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Montreal Free Press

Wholesale News

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 1st. 1875.

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} \$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.



ALL BARK.

SIR HUGH ALLAN :—Should you not muzzle this ugly cur of yours, Mr. BULL; the brute is constantly snarling at decent people, and annoying your best customers!
MR. BULL :—Don't mind him, SIR HUGH, I beg! He's getting old and crusty, and we don't mind him ourselves. He's great at barking, but he can't bite!

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 1st, 1875.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

The Bill introduced by the Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT at the recent Session of Parliament was an evidence of a desire to do justice to the Civil Servants; and its withdrawal, in as far as they are concerned, from whatever cause that action was moved, is matter for very great regret.

The facts are: in 1872, as a result of a general agitation for increase of fixed salaries, in consequence of changed values which they were required to meet, an Act of Parliament was passed to make a readjustment of official salaries, and by that act the following increases took place:—

Ministers were raised from \$5,000 to \$7,000, and the salary of the First Minister was put at \$8,000.

The salaries of the Lieut.-Governors of Ontario and Quebec were raised to \$10,000, and those of the smaller Provinces to \$9,000.

The salary of the Chief-Justice of the Queen's Bench in Quebec was raised to \$6,000. The salaries of the Puisne Judges to \$5,000. Corresponding increases were made of Judges' salaries in Ontario. There were also increases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and British Columbia of Judges' salaries.

The allowance to members of Parliament was raised to \$10 per diem, and to \$1,000 if the session lasted over one month.

The two Speakers' salaries were raised to \$4,000 each.

\$75,000 were voted to readjust the salaries of Civil Servants. And as a consequence of this vote the Deputy Heads were raised from \$2,600 to \$3,200 by Order in Council. A pledge was made to Parliament that the salaries of the other

Civil Servants would also be readjusted; but the work was put off, and a *bonus* to the amount of 15 per cent. on their salaries was paid to them. The proportion per cent. of increase that was given by the *bonus* was very much less than that given to Ministers, Judges, Lieut.-Governors and Deputy Heads of Departments, even if its permanence could be assured; but it is not. And, therefore, a very large body of men who need the increase more than those who get it, because while they have smaller salaries, they are required to keep up a respectable position in society, are unjustly, and without any good reason that can be given, left out in the cold.

CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE.

Singularly enough, the celebration of the initial events of the American Revolution, at Lexington and Concord, the other day, has already brought into painful prominence the part played by the hired Hessian soldiery in that great drama. Some of the American papers, referring rather bitterly to the fact, congratulate themselves that such things could not happen in our day. We are not so sure about that. Probably the age in which we live is not less patriotic or chivalrous than those which have preceded it. If there were knights-errant in the olden times, there are generous cavaliers now, and converting the proposition, if there are filibusters to-day, there were freebooters and condottieri in the romantic eras of Bayard and St. Louis. Man is man in all ages and under every clime. As the gallant horsemen who rode over Europe, tilting for ladies' virtue or the rights of fatherland, have lineal descendants in our age—unselfish heroes, doing the battles of honor, even in a hopeless cause,—so the reckless adventurers of the Werner stamp, who fought for gold under every standard, are represented to-day by those soldiers of fortune whose only home is the camp, and whose sole occupation seems to be the easy acquisition of alien plunder. Whether on the sandy plains of Algeria, even to the gorges of Mount Atlas, or the fertile valleys of Sicily and Naples, or the inhospitable shores of the Crimea, whether in legitimate warfare, or in revolutionary uprisings, or in cavalry raids on defenceless frontiers, we are sure to meet these lawless, independent warriors, eager to grasp and share the spoils of victory. The French, with their usual politeness, have covered up the ignominy of this nomad class under the euphemism of *Chevaliers d'Industrie*. But we brand them in broad Saxon as hirelings—at least the majority of them. What else but hirelings were the Hessians of the American Revolution, and the 36,000 Canadians and the hundreds of thousands of Europeans who came direct from their country to take part in the late Civil war? We refer not to those who resided in the United States when the war broke out, and who had a right to join the army through patriotic motives, but to the immense numbers who enlisted on foreign soil, picked up there by recruiting agents, all for \$12 a month and a bounty. What else were they but hirelings? We can excuse, if we cannot always justify the man who fights for the idea of liberty or the redressing of wrongs, but we can have no words of reprobation too strong for those who take up a cause which is not their own, slaughter fellow men who have never done them harm, and entail miseries on women and children whom it is the first duty of true chivalry to protect from ill. An officer may engage in foreign service for the wild adventure of the thing, or to get schooling in the art of war, acting in some capacity where he shall be benefited without injuring those who have never injured him. Thus General PHIL. KEARNEY served in the French army. Or he may go and combat for the defence of one or more of those great universal principles which, in his heart of hearts, he deems sacred and precious as life itself. Thus Continental officers have joined the Poles and Irish. Thus LAFAYETTE, PULASKI, KOSCIUSKO joined the American

colonists. Thus the COMTE DE PARIS and the DUC DE CHARTRES sided with the North on the staff of McCLELLAN; thus the PRINCE DE POLIGNAC battled for the South in the marshlands of Louisiana.

