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# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

Vol. XXVII.—No. 4.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1883.

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*CARNIVAL  
NUMBER*

*With  
Supplement*



THE MONTREAL WINTER CARNIVAL.  
THE ICE PALACE ON DOMINION SQUARE.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited,) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum, in advance; \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

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## TEMPERATURE

as observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## THE WEEK ENDING

Jan. 21st, 1883.			Corresponding week, 1882.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon. 15°	5°	10°	Mon. 32°	10°	21°
Tues. 22°	2°	12°	Tues. 32°	25°	28°
Wed. 15°	0°	7°	Wed. 10°	7°	8°
Thur. 23°	17°	20°	Thur. 28°	0°	11°
Fri. 14°	-1°	6°	Fri. 28°	19°	23°
Sat. 20°	10°	15°	Sat. 18°	8°	13°
Sun. 32°	18°	25°	Sun. 27°	12°	19°

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LETTER-PRESS.—The Montreal Winter Carnival—Tuque Bleue—A Southern Editor—Unwritten Novels—Probably a Lie—Musical and Dramatic—News of the Week—Canadian Scientific—The Heart that Lies Within Me—Fie, Fie, or, the Fair Physician—The Origin of the Printer's Devil—The Problem—Walt Whitman—The Voice Characteristic of Race—History of Printing in China—Thurlow Weed at Home.—The Pot-au-Feu—Literary and Artistic—Our Chess Column.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1883.

## THE MONTREAL WINTER CARNIVAL.

ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS—SKETCH OF OUR WINTER SPORTS—OUR PRINCIPAL CLUBS.

## I.

The Winter Carnival which Montreal celebrates this week, and of which the present issue of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS contains a number of pictorial representations, is the final evolution of an idea that has long germinated in the minds of our enthusiastic sporting men. The late lamented "Evergreen Hughes," whose dying wish was that he might be buried in the track of the snow-shoers over the Mountain, is said to have been the first to propose it in practical form, but it was reserved for Mr. Robert D. McGibbon, as eager a clubman as he is ardent an advocate, to bring the scheme to the point of fulfilment. Last winter he unfolded his views to his fellow-members of the Montreal Club, who received them with unanimous favour. The press likewise warmly backed the project, and public opinion was so well disposed that this autumn, when Mr. McGibbon, re-opening the subject, exposed the details of his proposition, he was met on all sides with cordial offers of support.

It was felt that no city in America is better suited for an exhibition of Winter Sports than Montreal, owing to its geographical position, its climate, and the zeal of its inhabitants for that species of exercise. Indeed, in the ratio of its population, it is safe to say that no city in the world possesses more clubs devoted to the pursuit of boreal amusements. Under these circumstances it was comparatively easy to organize a Carnival such as we are now enjoying, and so soon as the resolution had taken shape, it was the general determination to make it unique in the annals of sport. It can be stated, with justifiable pride, that when the citizens of Montreal make up their minds to have a public entertainment of any kind, they carry it out with uncommon zest and in a spirit of royal magnificence. The present event has been no exception to the rule. All classes of the population have taken a hand in it. Besides the more youthful clubmen, who naturally led the van, men of all ages and of every walk in life gave their warm co-operation. The daily and nightly meetings of committees, at the Windsor Hotel, or at the central rooms under the Exchange Bank, were attended by lawyers, physicians, professors, journalists, merchants, and

men of wealthy leisure. All the details were conducted in a thorough business manner; nothing was forgotten that could contribute to enhance the brilliancy of the festival, and the result is one which our thousands of visitors will doubtless enjoy, and of which our townspeople may well be proud.

## II.

The original conception was to have the different amusements on the river itself. The very sight of such a broad and rapid stream as the St. Lawrence solidly ice-bound and traversed by roads in every direction, was enough to elicit the admiration of strangers, and all understood that with the further advantage of St. Helen's Island as a background, the effect of the whole in that locality would be very striking indeed. Another point in favour of this plan was the facility which the quays and long revetment wall would afford for an unobstructed view of all the proceedings by thousands upon thousands of spectators. Unfortunately, owing to the mutations of the four or five past winters, it was thought best not to try the experiment this year, but it is to be hoped that next winter arrangements may be made to utilize our grand old river.

In devising the programme, the first thing to be determined was a central attraction. An Ice Palace at once suggested itself to most minds, and an Ice Palace was decided upon. An appropriation of over two thousand dollars was granted for the erection of this characteristic building, and Mr. Hutchinson, the well-known architect, imagined a picturesque plan which was readily adopted by the Committee. The work was begun with a will, and several of the principal builders came forward to divide the labour between themselves gratuitously. The Ice Palace speaks for itself. As it stands on Dominion Square it is a gem to feast the eye withal. Its dimensions are rather slender, and its general effect is somewhat dwarfed by the gigantic proportions of the Windsor Hotel and St. Peter's church on either side, but it is a thing of beauty all the same—the first and best of its kind ever erected, for the Russian ice-palaces that we read of are not a circumstance to it. We have heard of walls of roseate marble, of minarets of burnished ivory, of golden domes and argent wainscotings, of jasper floors and the celestial gates of pearl, but never before have we seen in the flesh a quadrangle and spire of crystal ice. The translucent blocks, arranged with symmetrical skill, present a charming appearance during the day, but when illuminated in the evening by the blue electric light or the red fires of Bengal, the impression is really fairy-like. We shall be mistaken if the Ice Palace do not prove the bright, particular attraction of the Carnival, and remain its most agreeable memory.

## III.

It was seemly that around this central building all the other events should group themselves. And so they did. The snowshoers took the lead. Up came the "boys" from all sides in variegated tuques, blanket coats, striped sashes, embroidered moccasins and webbed sandals. A noble set are our snow-shoe men, and we are all proud of them. The numerous Clubs formed a strong and full Committee, with Angus Grant, of the old Montreal, at their head representing the English element, and I. A. Beauvais, President of "Le Canadien," representing the French. They figure largely throughout the programme of exercises on the several days. They stand six hundred strong, with torches, on Dominion Square, at the inauguration of the Ice Palace. They have a concert all to themselves at the Queen's Hall, wherein snow-shoe songs and tableaux form the principal feature. But far above all these is their grand Torchlight Procession. The present writer lately had occasion to say, in another place, that "the most magnificent and picturesque event in the sporting annals of this country was the torchlight procession held in honour of Lord Dufferin and his beautiful Countess, late in the winter of 1873. No one who witnessed the gorgeous spectacle will ever forget it, and we shall hope in vain for its repetition." He had no idea that he should so soon be agreeably deceived, and he ventures the belief that our American visitors will acknowledge the sight to

be unparalleled in their experience. They will long remember the serpentine line of torches, first moving up the steep side of the Mountain, then attaining the summit; now running forward in a succession of fiery brands, then advancing slowly and drawing over the sky a curtain of orange light. They will retain their admiration of the varied effects of light and shade, as the torches glanced behind the trees, or dipped into the hollows of the road, and the glorious bursts of reflection on the opalescent banks of snow. The scene will have reminded them of Sicilian troopers scaling the flanks of Ætna in full eruption, and seeking the lava caverns in quest of hidden treasures. This city has a very large number of snow-shoe clubs, the oldest being the Montreal, among the English; the Canadien among the French, and the Emerald among the Irish.

