80. DOUBLE ACROSTIC.
81. A town in England 'tis, I ween,
82. This is in Europe, we are told;

The weather there is somewhat cold.
3. A Turkish name you here may see;
4. This is in Russia, I confess;
'Tis very easy, too, to guess
5. A process logical, I say;
8. In a republic 'tis a town, Some time ago of great renown.
7. Scholastic town near London; ay,
a poet there one time did sta
If the initials down you read,
You'll see a class, of whom, tho' loud,
The British nation may be proud.
81. ANAGRAMS-WRITERS.

1. Paint nice, Amy dear; 2. O, Will, nice silk ; 3. Usage gags a true soul; 4. Game, Joe wonders; 5. Another toll pony; 6. Search, dealer; 7. Dip on him, Will, how exir
boy; 9. In man see jail bird.
2. ARITHMETICAL PUZZLES.

Take eleven times five,
One hundred more,
Then please add to it
A afth of a score.
The first of all tgures
Then place them aright,
And a brave old soldier
II.

Twioe one hundred
Seven times one,
One-fourth of nine,
And then you've done.
Put them in order,
That to quict or separate
My total does mean.
83. DECAPITATIONS

1. Whole, I am a great power; behead, a rreater. 2. Whole a great power; behead, and and a smaller. 8. Whole, I darken; behead, I connect; again, I mark. Whole, I'm a change ; beheaded, I strive; again, I open.

## 84. CHARADE.

My irst, trangposed, a weapon will state;
Value my second will indicate.
If you the twain will correctly bind,
85. DOUBLE WRIT. G. Adeinso
and ha shirery (a prussian lagoon)
501 " no take rear (a town of Russia)
500 " he poor (a celebrated courtezan of Greece)
1008 " a (a man's name)
151 " rob fame (a town in Devonshire)
harp soon (an ancient city of Perala)
no tree (modern)
book say 00 (an anclent regiator of estates)
rare K (a well-known Ash) ogrape (one of the harplew) ere tin (singularity of alsposition) refuge N. T. (Brilliant)
he too (a Shak esperian character)
or he rest (a city in Kent).
a fast II (a character in "Merry Wi of Windsor")
$\begin{aligned} 50 & \text { " blg (smooth) } \\ 2 & \text { " a stone sport (a maritime province of }\end{aligned}$ Brazil)
large $H$ (a celebrated Englishman)
ye son ne (the Goddess of Memory) nut erd (the birth place of "Sallust") on (a town of northern Italy)
nitials and finals of the above, read down-
The initials and inals orthe above, read downother during the "Thirty Years' War."

## 86. FIGURE REBUS

"He fell in harness, as a soldier ought, The ink scarce dry in the unwearied Thinking of other battles to be fought,
Fremh laurels to call, now praise of Frenh laurels to call, now pralse of men."-
Punch. Punch.
My 6, 33, 34, 30, 4, 39, 33 name the inventor of the acromatic telescope-be died in 1761. My mous pottery ware-died 1795 . My $24,31,10$, 33, 18, 25, 32, 9,29 name a famous poet-died
1824. My 15, 20, 14, $39,2,8,23$ name the elder of two brothers-African travellera; he died 1834. My 18, 5, 19, 29, 12, 30 name a great enginear, who died 1849 . My $6,1,32,19,35,27$, February, 1653 . My $23,9,18,12,5,36,25,1,13$, February, 1653 . My 23, $9,18,12,5,36,25,1,13$,
$38,10,6,17$ name a physician and the author of several works on " Knowledge;" he died 1558 . My $9,21,8,29,11,16,1,39,2,31,21,1,32$ name a valorous Welshman who fought by the side of Hotspur at the battle of Hately Field. My 21, 4, 37, 26, 35, 30, 17, 5 headed an insurrection by the peasantry in 1381.
87. ENIGMA.

Daughter of Eve, just listen and wonder,

Never more grieve, you of forty and under,
If beauty and you should be torn asunder,
 When you have much you always abuse me,
When you have little you try to amuse me: When you have little you try to amuse me:
When it's curtailed, you cannot but choose m For then you will get what you seek.
88. DOUBLE ARITHMOREM.