We may condemn the opinions of such men, but we may not condemn their chivalry. But what we must condemn is the conduct of those who go from abroad purposely to join the rank and file, and who, on a hundred battle fields, stand to their work of death, deliberately firing volley after volley into the hearts of men who are utter strangers to them, against whom they have no complaint and whose standard they are perfectly willing to bear in the event of their capture. And all this for money—blood money.

The adventurous spirit of our times is possibly not greater than that of former days. But such as it is, it is an evil to be denounced. The word filibusterism is one of those peculiar American expressions which quaintly point out an evil generally known by the people. It is associated in all minds with WALKER and Nicaragua. It has been associated with other predatory expeditions. It might not inaptly be connected with the late Indian war in the Western prairies. That war we shall not call a filibustering war, because it was carried on by the American Government, but we do say that there were hundreds engaged in it with filibustering intentions. Greed was their motive. In the wild anarchy which reigned there, and which their presence served to increase, they expected to enrich themselves with spoils—to make their fortunes in a single cavalry dash.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

More than one painful circumstance brought under our notice of late, more than one deplorable instance of ruin related to us, seem to require that we should point out some of the dangers to which young females of the middle and lower classes are exposed in our large cities. We have no disposition, of course, to stir the turbid waters, especially in a family paper like ours, and shall confine ourselves to touching lightly and briefly on two or three points of salient interest.

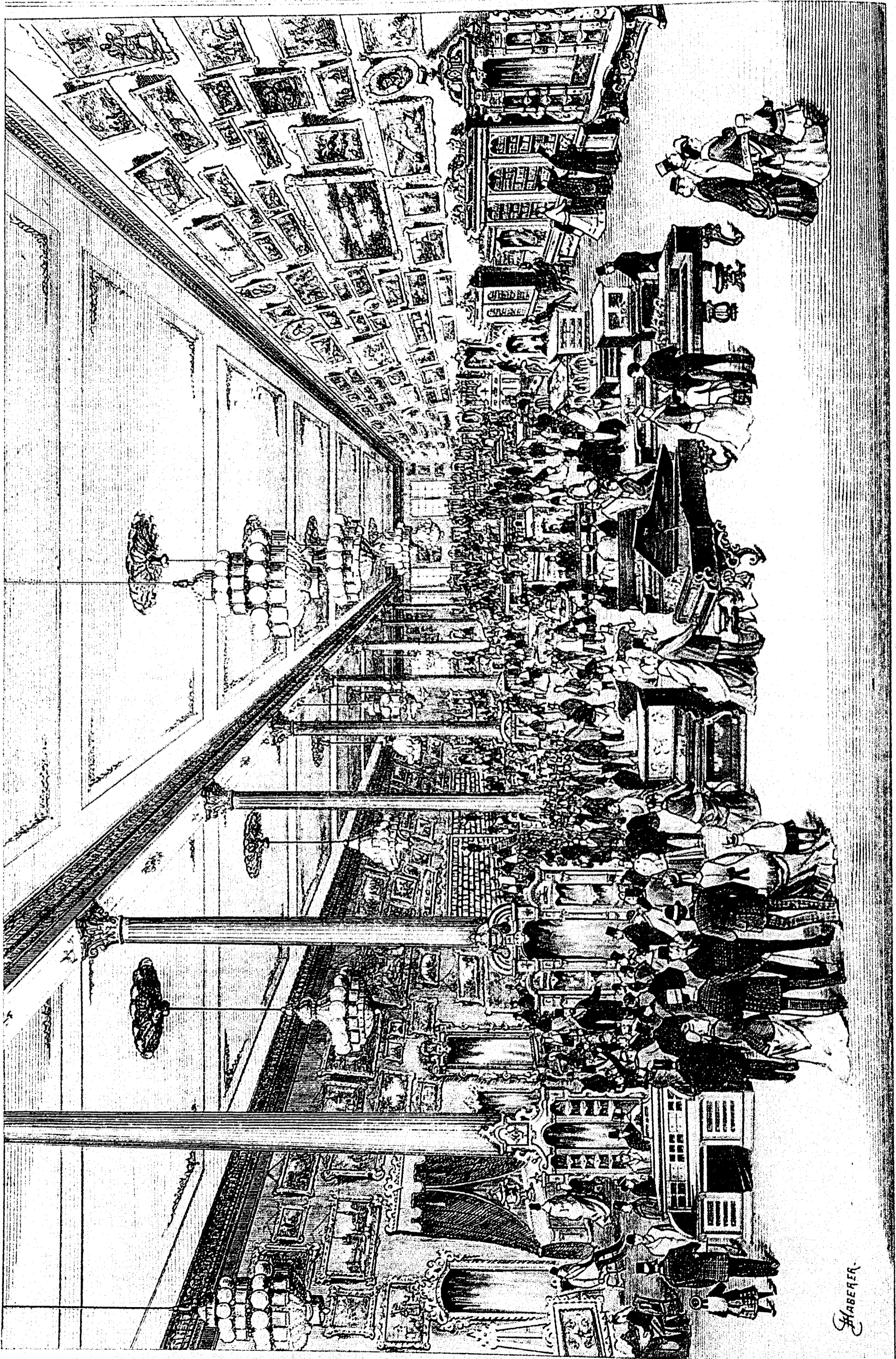
Our first observation is that the present extravagant luxury of dress has visibly contributed to the increase of vice and immorality. Now-a-days a woman is rated by her toilet among a certain class. Natural beauty and grace are at a discount, for they are set at naught if not coupled with extraneous ornament. Besides, they can be readily replaced by the thousand tricks of false hair, paints and padding. For those whose means allow them to incur the enormous expenses of fashion, the evil is reduced to a mere matter of dollars and cents, but to the thousands whose vanity is unbounded, while their means are slender or absolutely null, the evil is more than pecuniary; it often becomes a moral one. How many daughters of the poor are betrayed into indiscretion in order to emulate the rich. How many resort to larceny in order to procure a bonnet or a dress. And, what is still more deplorable, how many purchase their finery at the sacred price of honor. More than once have we seen ragged girls—the Arabs of our streets—standing at corners and watching with greedy eyes their fallen sisters, sweeping the pave in gaudy silks, or riding down the square reclining in luxurious carriages. These girls, in whom age was just ripening the emotions, felt the contrast between their rags and those costly dresses, and who knows but that even some of those we happened to see went straight to get a toilet at the same price? A country clergyman recently informed us that, in the comparatively small district where he lived, he could count several girls, of humble parentage, who, having gone to the city on a visit or for business, returned with magnificent *trousseaux* which they had exchanged for their virtue. As just said, we have to write cautiously or we could go into more startling details, but enough has been said to show that the alarming increase of vice