## IV.

After the Snow-shoers, the Skaters. Skating is another exercise in which Montrealers excel, and it is the more popular that ladies are enabled to engage in it. There are few sights more enchanting than that of our young girls, in knitted hoods and short skirts, balancing like lapwings to the music of their silver sandals. Owing to the snow there is not much skating on our rivers and ponds, and we must have recourse to artificial means. Montreal is abundantly supplied with rinks, but chief among them is the Victoria Rink, which is simply unrivalled in America. Its masquerades and fancy dress entertainments are celebrated over our continent, and well known in England. Our double page coloured plate in the Supplement gives a view of one of these, and we publish another sketch on the same subject in black. As was to be expected, the members of the Victoria Rink were not behind in contributing their share toward the success of the Carnival. There is no danger in predicting that their costumed exhibition on Thursday evening will be one of the most brilliant in the records of the rink. A special feature will be a series of historical characters from Jacques Cartier down to our day. This will be specially valuable as partially supplying the place of the grand Historical Procession through the streets which had been contemplated, but was unfortunately abandoned through lack of funds.

## V.

Close on the heels of the Skaters come the Curlers. Here again Montreal is magnificently represented. We have not only the oldest Curling Club in America, but also the largest affiliation of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland outside the mother land. The Montreal Club dates back to 1807, and we have also the Thistle and Caledonian, in the most prosperous condition. The curlers have stationed themselves on the bosom of the broad St. Lawrence, full in view of the city, where they have built an ice mansion, and laid out no less than thirty rinks. Brother curlers from so far away as New Brunswick have come to join them. It is certain that this is going to be the grandest Bonspiel ever held in America. Our Scotch friends are enthusiastically fond of their national game, and as there are many exceedingly strong players among them, the way they will make the "stones" whizz and whirr will be a caution.

## VI.

The Toboggan! To hosts of our American cousins the very name is unknown, and when they see the thing itself, the charm of novelty will immeasurably enhance their pleasure. This is a purely Canadian sport, and it is nowhere carried on so thoroughly as in Montreal, on account of our Royal Mountain and the declivities around the city. Every preparation has been made to give our friends a full exhibition of the capabilities of the toboggan. Those long Indian sleds, thin as wafers, strong as steel, and with curled noses to whisk away the snow, afford an amount of exhilarating fun that is peculiar to themselves. They are softly cushioned for the fair, who boldly entrust themselves to their vertiginous descent, and have no time to catch their breath or exhibit any fear before they glide away into the vale beyond the reach of danger.

To steer this skeleton craft there is need of nerve and a quick eye, but every precaution has been taken in this instance to render accidents impossible. Three hills—the Cote des Neiges, Mountain Park and Peel street—have been set aside, and they will be lighted by electricity during the evening. There is also a North-West block-house for the reception of ladies. Our earnest recommendation is that no young American lady coming to the Carnival should go away from Montreal without taking at least one toboggan ride, and our word for it, she will experience a sensation—short, sharp and singular—that she will not forget for many a day.

## VII.

We shall not be taxed with exaggeration, nor charged with boasting, when we affirm that, with the possible exception of St. Petersburg, there is no city in the world that can turn out such a number, variety and magnificence of winter equipages as the commercial metropolis of the Dominion. Not only have we good horses, but we have also incomparable designs of vehicles. Our fine sleighs are all home made. Montreal sleigh builders are renowned far and wide. Our North-west supplies us with rich robes and furs. And then our boys know how to handle the ribbons. We have many artistic tandem drivers among us. Every Saturday afternoon Beaver Hall Hill and St. James street present a beautiful spectacle with the procession of fashionable sleighs. Not the least is the beauty of the lady occupants, esconced in the cosy seats, with cheeks like roses and eyes that sparkle with enjoyment. The great drive of the Carnival takes place on Wednesday afternoon, between two and five, and the route lies on Sherbrooke, between Guy and St. Denis streets. The chairman of the Driving Committee is C. P. Davidson, Q.C., who closes his invitation to the public by the following lines:—

"Nor less than Northern Courts, wide o'er the snow,  
Pour a new pomp, eager on rapid sleds;  
Their vigorous youth in bold contention wheel  
The long resounding course—meantime to raise  
The manly strife, with highly blooming charms,  
Flushed by the season, Canada's fair dames,  
Or fairer bright-eyed daughters, glow around."

## VIII.

Closely allied to the work of the Driving Committee is that of the Trotting Committee. The object is to give our guests an idea of the speed of our Canadian horses. It is not exactly a winter sport, except inasmuch as the track is on the snow or ice, but the Carnival being designed to give pleasure to as many visitors as possible, the Committee was encouraged to proceed in its work, and do all in its power to achieve a success. This it has done beyond anticipation. Five hundred dollars were allotted it out of the general fund, and this money has been so made to fructify that the Committee is in a position to offer cash prizes to the amount of \$1,000, in addition to diverse cups and medals. There is no doubt that the ice at the foot of McGill street will be crowded during the races, and that some notable feats will be accomplished, as a number of famous horses have been entered. It will be curious to learn in what proportion a trotter can move faster on the ice than on dry land. The Chairman of this Committee is H. Beaupré, who represents the profession of journalism in the work of the Carnival.

## IX.

The social aspects of the Carnival have not been overlooked. The Citizen's Ball has been mounted on a scale of rare magnificence, and the probabilities are that it will prove one of the most brilliant of its kind ever given in Montreal. The tickets and programmes, from the presses of the Burland Lithographic Company, are masterpieces of design and execution. They are an exquisite representation of our principal winter sports, worthy of being preserved as works of art. The accommodations for visitors are ample. All our hotels, especially the superb Windsor and the old St. Lawrence Hall, have made all the arrangements requisite for comfort, and a number of private houses are likewise thrown open. The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association invites the various clubs to make its gymnasium their headquarters during the whole of the Carnival week, while the Victoria Skating Club, the Montreal Hunt Club, the Tobogganing, Curling and Snow-shoe Clubs extend all

manner of courtesies to visitors. The City government have also intervened in their official capacity, and a civic breakfast on Thursday will give Montreal as a city an opportunity of entertaining the distinguished gentlemen who have kindly honoured our Carnival by their presence. The proverbial hospitality of Montreal has in no wise belied itself, and there is every reason to believe that our friends will carry away the most pleasant reminiscences of their brief stay among us. They will learn that our cold climate does not interfere with the warmth of our feelings or the delicacy of our social intercourse. The evidences of wealth and prosperity which they behold on all sides will show our more Southern neighbours that snow and ice are no bar to our commercial development or financial progress.

X.

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS has done its utmost to assist the Carnival by publishing a number of views commemorative of the same. On our first page there is the view of the Ice Palace, described above, and we have a number of small sketches displaying our Canadian winter sports and lacrosse playing on the St. Lawrence. A page is consecrated to a Rendezvous of Snow-shoers at Sault-au-Recollet, or Back River. Other parts of the country, in their snowy garb, have not been forgotten. We give the Falls of Montmorenci in Winter, and Deer Stalking in Nova Scotia. Our other pictures are described in the foregoing pages.

We give a number of the principal executive officers and Chairmen of Committees to whose untiring efforts the success of the Carnival is mainly due. We regret that, notwithstanding repeated application on our part, we could not obtain the photographs of every one of those officials.