302 and
550 "a hen (a celebrated Asia)
600 " near of (a town in Germany)
horse ter (a town in England)
rope (one of the Oceanides)
wear (a man's name)
roe (a celebrated artist)
hop on (a son of Sophocles)
near (a cave)
inkly (benevolent)
aone spain (a famous Theban)
onun (a messenger)
soon (one of the seven wise men of
Greece)
89. CHARADE.
G. J. B., Jun.

My first is best used by thase-oh for a rhyme For business, for pleasure, or for playe Its beat is consulted by night and by day My second's too easy to guess, I much fear I'm bound to transcribe it so plainly here. My third will be found in the science balloon, Though e'en in the depths of the seas'tis a boon; In the work-bag, the tollette, by hedge, or by brook,
Worn by gardener, gamekeeper, mistress, and
My whole, store of history, soience, and art,
To wisdom what help do its treasures imp My first brought it to me; my second, with care Laid its stores, interesting, and curious, and And my third brought no few of the gems that are there.
B. J. T.

ANSWERS.
53.-SQUARE PUZZLE.-Denham and Mil-
ton.-

```
DENHAM
ENzEL
NICGKRI
AYOLLO
```

M I L T O N
54.-LOGOGRIPHS-1. Beast, best. 2. Claret
55.-CHARADE.-Spurgeon-Spur, Ge, On.
56. -CONUNDRUMS.-1. Because it is a cor acorn) ineld. 2. When it is a dress (the address). . Because they need (knead) bread. 4. Wells. 67 .-CONICAL PUZZ LE


VUlture
HNDONPRID

## CAISSA'S CASKET.

Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1873.
*** All communications relating to Chess must be addressed "Cileckmate, London, Ont."
** We should be happy to receive a few unpub-
TO CORRESPONDENTS
Alpha.- We purpose very shortly to give you am-
ple information relative to the proper method of opening the game.
N. W. Cox.-For directions how to castle on the
Quen's side see below.



White to play and mate in two moves. INSTRUCTION IN CHESS. by checimate.
T'echnical terms used in the game.
Without a knowledge of the technical languare of chess, my readers will scarcely understand much therefore, propose to give you a list of the terms
usually employed by chess players, for usually employed by chess players, for present in-
struction and for future reference. CuECK, has been already explained. When the Kingis within range of an adverse piece or Pawn,
he is "in check," and the player whose man make he is "in check," and the player whose man makes
the attack must announce the fact by saying, "check."
CHECKMATE is such position that the King, being actually in check, cannot egcape; when that oceurs fined $;$ he is checkmated. STalkatc, is when the King not being in check,
has the move but can make no move without going has the move but can make no move without going
into cheok. The game is then drawn, and nither side can claim it. Stalemate cannot occur, however,
if the player has any piece if the player has any piece or $P$ Pawn whichr, however,
of being moved. We seable the that of being moved. We see, then, that the sole object
of the player is either to checkmate his adversary's of the player is either to checkmate his adversary's
King, or prevent his own from being checkmated.
Disco piece another is made to check the by moving one
Set up the following pieces on the squares nemed

## $\begin{array}{ll}\text { White } & \text { Black } \\ \text { K. on Q. Kt. 4t. } & \text { K. } \\ \text { K. on K. B. } 1 \text { Rt. } & \text { P. on Q. R. } 2 \text { rd. }\end{array}$