is owing, in a great measure, to the extravagance of female toilet. This being so, it is an additional reason why ladies themselves should be the first to put a stop to this extravagance.

Another point which may be referred to is the isolation of young girls in public places of large cities, such as taverns, saloons and certain shops. It may be laid down as a principle of public morality that no young girl or unmarried woman should be left alone in places frequented only by men. When the place where these young women are isolated from their sex is frequented by all kinds of men for the purposes of drinking and gambling it is easily calculated what disorders must ensue. If the public show of babies, last year, was denounced as disgraceful and immoral, how much more immoral is the exhibition of young girls, where, as in a market, they are sensually examined and commented on, and learn boldness of look and freedom of carriage—the forerunners of something worse.

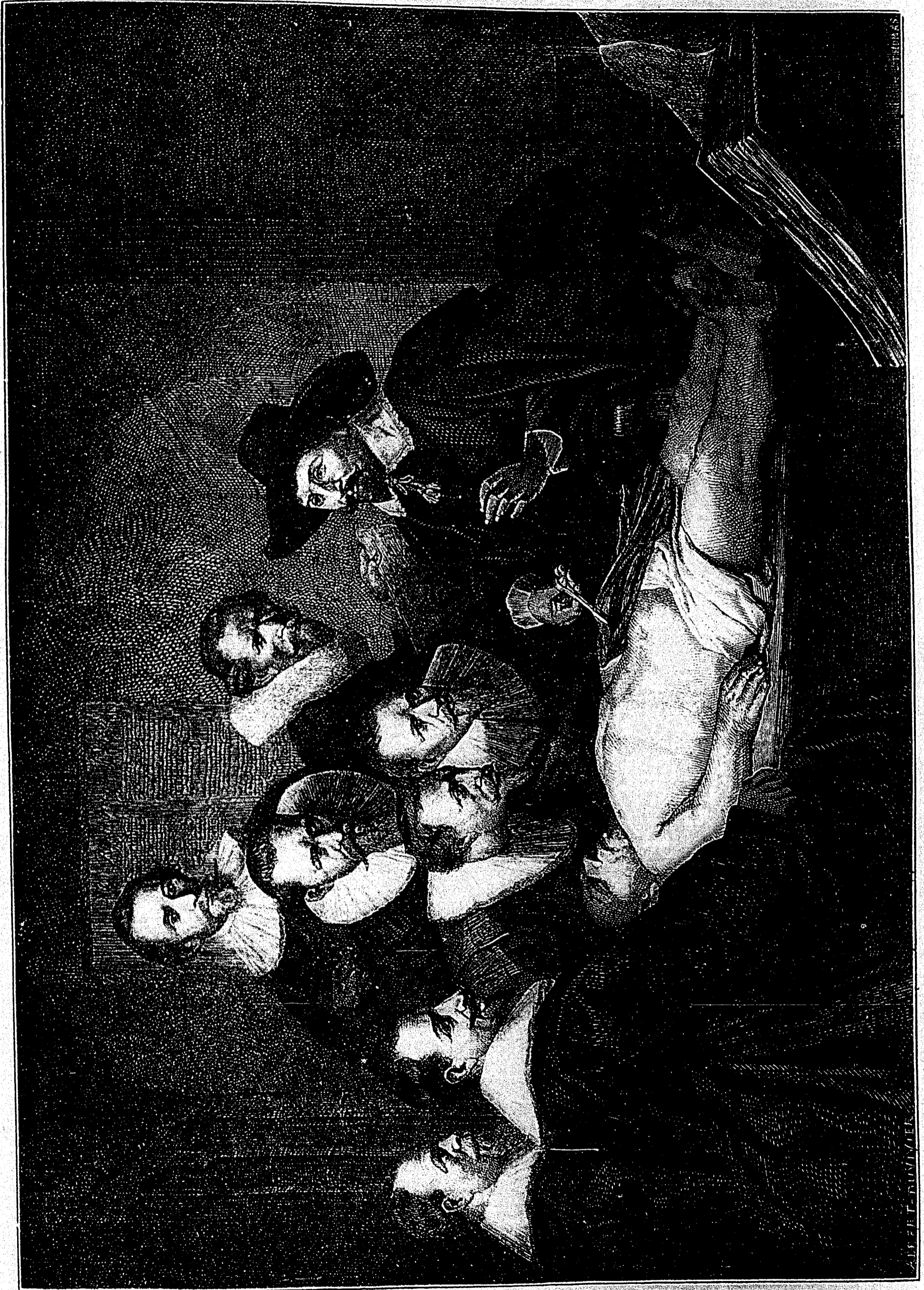
We have received from an esteemed correspondent at Quebec, a valuable communication in which he states that there are few subjects upon which he feels more acutely than the yearly loss of human life by the upsetting of small boats on our Canadian waters. It is all very well according to our correspondent to get into a rage with the boatbuilders. They really deserve it—but it would do no good. The law of demand and supply overrides the claims of humanity in that as well as other trades; and he believes we shall do nothing effectual without social organization. To further the prospect of some such Society being started—say, "For the protection of life on sea and river," or something of that sort, he would ask the favor of our repeating in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS that capital design of a sail-boat with "side-boards," and with "feet" attached to the keelson, which lately appeared in L'OPINION PUBLIQUE, published from this office. He also calls upon us to draw attention to the danger always arising from the practice of "standing up in boats." He insists furthermore on the force of the two ideas of *Axis of Flotation* (or *line* around which the boat makes partial revolution by the action of wind and wave) and of *centre of gravity* of boat and lading, which must be either above or below that line—in the former case always with more or less of danger to stability. If this were done, the nail would be hit on the head, even better than by Mr. PLIMSOLL with his *Load Line*, which is, after all, only a necessary makeshift.