In order to prove that really nothing has been wanting to promote the cause of our Carnival, we may mention in conclusion that art and letters have likewise laid in their contributions. There are three publications connected with the event, besides the official programmes. First, we have Vennor's special bulletin for the occasion, by which the Canadian prophet regulates the Carnival weather to his own satisfaction. Next, there is a book entitled "Over the Snow," from the graphic pen of Dr. W. B. Beers, with illustrations from the graceful pencil of Henry Sandham. Finally, we may mention a little snow-shoe story called "Tuque Bleue," by John Lesperance, dedicated to the Montreal clubs. These works are for sale at all the booksellers and at the Windsor Hotel. Being contributions to the Carnival literature, they are recommended not only to our visitors, but to our own people, as souvenirs of a very pleasant occasion.

TUQUE BLEUE.

A NEW SNOW-SHOE SONG.

Dedicated to the Montreal Clubs.

Chillest of skies above,  
Coldest of fields below,  
Bound to the shoe we love,  
Ever and on we go;  
Far as the eye can peer,  
Where the goal of the Mountain shines,  
Our forward course we steer  
Up to the feathered Pines;  
Tramp, tramp, tramp,  
Vive la Tuque Bleue!

What if the tempest roars,  
What if the wild winds blow;  
Our buoyant spirit soars  
Over the steppes of snow;  
Swift as the antlered deer,  
Light as the soft gazelle,  
The hedge and the wall we clear,  
And the gorge that we know so well;  
Tramp, tramp, tramp,  
Vive la Tuque Bleue!

The crescent moon glows bright,  
Like Ali's scimitar,  
And the plain reflects the light  
Of the golden evening star,  
While with shout and laughter and song,  
And the beat of our measured pace,  
We skirt the meadows along,  
Or join in the champion race;  
Tramp, tramp, tramp,  
Vive la Tuque Bleue!

Back from the lofty hills,  
When the work of the day is done,  
Back from the frozen rills,  
When the doughty game is won;  
'Neath beauty's smile we stand,  
And bow to beauty's eyes,  
And receive from beauty's hand  
The victor's jewelled prize;  
Tramp, tramp, tramp!  
Vive la Tuque Bleue!

JOHN LESPERANCE, in Tuque Bleue.

The Tennessee Legislature has repudiated the recent compromise of the State debt, and repealed the Act imposing taxes for the payment of the interest.

A SOUTHERN EDITOR.

I found one man, an editor, at Meridian, Mississippi, who seemed more "solid" than any one else I saw in the South; and I was somewhat inclined to think that he and a few others like him might constitute the whole of the "solid South," of which I had heard so much. This gentleman was troubled by the "vulgarity" of Northerners, or of the Northern character. He said that if we would only send "gentlemen" to the South he would be glad to welcome them; but so many Northern men were low and sordid, and "were never in a gentleman's house in their lives," and when they came to the South they made people think that they were representative Northern men. I told him we could not well afford to send all our best people to the South, as we needed them at home. I admitted that we had not so many gentlemen, or really superior citizens, in the North as we should like to have, and that there are traits in the character of many Northerners which are not wholly admirable; but suggested that my travels had given me the impression that in these matters the North and South were much alike. "Are Southern men all, or generally, gentlemen of the highest character?"

Then followed a long and rambling talk, interesting, but too profuse to be reproduced here. This man was not a politician, nor was he in any way, I thought, a bad fellow. He had good intentions, and some excellent personal qualities. But he was young, and he cherished an absurd worship and regret for some features of the old régime in the South. He would not have slavery back; but he was repelled by the harsh, practical, vulgar features of the advancing new order of things. He had studied "Northern character" (if, as he insisted, there is such a thing, as distinct from Southern character) only from a distance, and he saw only the lower or worse side of our society and civilization. Much that he said about Northern people was true, but was not the whole truth. He and a very few men like him—at least I could find very few—were doing the South ill service, as I suppose they had done for some years before. Every now and then he wrote something which "fired the Northern heart" beautifully. He uttered absurdities enough in two hours to supply material for anti-Southern speeches for a whole political campaign in the Northern States. I could not see that such men had any considerable influence in the South, at the time of my visit. Leading Southern men—Democrats—everywhere warned me against them, and said they were fools. I found no elderly man among them. They were—those whom I saw—all of them impracticable, romantic young sentimentalists, and all of them were editors.

As I was leaving this gentleman, I said, "I wish you would take hold and help us with the new order of things. I am rather sorry for those who feel as you do." "Thank you," said he, "but the sympathy of our conquerors is galling sometimes." "Oh, no," I laughingly replied, "do not feel conquered. That seems a little absurd under the circumstances, and so long after the fight."

He was a rather engaging young fellow, but he somehow reminded me of a young Confederate officer whom I once met on a battlefield in Virginia, a few hours after a hard fight. Our forces had captured the enemy's stores, and I was engaged with a detail of men opening boxes and packages, and taking account of the property, when this officer, a prisoner, who was helping the rebel surgeons in the care of their own wounded in a tent near by, came up, and said, "You have no right to meddle with these things, sir." "Why not, sir?" I asked. "Because they are the property of the Confederate States of America, sir." "Then why don't the Confederate States of America take care of their property?" I inquired. The old order of things in the South has gone the way of the other property of the Confederate States of America.—*January Atlantic.*

UNWRITTEN NOVELS.

A really good novel is a work only requiring talent, and even genius of no mean order. The term which, by some, is hurled mercilessly at all works of fiction, *Trash!* is certainly applicable to a vast number that flood the literary world.

And yet there seems to be, whether we see or acknowledge it or not, an innate love and craving for the novel, good or bad, as the case may be. The educated, the cultivated, the refined appreciate the works of George Elliot or Dickens, or some other writer of more or less merit, according to the taste or mental bias of the reader. And there is no novel writer who is unable to find some readers to appreciate him.

But, beside the flood of novels that have been written, the numbers that have never been put in print are legion.

They were in vogue long before the printer's art was understood, such tales as were handed down from father to son, partly true and partly embellished by imagination.

Such stories are eagerly sought for to this day. All persons become tired of the narrow life they lead of their own small world. So cramped, so monotonous, that they long for a glimpse into other worlds, even if they should prove as care-laden as their own.

Hence the spirit of gossip, and among the illiterate the habit of running to the neighbors to pick up a little news, and with that little to form the nucleus for a startling and sensational

story, which Dumas might weave into a wonderful tale.

Without doubt, most of the novels that have been written had a foundation in truth, and therefore they seem real in their details; just such events as might have happened. And just in proportion as they seem true and real do they hold the attention and charm the soul. All those stories that we cannot fancy it possible to have been real, fall flat and uncared for.

But even if we can fancy a story to have been real, and the events are only commonplace, and devoid of interest in themselves, how can they awaken interest in others?

The art of the novel writer is to bring the interesting details into the foreground, and to pass over lightly those incidents which are commonplace or unsightly and meaningless.

A story absolutely true cannot, of course, be a novel or work of fiction. It would be a biography or history. Over ever novel there must be spread a sort of illusion, and the finer and more subtle, the more perfect the story. In this way the improbabilities, inconsistencies and absurdities which would appear without such illusion are made to hide in the background.

It is the same illusion that one employs to conceal the blemishes of a play. The interest has to be sustained, so that the absurdity of crowding together events is scarcely noticed.

D. C. A.

PROBABLY A LIE.

