustering heroines, or virage queens.! Distinguished literary men or women completely agree as to woman's true position. Alrs. Gore personifies "Female Domination" in Mrs. Armytage, graphically donkey-engine, recommended a change of air.

describes the mischievous consequences of a woman grasping at inordinate power, and frankly states her opinion that, in a comparison of intellectual power, "a first-rate woman would make only a third-rate man." The Baronesa Burdett-Coutts is not only opposed to Woman Suffrage, but disapproves of women being on the School Board. This statement made at a public meeting, elicited this characteristics. teristic remark: - "More shame for her!" Should Amazons ever get the upper hand, they would carry on "The Movement" by a reign of terror.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Out of health? Of course you are -and it is your own fault. There is no greater, more frequent, and more fatal delusion than that you can do "thus and thus" because others do it with impunity. Why can't you take your wine after dinner, or smoke your cigar, or go through the menu? Ay, there's the rub! Still you can't, and your wisdom is to let it alone. But you won't - that's why you have such bad health. I remember, in years gone by, trying again and again to go through my supper-parties decent form; it always ended in the same way. After the first glass or two I got no real pleasure, and always had a headache next morning; and there was MacGorman, who would go off at twelve, after drinking hard all the evening, tie a wet towel round his head, work till two and turn up smiling at eight the next morning. Of course, he was a Scotchman; they are all like that. But you are different, and yet you are always trying these stilly experi-ments. Others are smoking, so you smoke, and soon become unfit for conversation. Others sit up at night, or travel by night, or bathe in all weathers, with impunity. It does not much matter what it is, your constitution rebels, and you still go on, for years, perhaps, tempting head, stomach, and Providence—until, of course, at last you get hit.

Mendelsoohn could never resist a certain kind

of light pastry which always made him ill, and King John, as we all know, died of a surfeit of lampreys. And probably there is not one of us who cannot say, once or more a week, "I come across dishes and drinks that, by experience, I know to be bad for me, and which, by experience, I know I shall eat and drink whenever I have the opportunity of so doing." Of course, I have heard men remark, "I prefer life with port wine and the gout, to life without the gout and port wine." I can only say to this, Chacan A son goot, or, "Then every (such an) one must have his gout."

But the moment arrives when no such tricks are any longer safe. Age, health, climate, conditions, have imperceptibly changed, but still your habits have not changed. You go out once too often without a great coat; that last bottle of champagne does it; that last overfatigue sets up the inflammation; that last box of cigars finishes or makes it impossible for you to finish your digestion-at a time when you could afford to risk nothing.

Old men are extremely vain of their powers. They will pretend they can do as young men do, and more also — old fools! "Ride with you!" says old Nemrod. "Ride anywhere! take any fence! Lord bless you, these young dogs don't know what riding means. In my time," etc., — and he takes a fence once too often, just to show what was done in his time. So an old man will drink against a young man, and out smoke him, and attempt to out-walk him, and, of course, we admire the pluck; but our wisdom is, after all, in knowing when to stop, when to sit still, when to leave off, and in having the courage to say, "I have been young and am now old." This is about the last thing any man or woman cares to admit. The simplest lessons, after all, take longest to learn, and some people never do learn them. "I know men who never will understand that two glasses of wine help their digestion, while six disturb it; that a heavy lunch destroys afternoon brain work, or a heavy dinner sleep; that coffee is better to sit up upon than brandy; that milk and ten are better to walk or play cricket on than beer; or that the various and elegant pranks of five and twenty simply mean exhaustion, disease, and death at five-and fifty or sixty. In a word, I believe the question of health gene-

MISCELLANY.

In some respects Cetewayo has disappointed the British public. He has been more orderly than it was expected he would be. He has not at once provoked and satisfied curiosity like his royal cousin, the Shah. He has kept out of theatres, and seen only the stately side of London life. No doubt those who have arranged don life. No doubt those who have arranged his diary have recognized the fitness of how his days should be spent. The Shah was considerably attracted by the Alhambra. Woolwich Arsenal was, no doubt, a more satisfactory sight for Cetewayo than "Babil and Bijou. We had some of the King's subjects here at the beginning of last year, and there was great difficulty in getting rid of them. It may be more satisfactory to restore Cetewayo than to retain him.

MARIAN, the interesting giantess at the Alhambra, has been out of sorts, and a doctor who was called in to examine her big tongue and feel

So apartments were secured for the mountaineer of eight feet two somewhere in the North of London. She now makes the journey between her abode and the theatre in a private omnibus. As the daring coachbuilder who could conceive a vehicle in which Marian would be enabled to sit upright is yet to be born, she is driven—in a double sense perhaps—to perform the daily ' rattle her bones over the stones" operation in a recumbent position. The Midgets, per contra, are frequently taken down to perform their engagement in the capacious overcoat pockets of their professional guide, philosopher, and friend, Mr. Flynn. Above all things, we should like to be present at the first interview between Marian and the Midgets. It would be a treat.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Canadian Illustrated News, Montreal.