The following remarks of a New York contemporary are well worth the attention of the class to whom they are addressed. For years past there has been a strong and growing rivalry between well-to-do farmers in the matter of educating their children. They are not content to see them finish a course of useful study in the district academy, and go to work on the farms as they did themselves. They send their sons to colleges and their daughters to fashionable boarding-schools, and thus, often without being aware of it, they are themselves the means of turning them aside from useful pursuits. It would be better for hundreds of country-born young men if they were supplied only with such an education as would fit them to be good agriculturists. It would materially reduce the annual number of graduates in medicine, and it would also help to thin the ranks of the idlers in the cities. Farmers who have sons growing up, if they take friendly advice, will educate them to follow in their own footsteps. If they do, it will not only save them a world of trouble, but will likewise promote the true interest of their children. The same advice will apply with equal force to the education of farmers' daughters. If they are intended for farmers' wives, the so-called fashionable boarding-school is no place for them.



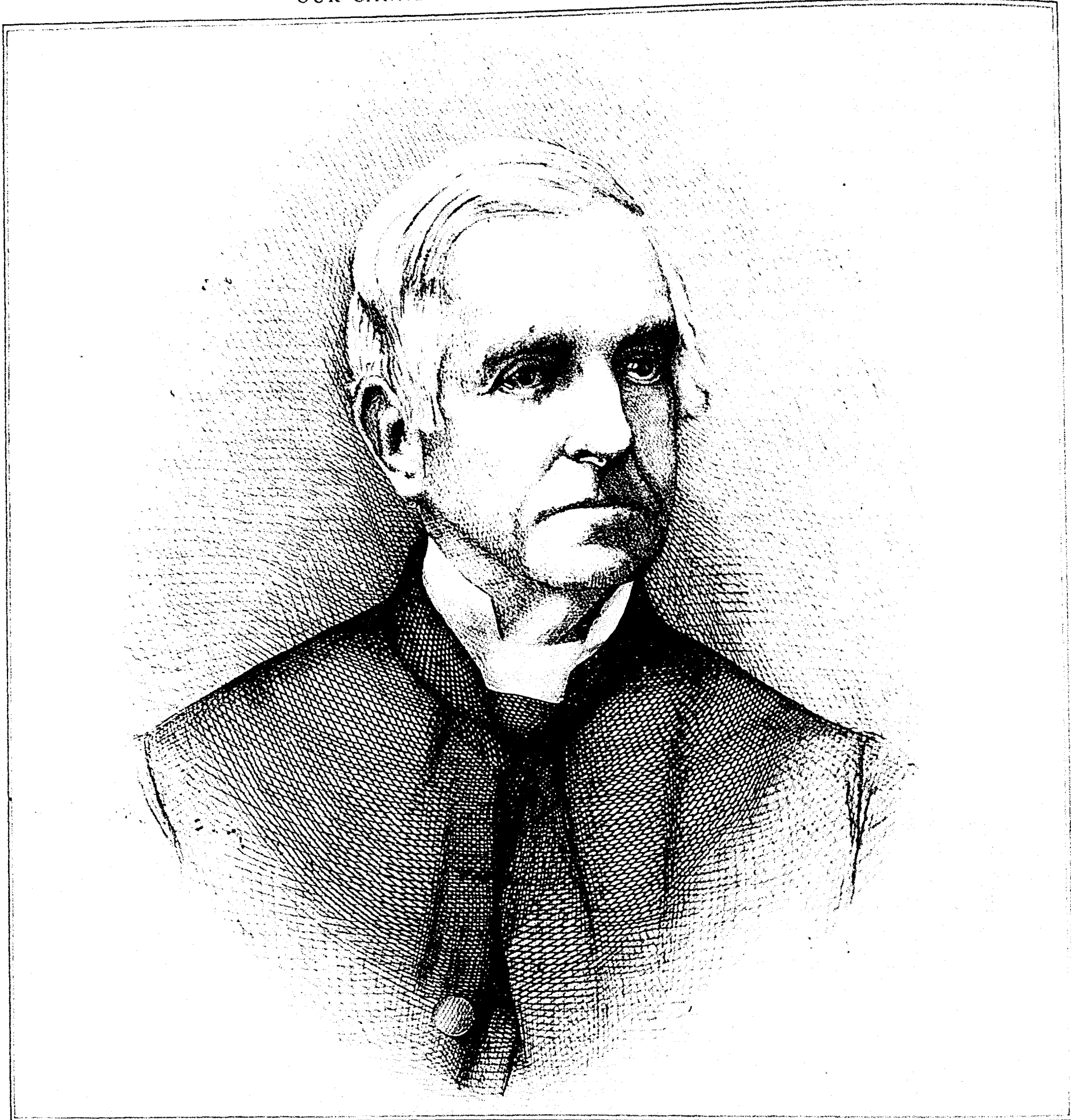
MONTREAL.—THE GREAT PIANO AND FURNITURE AUCTION ROOMS OF HENRY J. SHAW, CRAIG STREET.—(For description see page 272.)