She came tripping into the sanctum all radiancy and sunshine, and clothed in the garments of youth, beauty, innocence and other things, with a smile that was "heaven in a heap." She remarked:

"Is the editor in?"  
He was, and the smile that radiated his classic brow and spread over his features like ripening on a pumpkin, was soothing to gaze upon.

"He is," came from this side of the great moral newspaper with original poetry and patent medicine advertisements.

"I'm so glad of it," she said, and a grander, sweeter smile radiated—spread some more.

"I am he," we said, not gallantly, but ingloriously. "What can I do for you?" At this we arose and bid her approach.

She did so, and said: "I have returned home; I want a personal in *Every Monday*," and she looked too sweetly innocent, a frank, pure innocence unknown to the latter day sanctum.

This side made an effort and had soon uttered an utterance which, as near as we can remember, was: "Why, certainly with pleasure; what shall we say?"

She smiled some more. We dittoed.  
She said: "Say Miss Mary Maccintosh has returned home after a visit to friends in Kansas City. And," continued she, "add anything good you can think of. You know all about how to say accomplished, etc."

With this she vanished like a summer's dream disturbed by gallinippers, and when we recovered we wrote:

LITERARY NOTES.

It is announced by the publishers of the *Critic*, that the success of the paper has become so pronounced that it will appear hereafter weekly, instead of fortnightly.

The vacancy caused by the death of Bluntschli among the ten foreign members of the Reale Accademia dei Lincei at Rome has been filled by the election of Prof. Max Muller.

The Pusey Memorial in England is evidently to be a fine success. Already something like £20,000 has been subscribed to perpetuate the name of the great High Churchman; and there is little reason to doubt that the £50,000 for which Canon Liddon asks will be placed in his hands.

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN has undertaken to edit a new "Biographia Britannica," and makes an appeal for co-operation. The dictionary is intended to include English, Scotch and Irish names from the earliest period. This includes Americans who were also British subjects. It will not include any names of living persons.

A LIFE of Archbishop Tait has been already undertaken. The biographer is Mr. Benham, who wrote the touching story of Mrs. Tait. In the preparation of that volume, Mr. Benham had the whole life of the Archbishop unfolded to him, and the intimate knowledge which he thus gained can hardly be exceeded by the acquaintanceship of any other living person. Mr. Benham is a Broad Churchman, and will write a life, therefore, in full sympathy with the Primate's career. He, furthermore, has literary aptitude of a high order.

In a London letter to the *New York World*, Mr. J. L. Jennings tells a story apropos of payments to foreign authors, that redounds greatly to the credit of the Messrs. Harper. He says that, when Dr. Livingstone's travels were going through the press, Mr. John Murray, Dr. Livingstone's English publisher, wrote to the American house that an effort was being made to raise money for Mrs. Livingstone, who was in need of immediate assistance. The response from the Messrs. Harper was a cheque for \$5,000 for advance sheets of the forthcoming work.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE well-known General Gallifet was so well pleased with "Fedora" that he made arrangements for the performance to be attended by all the generals of cavalry who are now assembled for the classification of officers in the city of Paris. A whole row of orchestra stalls was occupied on Dec. 23 by a series of generals in mufti.

A HIGHLY interesting feature in the programme of the ensuing season of the London Philharmonic Society will be a MS. Motett by Cherubini. The MS. has been for many years in the Royal Library at Buckingham Palace, and the Queen has given her consent to the performance of it by the Philharmonic Society. The work has never yet been heard in public.

THE young actress, Mlle. Dinelli, who was playing a small part in Sardon's "Monsieur Gara," has been deranged. Her insanity was for a short time harmless, consisting of a fear lest she should be robbed of her jewels, but has since assumed a more serious character. She tried to kill herself and to cut her child—a baby four months old—into pieces. She was finally removed to an asylum.

The revival of "Monsieur Garat" has been a success. This was a part played in 1860 by Mme. Déjazet. This lady first opened to the dramatist the path to fame, by producing his plays at her little theatre. Déjazet always treated him with maternal affection and he was more devoted to her than her own son who squandered all her money. Déjazet died in his house at Cannes, and he spoke the eulogy over her grave.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

GEN. TODLEBEN is dangerously ill.

WINNIPEG is to have a new post office.

PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES of Germany is dead.

It is announced that the Prince of Wales will visit Canada next year.

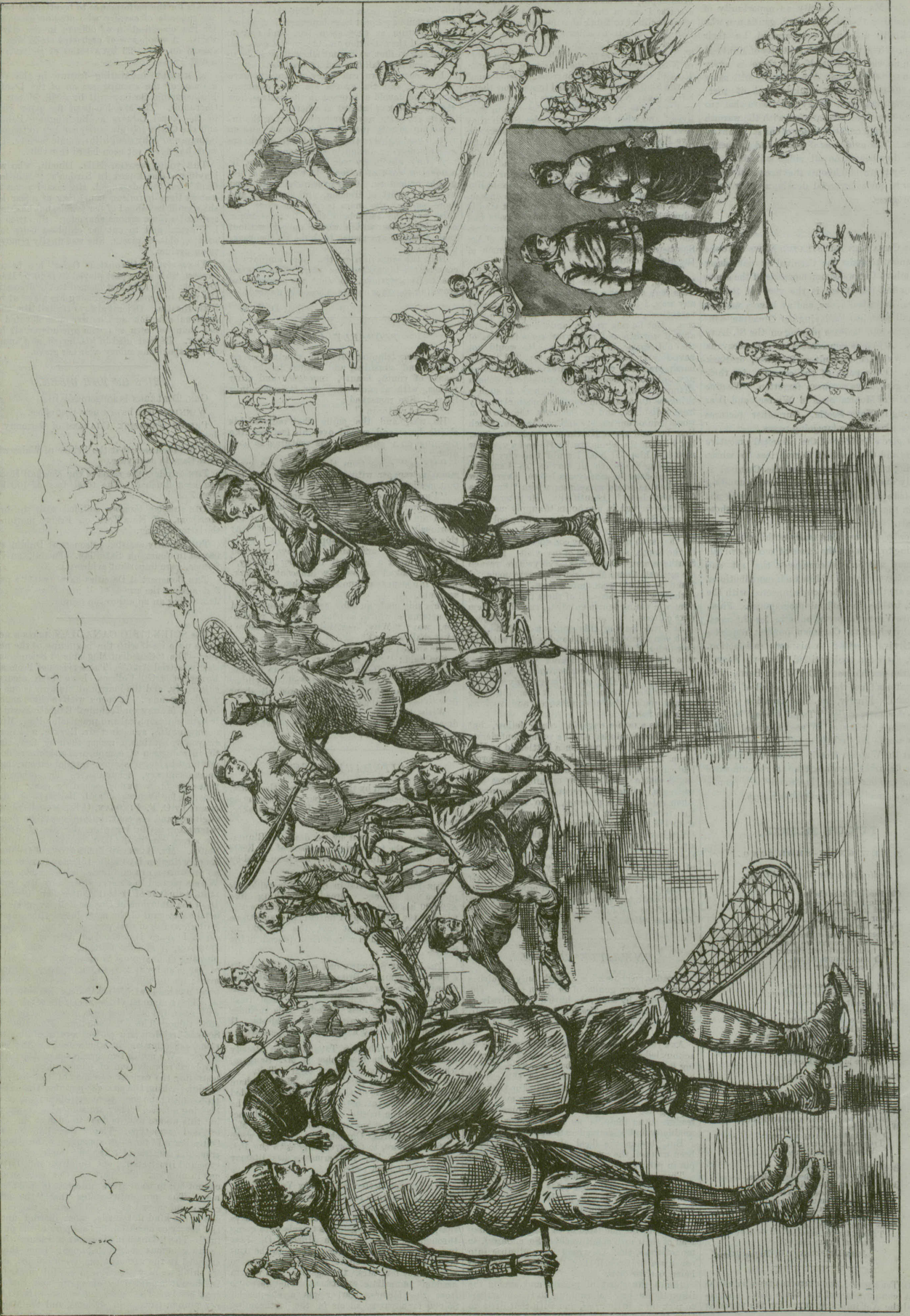
The search of the ruins of the Newhall House has been finished. The total loss of life has been 75.