By moving the White Kt. you discover cheok to
the Black K. from the Bishop.
Dooble Check is when the King is attacked by two pieces at the same time, which can only occur when a piece discovers cheok from another and also gives
check itself. In the position above, if then check itself. In the position abore, if the Kt. be
moved to Q. B. 5th. you have an illustration of doumle check and also of check anate. By moving the Bishop (instead of the Kight) to K. Ky Moving the
will observe that Black can neither move the King will observe that Black can neither move the King
or Pawn and is therefore stalemated.
CHECK P PNNTRANT you are enabled to attack or capture a piece, on the removal of the King, which was previously covered
or protected by it.
PERPETUAL CHEKK oceurs when one player at
every successive move can check the other, without every successive move can check the other, without
the latter being able to evade or ercape the attack. the latter being able to evade or ercape the attack.
If the assailant persists in making that move or series of moves, the other player mas claim to have
the game declared draton. the game declared draon.
Satothe sed Mate is a tar
express the position of a King so surrounded by his exn forces that he cannot escape the attack of a
Knight or a Pawn; with good players such an acciKnight or a Pawn; with good players such an acci-
dent rarely occurs. dent rawn Games are those in which neither side can Win. Doublem Paws is the first one of two of the
same color standing upon the same file same color standing upon tho same file.
in front of it, either apon its bas no adverse Pawn
joining. any other Pawn or piece.
QUEENING $P_{A W N}$ is accon. plished by advancing it to its eighth rank, and immediately exchanging it for a Queen or other piece Thus a player may have
two or more Queens, tiree or more Rooks, Bishops or Knights, oa, the bcard at the same times, TALING EA PaS: ANT (pronounced en pargate).-
This is a ove confined the Pawns. At its first pass over a sque $\varphi$ attacked by an adyorse Pawn
standing onhis fifth rank, the last mentioned Pawn standing on his fifth rank, the last mentioned Pawn
may take the other. ifthe player choose, at the next
move move only) as if had gone but one square. This
capture is called taking en pusgant (in passing).
RANK AND FILE.-Each line of eight squar ing across the board from left to right is called a rank,"and each line of eight squares running across,
the board from player to player, is called a "file." The ranks number in order from each player's side Which stands upon either end.
Forking is a term used to express a simultaneous attack by one piece or Pawn upon two or more of the enemy's mon. EN PRISE. A man which is lisble to be taken by the eneny at his next move, is said to be en prise. To InTLRPOsk, is to place, a man on a square be-
tween the attacking man and the man attacked. CAstling. -Once in every game the King is per-
mitted to "castle," provided (1) that neither the King nor the Rook with which he intends to aastle has check; (3) that all the squares between the King and check; (
the Rook are unoccupied ; ( (4) that the King neither
passes over nor on to square atack by any of the passes over nor on to a square attacked by any of the
adverse men. This peculiar move is performed in adverse men. This peculiar move is pertormed in
the following manner:-1f a player wishes to oastle on his King's side and can do so without violating
any of the rules Ihave given, he moves the King to K . Kt. 1st. and then places the King's Rook on K .
B . 1st. If he castle on the Queen's side he pays his
K. To $Q$. 1 st, and $Q$. R. to Q. 1t. The object of this compound move is, generalily, tu place the $K$. out better play.
GAMMIT, inchess, means the offering of a Pawn,
Knight Bor Bishop in an early stage of the game, with
a a view to obtaining a stronger pose otion if the of er be
accepted. The Pawn sacrificed and the one which acaptures are equally spoker. of as the Gambit Parn.

J'Apoubr, which means "I roplace," or "I ad-
jut,", is used hy a player when. without intending to
more anan, he touches it for the purpose of setting
it straight on its square. it straight on its square.
The ExCHANGR.-W
 termed "winning the exchange."
Minor Pirck.-To distinguish them frot the
Queen and Rook the Rishops and Knights are oalled minor pieces, being of less value.
We have now explained to you the meaning of
about all the technical terms nsed in the game of about all the technical terms used in the gane of to
chess. lou will very soon become acustomed to
 appear to you extremely dry studrye Next wool yo
will be prepared to take up a few of the lawe of the
agme which it Will be prepared to take up a fow of the laws of
game, which it will be necessary for you to be some
what acquainted with before you with your companions in a lawful manner.
You may now plan exper
The following are the me No. 2.
The following are the moves in a game played ro-
cently at Vienn, Austria, between Prof. Andersoun
and Mr. Rosenthal. White. Evans' Gambit

| Prof. Andrrsskn. <br> Black. <br> 1. $P$. to K. 4th. <br> Mr. Rosential. <br> 2. Kt. to K. B. 3rd. <br> 1. P. to K. 4th. <br> 3. B. to Q. B. 4th. <br> 4. P. to Q. Kt. 4th. <br> 2. P. to K. to $\dot{\text { A. B. }}$. sr 3. B. to Q . B. 4 h . <br> This offer of the Q. Kt. P. at the 4th move in thi opening constitutes the gambit invented some yeat ago by the late Capt. Evans, and gives white a vel free and strong position. Black's last reply is <br> 5. P. to Q. B. 3rd. <br> 4. B. takes $P$. <br> 5. B. to K. R. 4th. |
| :---: |
|  |  |

May playerswhen conducting the attack (the fred layer to "usually said to "attack" and the seond the Quen's Pawn, but the bost authorities artiof
that reversing the order of the move is that re.
play.










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