HABERER.



THE LESSON OF ANATOMY.—FROM A PAINTING BY REMBRANDT.

ALFRED T. BURNING



RIGHT REV. DR. FULLER, FIRST BISHOP OF NIAGARA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN & FRASER, TORONTO.

SKATING ON WHEELS.

It is only a few years ago that in a moment of inspiration there was born the design which has made "Prince's" a club apart, and has crowned it with the extraordinary measure of success it now enjoys. It was the introduction of the skating and the concurrent circumstance of the admission of ladies as members. The opening of the skating rink revolutionised the club. Of course skating on wheels, was not accepted by the fashionable world with instant readiness. But the mere fact of its having been introduced at "Prince's" was much in its favour, and there were among the members certain ladies and gentlemen whose high privilege it is in some measure to set the fashions for society. When Lord A— was seen coursing over an asphalt pavement on eight wooden rollers, and when Lady B— and the Hon. Miss C— were observed gliding to and fro by the aid of the same contrivance, no one could doubt that, however dangerous and inconvenient the mode of transgression might be, it certainly was "quite the thing." The next discovery made was that skating on wheels is in no way dangerous, and is a healthful and graceful exercise. In a week a lady will be able to get about on her skates with confidence, and in a month she may with fair practice hope to be proficient. Many of the ladies who now appear on the rink have been skating for several

seasons, and have, with the natural aptitude for acquiring graceful habits which distinguishes their sex, become as much at home on the asphalt as they are in the ball-room. Wonderful things may be done on the skates, indeed an ordinary skater can do all that may be done on the ice, with the exception, perhaps, of encompassing "the inside edge." A considerable proportion of the skaters, particularly in the early part of the day, are young ladies who are still at school, for there is no limit to the age of skating members, the only stipulation being that "boys" shall not have access to the rink. A little girl on skates is well enough. But it is intuitively felt that a schoolboy similarly equipped would be undesirable company, and accordingly boys are relegated to an outhouse to the right of the entrance gate. All the skates in use at the club come from America, and are of very simple and and, apparently, inexpensive construction. The great popularity of the exercise has given rise to a series of efforts in the direction of making skates suitable for use on ordinary macadamised roads and flag pavements. The leading characteristics of one such design just patented are thus tersely and clearly described by its inventor:—"Two driving wheels, each outside of the stock, on an axle suspended under the arch of the instep, in brackets, depending from the lower side of the stock or foot-rest, so that the upper parts of the peripheries of the wheels may

be on a plane lower than the upper surface of the stock in combination with one smaller roller under the toe, and another under the heel." The skate in use at "Prince's" is a much simpler article to look at than this, being nothing more than a sock of wool, leather-bound, and brass-tipped at heel and toe, and carried upon four small wheels of rosewood, attached by an india-rubber spring, that allows of the motion by which "the outer edge" can be accomplished, curves made, and, to quote the expressive summing up of an enthusiastic Admiral who is one of the heaviest skaters on the rink, "You can skate out the picture on a willow pattern dinner-plate."

BALZAC'S STIMULANT.