The steamer *Canima* collided with the brig *Mariposa*, off New York, on Friday morning, the latter sinking.

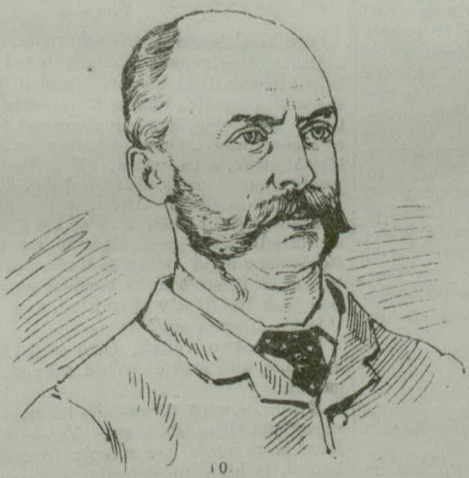
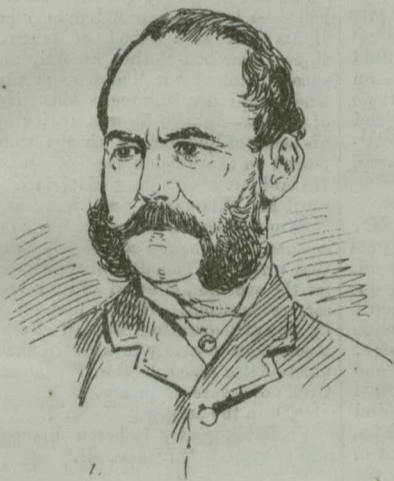
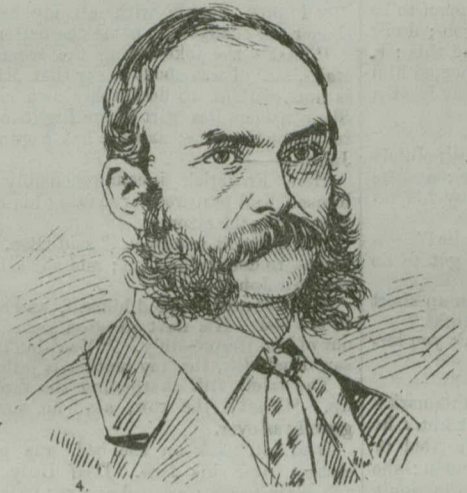
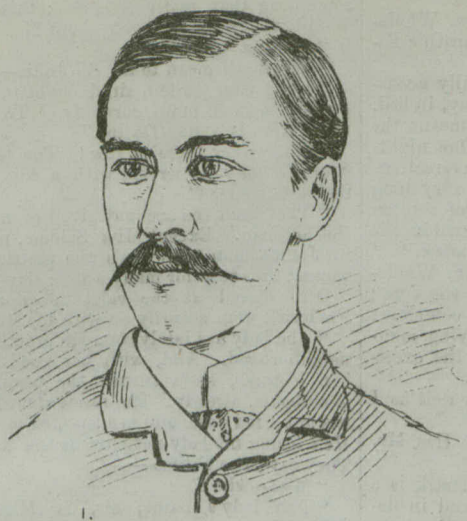
THE recently arrested prisoners at Dublin appeared in Court on Saturday. Farrell, an informer, gave important evidence.

THE Bonapartist Deputies have issued a protest against the arrest of Prince Napoleon and demanding an appeal to the people.

THE SCIENTIFIC CANADIAN takes a new name unto itself with the beginning of the new year—The "Canadian Magazine of Science and the Industrial Arts." The services of Professor Bovey, of McGill College, have been secured editorially, and the inaugural number is one of decided promise. It opens with a short article by Prof. Murray on Technical Education, which is both philosophical and practical. Prof. Murray maintains, as against Mr. Ruskin, and those swayed by sentiment rather than by fact, that the introduction of complicated machinery does not tend to lessen skilled manual labour, but, on the contrary, heightens it. The other articles are of a purely scientific cast. Cable Traction for Tramways and Railways is discussed by C. F. FINDLAY, C.E., a well-known engineer, and his contribution contains much interesting matter regarding the use of cables for street cars in the large cities of the United States. MR. BAYZAND ELLINGTON, of London, Eng., writes on Hydraulic Lifts, and states that no precaution can eliminate considerable risk. We are pleased to observe a paper by Mr. DOWLING, a student of McGill College, on Division D. of the Ontario and Quebec Railway, giving a detailed account of the more interesting engineering features of that portion of the line. Considerable space is devoted to Astronomy. DR. JOHNSON, of McGill College, describes in a pleasing manner what is meant by the Transit of Venus and why it is so important to astronomers; he also appends a few notes on the preparations made at McGill College for observing it. The remainder of the Magazine is taken up with scientific odds and ends of varying interest and value. The "Canadian Magazine of Science" rejoices in a perfect wealth of illustrations, reflecting on the whole credit to the engraver. We notice two specimens of the typographical reproduction of photographs, one illustrating the various positions of the body of a soldier taking the *pas de parade*; the other representing the successive attitudes of a horse clearing a fence. They are somewhat blurred, but this we are told is due to defect in the original stereotype. The "Canadian Patent Office Record" forms an appendix to the Magazine, and consists of thirty-six pages of small type and illustrations, one hundred and forty-one in number. This part of the publication cannot fail to be of great interest to practical men. The prospectus states that "the efficiency and success of this Magazine, the only one of the kind in Canada, must depend upon the hearty co-operation and support of the public." The "Canadian Magazine of Science" deserves generous acknowledgment from those engaged in the various branches of science, and we think we may predict a successful career for it, since it is guided by energetic and competent hands. The subscription price is \$2.50 per annum, payable in advance, and the Magazine is published monthly.



LACROSSE ON THE ICE, AND CANADIAN WINTER SPORTS.