J. W. S. Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 398, received.

We gave an extract from the Chess Column of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat a few weeks ago, which stated that Mr. Max Judd was engaged in a march with the chessplayers of St. Louis at the odds of a Knight, and that this was the third encounter of a like nature which he had had with the same gentlemen. In the first contest, and, also, in the second, the amateurs were unsuccessful, but in the present match they are likely to be much more fortunate.

Mr. Judd, we learn, has eight opponents, with each of whom he has to play three games. The present condition of the struggle will be seen by the following notice, which is very interesting. In reading the particulars connected with this match, we cannot refrain from admiring the pluck, and, also, the desire for progress in chess skill which seem to animate the St. Louis amateurs. Though twice beaten, they again prepare for battle, and, no doubt, they now begin to see the benefit of using the best means in their power in order to improve their mode of play. As will be seen, much importance is attached to the benefit the St. Louis amateurs have in the residence among them of such a player as Captain Mackenzie.

This is certainly true, and the fact itself is an evidence of what a circle of players may do who have an earnest desire for progress, and who, consequently, avaif themselves of all advantages which good fortune may bring before them.

We will endeavour to publish one of the games in this match in our next Column.

JUDD AND THE AMATEURS.

JUDD AND THE AMATEURS.

In the pending match at the odds of a Knight the amateurs are still ahead, and have every prospect of winning. Since last Sunday four more games have been played. Mr. Hooker won his third game in fine style, not giving his opponent the ghost of a chance. Mr. Merrill, of course, won his second game, and Mr. Wm. Haller, a rising young player who has taken the place of Mr. Dougherty, withdrawn, won his first game and lost his second. If the St. Louis players should win this match it will probably be due to the presence of the gallant Captain among us. The present score is: Judd, 55; amateurs, 9; Should Mr. Judd retrieve himself under these circumstances and defeat his nine opposers, he will have made a remarkable play. We will not, however, hurrah too soon for the amateurs, for there is no certainty in regard to the result. The games in this match, two of which are given to-day, have been greatly enjoyed by the Western player. The publication of such games does more for the cause of chess than that of the more profound, which are understood and appreciated by a few persons only.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

PROBLEM No. 399.

By FRITZ PEIPERS, San Francisco Cal.

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WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 397.

White.

Kt to QR3

1. Kt to Q 5
2. Q to K R 5
3. Mates acc.

GAME 526TH. CHESS IN ENGLAND.

An interesting game played in the first class Tourney between the Rev. J. Owen and Mr. Sheriff Spens. (English Opening.)

WHITE.-(Mr. Owen.) 1 P to Q B 4 2 P to K 3 3 Kt to KB3 4 P to Q Kt3

1 P to K 3 2 P to Q 4 3 Kt to K B 3 4 P to K Kt 3 (a)

BLACK .- (Mr. Spens.)

5 Kt to B 3 1 P to Q 4 1 B to Q 3 1 Castles 1 Kt to K 2 1 Kt to K 5 1 P to B 4 1 Kt to K 1 1 P takes Q P (~) 1 B to B 4 (o) 1 P to Q 6 dis ch 1 P takes P 8 Kt to K 2 9 P to Kt 3 10 B to Kt 2 11 Kt to Q 2 12 P to K B 3 (e) 13 P to K B 4 (d) 14 P to K 5 (d) 15 P to K B 4 (d) 16 Kt to Q 4 17 Q takes P 19 Q to Q 3 20 Q B takes Kt 21 Q to K 3 (k) 22 R takes B 23 R to Q sq 24 Q takes B 25 Kt to K B 3 26 Q takes Q Resigns. ES. Ptakes P Kt to B 3 (i) Kt takes Kt Kt to K 5 (j) B to R 3 B takes R 22 B takes R 23 Q R to Q B sq 24 B takes B 25 Q to Q B 2 26 Q to Q B 4 27 P takes Q

NOTES.

(a) Not a promising defence. B to K 2 would be

(b) if necessary then self-condemnatory, as it blocks the Q B P and allows White to form a strong centre. (c) Possibly advisable, but it illustrates the weak-ness of his game.

(d) Rather than make such a desperate advance we would play 13 P to K R 4,14 Kt to B 2, P to K B 4. (c) Good, though he could obtain a profit worth hav-ing by B P takes K P.

(f) In its way ingenious, but it should not recoup. (9) We favor 15 B takes P, P to K B 4, 16 P to Q 6, coming out with a Pawn ahead.

(h) B takes P is the correct reply.

(i) Well played, and it yields him a winning game. (f) Not making the best of it. Q to B sq gains the exchange, and pays nothing in position for it.

(k) Badly played. 21 Q takes B, 22 B takes B, Kt takes Kt, 23 B takes R, Kt to Kt5 and White's victory is rendered extremely doubtful: or 23 B P takes Kt, Q R to Q sq, and Black can make at least a most obstinate struggle, as the Bishops are of opposite colors. 22 Kt takes Kt would be, of course, satisfactorily met by B takes B.

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