A writer in the *Home Journal* says: "Balzac who had the disease of creative genius in its most outrageous form, 'preached to us,' says Théophile Gautier, 'the strangest hygiene ever propounded among laymen.' If we desired to hand down our names to posterity as authors, it was indispensable that we should immerse ourselves absolutely for two or three years; that we should drink nothing but water and eat soaked beans, like Protegenes; that we should go to bed at sunset and rise at midnight to work hard till morning; that we should spend the whole

day in revising, amending, extending, pruning, perfecting, and polishing our night's work, or correcting proofs or taking notes, or in other necessary study.' If the author happened to be in love, he was only to see the lady of his heart for one half hour a year, but he might write to her for the cold-blooded reason that letter writing improves the style. Leon Gorlan's account of the daily life of the author of the 'Comedie Humaine' has often been quoted. He began his day with dinner at six in the afternoon, at which, while he fed his friends generously, he himself ate little besides fruit and drank nothing but water. At seven o'clock he wished his friends good night and went to bed. At midnight he rose and worked till dinner-time the next day; and so the world went round. George Sand calls him, 'Drunk on water, intemperate in work, and sober in all other passions.' When he sat down to his desk his servant used to place coffee within reach, and upon this he worked till his full brain would drive his starved and almost sleepless body into such self-forgetfulness that he often found himself at daybreak, bare-headed and in dressing-gown and slippers, in the Place du Carrousel, not knowing how he came there, and miles away from home. Now, coffee acts upon some temperaments like laudanum upon others, and many of the manners and customs of Balzac were those of a confirmed opium-eater."



MARTHA.
KATE.

LOUISA.
LITTLE HEZIRAH.
NANCY.

SARAH.
ANNIE.

SOME OF MISS RYE'S EMIGRANT GIRLS.

LEXINGTON.

Slowly the mist o'er the meadow was creeping,
Bright on the dewy buds glistened the sun.
When from his couch, while his children were sleeping.
Rose the bold rebel, and shouldered his gun.

-OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

SEVEN OF THE THREE HUNDRED

CHILDREN GATHERED AT THE WESTERN HOME, NIAGARA, ON THE 22ND OF SEPTEMBER LAST TO MEET MR. DOYLE, THE ENGLISH INSPECTOR.

No. 1, LOUISA, from Bristol.—Indentured to service. Been in Canada since 1873.—her indenture will expire this autumn. She intends to remain in the same family after that date.

No 2, LITTLE HEPZIBAH, from Greenwich Union.—This child came out in 1873, with a little sister, and a widowed mother who has, since that date, been house servant at the Home, Niagara, Hepzi living with her mother.

No. 3, NANCY, from Holborn Workhouse, who left England in 1870.—A poor plain, delicate little waif, now adopted by a wealthy gentleman who has no children of his own, and this is how little Nancy won her way in the world.

No. 4.—MARTHA, from Kirkdale, Liverpool, came out in October, 1869. Been in one place six years; removed this spring, by advice of her mistress and with Miss Rye's consent.

No. 5. KATE, from the slums of Islington.—Father dead. Mother, a worthless reprobate. When brought to Miss Rye's London Home, the little feet were so full of sores that the child could barely stand, and one of the ladies working in that home, was so touched at the sight that she herself knelt to wash those feet, and as she washed, the tears rolled down and down her kind face;

No. 6.—SARAH, from Foxteth Park, Liverpool, came out in October, 1870. Been in same place ever since, (indentured for service), time up this summer; intends to remain in same place; has a sister who came out from same school, at same time.

No. 7.—AMIE, from Kirkdale, Liverpool, came out in October 1870. Adopted in same family ever since, said by the neighbours near where she lives, to be "just the very best girl Miss Rye has ever brought out."

Children brought out by Miss Rye, since October 1869,—1870, of whom 200 have been non-union children. Mr. Doyle reverses the figures, and makes out that Miss Rye has added the Workhouse children as addenda, the truth being that her Home, at "Peckham," London, for waifs and strays, was not opened until 1873.

MR. CHILDERS ON CANADA.

Mr. Childers delivered an address to his constituents at Pontefract lately on the subject of his recent visit to the United States and Canada. Before speaking of his tour in the States, to which the greater part of the lecture was devoted, Mr. Childers gave his impressions of Canada. He said that he travelled through the greater part of Canada, and with the exception of Quebec, visited all its most important cities.

DEATH OF CHARLES DAWSON SHANLY.

It is not often a man of conspicuous ability can pass through a long life without creating a single enemy. Of Mr. Charles Dawson Shanly, who died last week at Jacksonville, Fla., it could be truthfully said that he had not an enemy in the world.

evenness of merit. He edited Vanity Fair and Punchinello, to which he contributed drawings as well as articles and paragraphs. There is probably not a daily paper of any reputation in New York to which Mr. Shanly was not an almost constant contributor, and his work was always done in a thorough and conscientious way.

HOUSEHOLD THOUGHTS.

MODESTY.—Nothing is more amiable than true modesty, and nothing more contemptible than that which is false; the one guards virtue, the other betrays it. True modesty is ashamed to do anything that is repugnant to good reason; false modesty is ashamed to do anything that is opposite to the humour of those with whom the party converses.

SCOTCH GIRLS.—We question if a more beautiful sight can be seen upon this wide world than the fashionable promenade of Prince Street, Edinburgh, any sunny day about four o'clock. Let the spectator take his eye from the picturesque glories of that exquisite landscape, and fix them upon the more beautiful of Nature's works who pass him by.

FACES.—How many and how varied are the faces which Nature has imprinted on our fellow-creatures! The human face, with its different features and many expressions, is truly a study none are sufficiently wise to read and fathom entirely and distinctly.

Often merely an expression keeps an otherwise perfect face from being beautiful; and again, one containing hardly a regular feature has been rendered almost divine by its extremely lovely expression. Hence, to a true reader of human nature, beauty consists not only in perfectly chiselled features, but the disposition, character, and feelings are helping elements; for has it not been said "eyes are the index of the soul?"