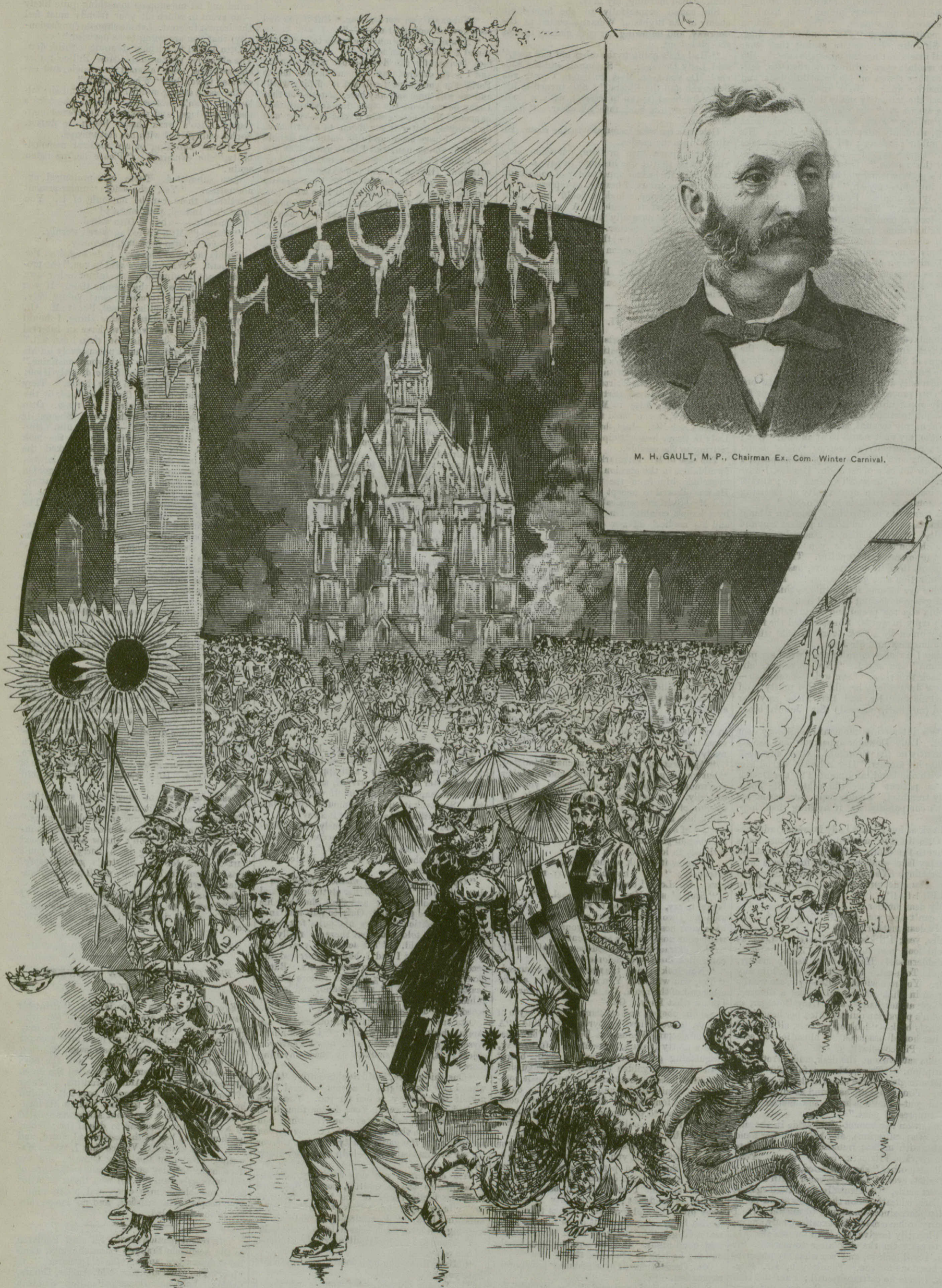
1. R. D. MCGIBBON, Vice-Chairman. 2. HUGH GRAHAM, Finance Chairman. 3. A. A. STEVENSON, Curling Chairman. 4. ROBT. REID, Ice Palace Chairman. 5. ANGUS GRANT, Snow-Shoe Chairman.  
6. H. BEAUGRAND, Trotting Chairman. 7. R. WHITE, Printing Chairman. 8. C. P. DAVIDSON, Q.C., Driving Chairman. 9. A. H. SIMS, Skating Chairman. 10. LT.-COL. HUTTON, Balls.  
11. GEO. R. STARKE, Hon. Secretary. 12. M. E. SEARL, Secretary. 13. G. W. SWETT. 14. I. A. BEAUVAIS. 15. C. D. MONK.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE CARNIVAL.









M. H. GAULT, M. P., Chairman Ex. Com. Winter Carnival.

FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT AT THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK.



# CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

## SNOW SHOE TRAMP

Up! up! the morn is beaming,  
 Through the forest breaks the sun;  
 Rouse, ye sleepers, time for dreaming  
 When our daily journey's done.  
 Bind the Snow-shoe fast, with thongs too,  
 See that all is right and sure;  
 All is bliss to, naught's amiss to  
 A brave North-West voyageur, as

*Chorus.*—Tramp, tramp, on Snow-shoes tramping,  
 All the day we marching go;  
 Till at night, by fires encamping,  
 We find couches on the snow.

On, on, let men find pleasure  
 In the city, dark and drear;  
 Life is freedom, life's a treasure,  
 As we all enjoy it here.  
 Ha, ha, ha, ha! ha, ha, ha, ha!  
 See the novice down once more;  
 Hear him shout, then pull him out then,  
 Many a fall he's had before, as

*Chorus.*—Tramp, tramp, on Snow-shoes tramping,  
 All the day we marching go;  
 Till at night by fires encamping,  
 We find couches on the snow.

Men may talk of roads and railways,  
 But too well our comrades know  
 We could beat the fastest engine,  
 In a night tramp on the snow.  
 It may puff, sir! it may groan, sir!  
 It may whistle, it may scream!  
 But light tripping, gently dipping,  
 Snow-shoes leave behind the steam.

*Chorus.*—Tramp, tramp, on Snow-shoes tramping,  
 All the day we marching go;  
 Till at night, by fire's encamping,  
 We find couches on the snow.



CARNIVAL NUMBER "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

MONTREAL.—TABLEAUX FROM A MA



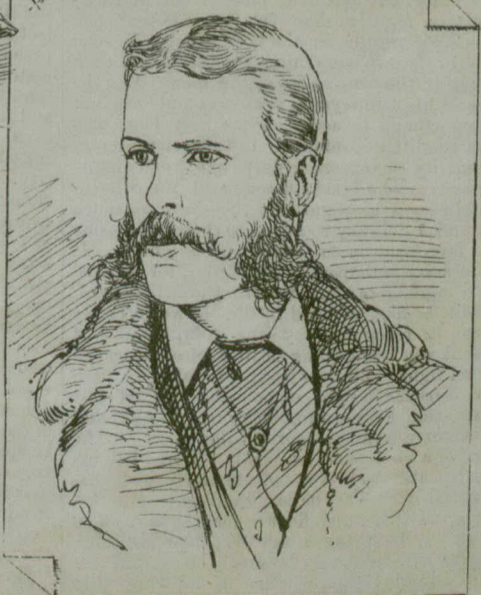
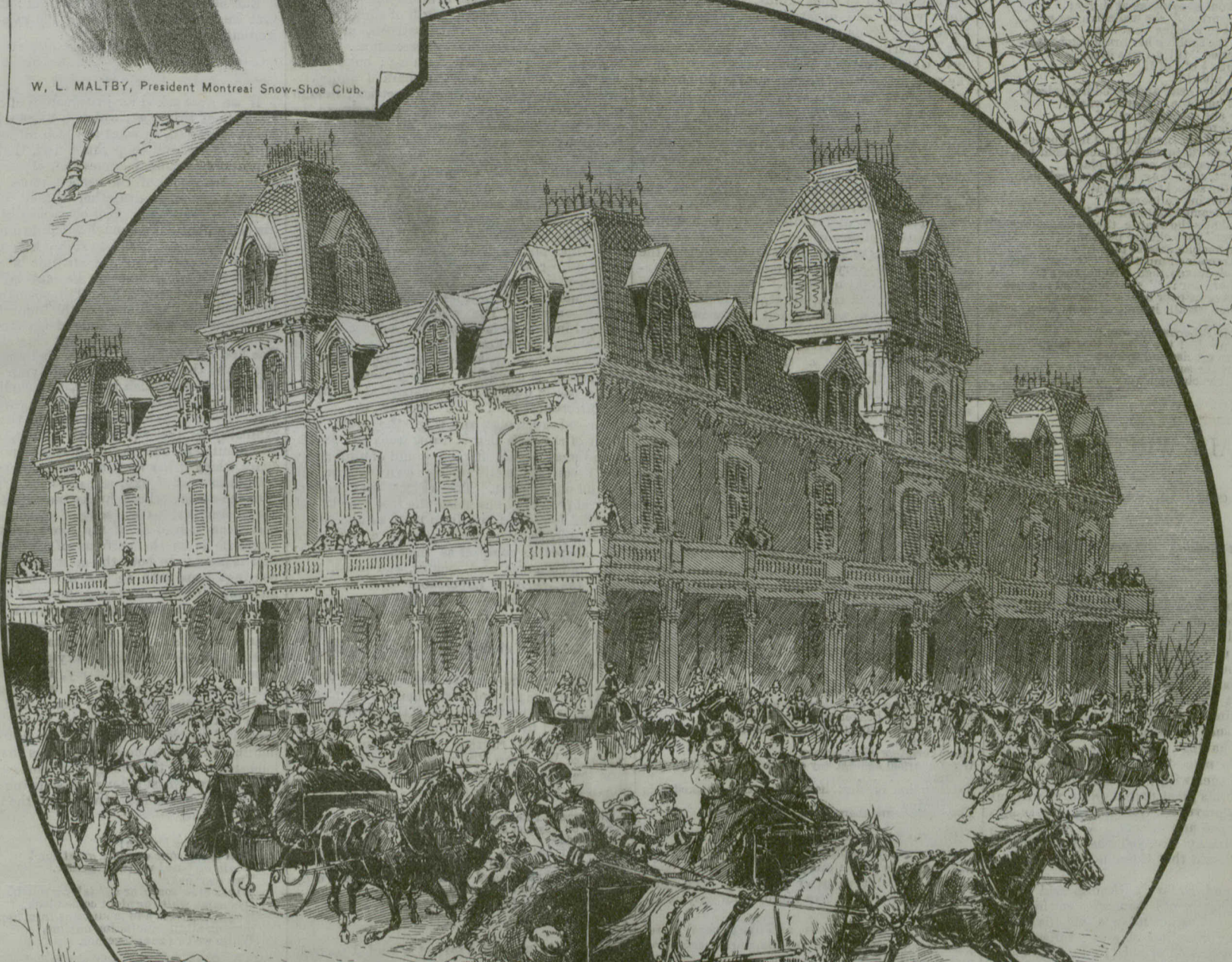
LEAUX FROM A MASQUERADE AT THE RINK.



MONTREAL.—MEET OF THE TANDEM TEAM CLUB IN DOMINION SQUARE.



W. L. MALTBY, President Montreal Snow-Shoe Club.



CHARLES E. TORRANCE, Chairman Tobogganing Committee.

RENDEZVOUS OF SNOW SHOERS AT THE SAULT-AU-RECOLLET.

*St. Julien 1883*

THE PROBLEM.

Pretty well up toward skylight and garret, With none but herself to use or share it, The schoolma'am sat in her room all alone; The night was far spent yet her work was not ended—

—Boston Transcript.

WALT WHITMAN.

AN ENGLISH CRITIC ON THE AMERICAN POET.

(From the London Nineteenth Century.)

I.

Whitman has been the object of a good deal of enthusiastic and rather indiscriminating admiration, and also of a certain amount of furious and equally indiscriminating abuse.

It is said, and, so far as I know, said truly, that this prophet is not honoured in his own country. This does not mean that his books have not been brought and read: indeed, the number of copies sold of the first editions of "Leaves of Grass" is to me rather a subject of surprise.

He is perhaps of all writers the most repellent to the reader who glances at him superficially. In the first place he is indecent, and that too, not accidentally, but on principle.

may be thought of his morality, and that I hold to be essentially sound and healthy, it cannot be denied that in one section of his work, and occasionally throughout the poems and prose, he outrages every ordinary rule of decency.

Spirit that formed this scene, These tumbled rock-piles grim and red, These reckless heaven-ambitious peaks, These gorges, turbulent-clear streams, this naked freshness,

But the grandeur of nature is not always to be attained by heaping together uncouth masses. We complain not so much that the work lacks polish, as that the writer has not been preserved by his own native genius from ugly excrescences.

These artistic defects and his general disregard of form make many of his works repulsive, and do not allow us to accept any one as faultless. But they are mostly such as expurgation could remove, and therefore are not vital.

\* The title "Walt Whitman," which this poem has generally borne in American editions, is now altered to "Song of Myself."

not more than the body, and I have said that the body is not more than the soul." "I swear I think there is nothing but immortality, that the exquisite scheme is for it, and the nebulous float is for it, and the cohering is for it!"

The disregard of metrical uniformity is another fact which is observed by the most superficial reader, and probably repels him, but with far less reason than the points above mentioned. It is not indeed correct to say that "there is no trace of rhyme or meter" in these poems.

The poetic quality is not marshaled in rhyme or uniformity . . . but is the life of these and much else, and is in the soul. The profit of rhyme is that it drops seeds of a sweeter and more luxuriant rhyme, and of uniformity that it conveys itself into its own roots in the ground out of sight.

It has been said already that though Whitman's lines are not ordinarily metrical, yet they have metrical tendencies, and this will readily be perceived by any one who reads them aloud.

Vigil strange I kept on the field one night.

When you, my son and my comrade, dropt at my side that day, One look I but gave, which your dear eyes return'd with a look I shall never forget:

Or again—

It is well—against such I say not a word, I am their poet also; But behold such swiftly subside, burnt up for religion's sake;

Not unseldom we find regular or slightly irregular hexameters, sometimes several in succession, and occasionally also pentameters, e. g.—

Do you not know, O speech, how the buds beneath you are folded?

Or—

Borne through the smoke of the battles, and pierced with missiles I saw them, And carried hither and yon through the smoke, and torn and bloody.

Or again (an elegiac couplet)—

Chants forth from the centre, from Kansas, and thence equi-distant Shooting in pulses of fire, ceaseless, to vivify all.

But these are accidents. Let me call the reader's attention to one form of this rhythm which is doubtless the result of design, the occasional lengthening of line in passionate lyrical outbursts, which produces sometimes a remarkable effect of intensity in that it "crowds and hurries and precipitates" the notes in the eagerness as it were of the verse to find a cadence.

† It should be observed that in the later prose of "Democratic Vistas," a book which is comparatively free from his characteristic weaknesses, the writer attains to a prose style of much greater excellence.

Whichever way I turn, O I think you could give me my mate back again, if you only would.