How quick we are to notice one's face, and how ready and lavish with our criticisms and judgments, and how wrong and harsh these judgments are many times! There is nothing which has so great an influence over us for a time as a truly beautiful face. It was no marvel that Mark Antony with "such lofty scorn did cast a world away from Cleopatra's lips!"

There is as much difference existing between two pretty faces as between an ugly and pretty one; and the impression made on us is as great. There are some faces we gaze on as we would a beautiful picture, with faultless features and dazzling complexions, but soulless; which fade from our memory when removed from our sight.

Warm hearts, bearing their heavy burdens behind gilded and costly masks, often produce harsh faces; while many a fair face has been the mask behind which foul play and many dark deeds have been carried on. Would that the world be more careful, and draw a line of discrimination between the features and expression of the human face; more would be read rightly, and fewer worthy souls would go down to their graves misunderstood and misappreciated!

LOVE, FEAR, HATE.—Love nothing but what is just and honourable; fear nothing but what is ignoble; and hate nothing but what is dishonest.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

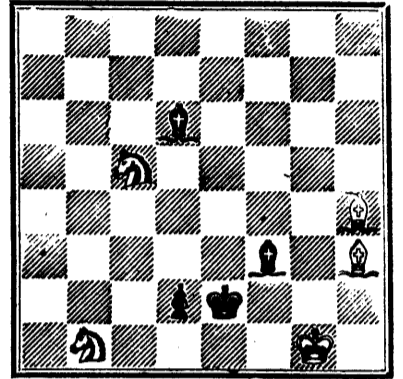
Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Lachute, P.Q., Solution of Problem 14, received. Correct. We have this week inserted in our columns, a game recently played between two of the best players of the Cambridge University.

PROBLEM NO. 17.

By M. D'Orville. BLACK.



WHITE. White, playing first, gives mates in four moves.

SOLUTIONS.

- Solution of Problem No. 15. WHITE. 1. R to Q 2nd (ch) 2. R to Q 3rd (ch) 3. P to K 4th. BLACK. 1. P takes R 2. P takes R. Mate.

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 14.

- WHITE. 1. R to B 6th (ch) 2. Kt takes B (ch) 3. Kt to K 3rd (ch) 4. Kt to B 4th (ch) 5. Kt takes Kt P (ch) 6. R to Q 7th Mate. BLACK. 1. Kt takes R 2. K takes P 3. K to Q 3rd 4. K to Q 4th 5. K to Q 3rd.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS.—NO. 15.

- WHITE. K at Q Kts sq Q at Q B 4th R at K R sq B at Q B 2nd Kt at K Kt 3rd Pawns at K Kt 2nd K Kt 4th K B 3rd Q 2nd Q Kt 3rd and at Q R 2nd. BLACK. K at K Kt 2nd Q at K B 5th R at K sq R at Q R sq B at Q Kt 3rd Pawns at K R 2nd K Kt 3rd K B 3rd K 4th Q B 3rd and Q R 2nd. White to play first, and mate in five moves.

GAME 22nd.

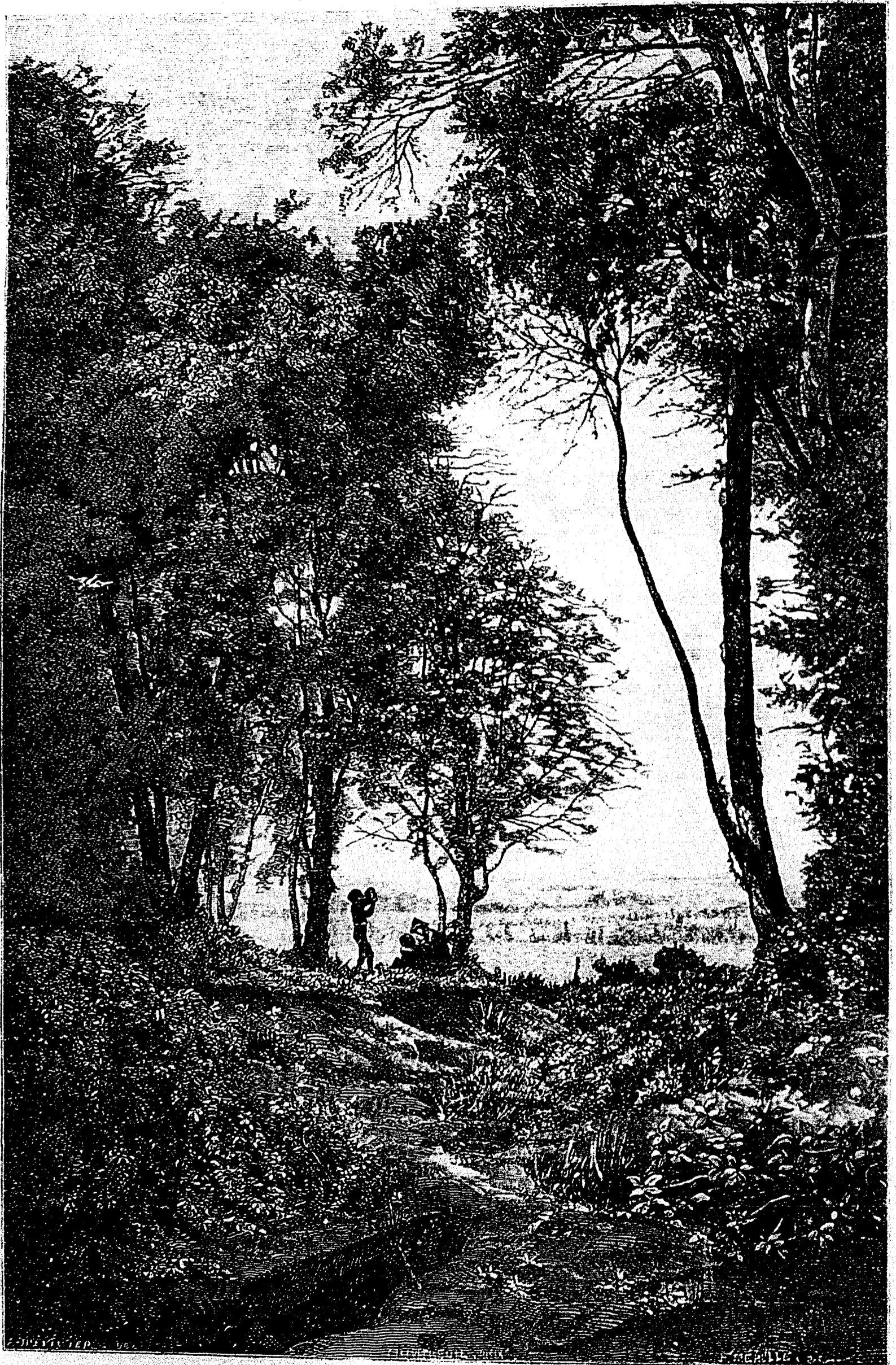
The following game was recently played at Cambridge, England, and is a good specimen of University chess.

- WHITE Mr. Chatto (Trinity). BLACK Mr. Keynes (Pembroke). French Opening.

- 1. P to K 4th 2. P to Q 4th 3. P takes P 4. B to K 2nd 5. Kt to K B 3rd 6. Kt to Q B 3rd 7. B to K 3rd 8. Q to Q 3rd 9. Castles [Q R] [a] 10. P to K R 3rd 11. K R to K sq 12. Q to Q 2nd 13. B to Q 3rd 14. B takes P [b] 15. P takes B 16. Q takes P 17. R to K 3rd 18. Q to R 5th 19. P to Kt 3rd 20. P to Kt 4th [c] 21. P takes B 22. P to Kt 5th 23. P takes R 24. K to Q 2nd 25. K to B sq 26. K to B 2nd 27. K to B sq 28. K to B 2nd 29. Kt to R 4th 30. K to B sq 31. R to Q 2nd [e] 32. K to Q sq 33. K to K 2nd 34. Kt to B 5th 35. Kt to R 6th [ch] 36. Kt to B 5th [ch] [g] 37. Q takes P 38. Q takes Q Kt 39. Kt to K 7th. P to K 3rd P to Q 4th P takes P B to Q 3rd B to K Kt 5th P to Q B 3rd P to K R 3rd Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd B to R 4th B to Kt 3rd B to Kt 5th Castles B takes B P takes B Kt to R 2nd Q to B 3rd Q to B 5th Q to Q 3rd B takes Kt K R to K sq [d] R takes R Q to R 6th (ch) Q takes R (ch) Q to R 8th [ch] Q to R 7th [ch] Q to R 6th [ch] K Kt to B sq Q to R 7th [ch] Q to Kt 6th Q takes P [ch] Q to R 8th [ch] Q to K Kt 8th R to K sq [f] Kt to R 2nd R to K Kt sq Kt takes P Kt to K 5th And Black wins.

NOTES.

- [a] Exception may be taken to some of the moves in the opening. At White's fourth move it is usual to carry the Bishop to Q third. At Black's fifth he loses time by playing the Bishop to K Kt fifth. Finally, this policy of Castling on the Queen's side is almost always reprehensible in the French Game, as the hostile pawns can advance so readily. [b] Well devised, but certainly not sound, as the Black Queen can so readily be brought to the rescue. [c] Too slow to be effectual. [d] A good move. [e] He should have continued to move his King. [f] An oversight, we presume, as it allows White a chance of retrieving himself. [g] By taking the Pawn with Knight he might have drawn.



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FIG 1



FIG 2



FIG 3

FIG 4

FIG 5

FIG 6

FIG 7

FIG 8

FIG 9

FIG 10

FIG 11

THE FASHIONS.

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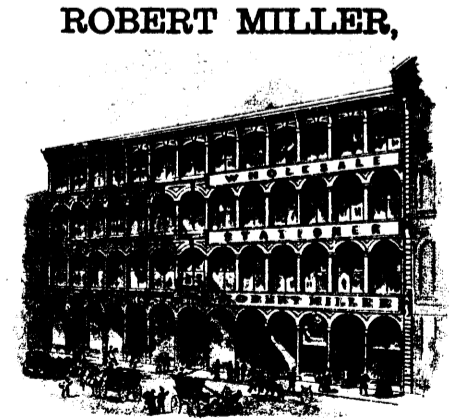
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