From these dactylics we pass to the inspiring trochaics of "Pioneers," and finally, as the poet grows graver, in the more deeply spiritual songs of the soul and of death, which are among his last productions, with the rapid flow of the earlier rhythm mingles the graver tone of the iambic, as in the remarkable poem called "Passage to India."

Passage, indeed, O soul, to primal thought, Not lands and seas alone, thy own clear freshness, The young maturity of brood and bloom, To realms of budding bibles.

Or, again, in the still more recent "Song of the Redwood Tree"—

Nor yield we mournfully, majestic brothers, We who have grandly filled our time; With nature's calm content, with tacit huge delight, We welcome what we wrought for through the past, And leave the field for them.

But enough of the outward form; it is time that we examine more closely the value of the contents.

II.

If we were asked for justification of the high estimate of this poet, which has been implied, if not expressed, in what has been hitherto said, the answer would be perhaps first, that he has a power of passionate expression, of strong and simple utterance of the deepest tones of grief, which is almost or altogether without its counterpart in the world.

Shine! shine! shine! Pour down your warmth, great sun! While we bask, we two together. Two together!

Such is the joyous and careless song of the two feathered guests on the seashore of Paumanok, when the snows had melted and the lilac scent was in the air, while every day the boy, curious but never disturbing them, peered cautiously at the he-bird flitting to and fro, and the she-bird "crouch'd on her nest, silent with bright eyes," till on a sudden, "may be killed unknown to her mate," she disappeared, nor returned that day nor the next, nor ever appeared again.

Blow! blow! blow! Blow up, sea winds, along Paumanok's shore. I wait and will wait till you blow my mate to me.

Often the child, gliding down to the beach, had stood with bare feet, the wind wafting his hair, with "the white arms out in the breakers tirelessly tossing," to listen and translate the notes of the demon or bird.

Soothe! soothe! soothe! Close on its wave soothes the wave behind, And again another behind, embracing and lapping every one close.

What is that little black thing I see there in the white? Loud! loud! loud! Loud I call to you, my love! High and clear I shoot my voice over the waves.

For I am almost sure I see her dimly whichever way I look.

But soft! sink low! Soft! let me just murmur. And do you wait a moment, you husky-noised sea, For somewhere I believe I heard my mate responding to me.

O past! O happy life! O songs of joy! In the air, in the woods, over fields, Loved! loved! loved! loved! loved!

It stirs the boy's heart, and he feels that it is toward him and not really toward its mate that the bird sings, and a thousand echoes have started to life in his soul.

O give me the clew! (it lurks in the night here some where), O if I am to have so much, let me have more!

This is the only solution of the cries of unsatisfied love, and here lies the highest problem which awaits the poet always with its unconquerable, almost unassailable, mysteriousness.

Ever returning spring, trinity sure to me you bring, Lilac blossoming perennial and drooping star in the west, And thought of him I love.

The star is disappearing in the black murk of clouds, while cruel hands hold him powerless: but his senses are steeped in perfume of the lilac and the song from secluded recesses, "death's outlet song of life," of the singer among the cedars, while "over the breast of the spring," through lanes and through streets of cities.

Passing the yellow-spear'd wheat, every grain from its shroud in the dark brown fields uprisen, Passing the apple-tree blows of white and pink in the orchards,

To the coffin that slowly passes, with the great cloud darkening the land, with the people's mourning and "the tolling tolling bells' perpetual clang," he brings a sprig with its flower broken from the lilac bush, with its delicate blossoms and heart-shaped leaves.

As I saw you had something to tell as you bent to me night after night, As you dropped from the sky low down as if to my side, while the other stars all look'd on,

But he is drawn by the song of the bird though for a moment he lingers, detained by the star, his departing comrade, and by the mastering odor of the lilac.

And I knew death, its thought and the sacred knowledge of death, Then with the knowledge of death as walking one side of me, And the thought of death close-walking the other side of me.

The bird sang the "Carol of Death," Prais'd be the fathomless universe, For life and joy, and for objects and knowledge curious,

The hearer stands rapt by the charm and holding as if by the hand his mystic companions, while the sight that was bound in his eyes "un-closed, as to long panoramas of vision of armies, of battle-flags borne through the smoke, of the corpses of all the slain soldiers of the war, and he sees that they were not as bad as had been thought.

They themselves were fully at rest, they suffered not, The living remained and suffer'd.

Passing from the visions and from the song, he unlooses the hold of his comrades' hands, and leaves the cedars and the lilac with heart-shaped leaves; yet each and all he keeps.

The song, the wondrous chant of the gray-brown bird, And the tallying chant, the echo arous'd in my soul, With the lustrous and drooping star, with the countenance full of woe,

THE VOICE CHARACTERISTIC OF RACE.

The voice is more acute among the inferior than in the higher order of animals, in the birds than in the mammalia, in the smaller species than in the larger.

The races which are still in the rear of civilization ought, therefore, at the present moment, says Dr. Delaunay, to have higher voices than the white races.

In general—it is always the Doctor who speaks—sopranos and tenors are blonde, while the contraltos and bassos are brown.

The voice is higher before eating than after. This is the reason why tenors and sopranos dine early. Stimulant foods or strong liquors, by provoking a certain congestion of the larynx, make the voice lower.

The action of singing, again, determines a congestion of the organs of phonation. A tenor who uses his voice too much loses his high notes, and becomes a baritone.

The voice is somewhat higher in summer than in winter. The pitch is affected by the variations of temperature.

HISTORY OF PRINTING IN CHINA.

In an interesting article on printing in China, the North China Herald says that the first great promoter of the art of printing was Feng Ying Wang, who in 932 A.D. advised the Emperor to have the Confucian classics printed with wooden blocks engraved for the purpose.

In the Sung dynasty the method was also tried of engraving on soft clay and afterwards hard-

ening it by baking. The separate characters were not thicker than ordinary copper coins. Each of them was, in fact, a seal. An iron plate was prepared with a facing of turpentine, wax, and the ashes of burnt paper.

Here is undoubtedly the principle of the printing press of Europe; although western printers can dispense with a soft wax bed for types, and can obtain a level surface without this device.

The inventor of this mode of printing in movable types five centuries before they were invented in Europe, was named Pi Sheng.—Scientific American.

THURLOW WEED AT HOME.

Concerning Thurlow Weed, the Warwick of American politics, the world has long had intimate knowledge, but Thurlow Weed, the practical philanthropist, was comparatively unknown even to his most intimate associates.

Yet there was never a more omniverous reader of newspapers, although latterly he used the eyes of another instead of his own, and usually those of the daughter who devoted her life to him.

In the performance of this duty he encountered one of those pictures of misery which can only be seen in a great city of startling contrasts like New York. It was a bitterly cold night in the latter part of November, and in a room on the top floor of an East side tenement house,

journalist, but rather as typical of the man in that aspect of which the world knows so little.

THE POT-AU-FEU.

I have lately seen, in I know not which medical journal, a recommendation to adopt the pot-au-feu in England. I was under the impression that Sir Henry Thompson had recommended a similar action some two years ago, and given a recipe for it.

Have ready a nicely-cut piece of beef from the upper (that is, the meatiest) part of the shin, weighing about six pounds. Place it in your soup-kettle or earthenware stock-pot—the latter for choice, for reasons which shall appear presently—with four quarts of water only, no salt or seasoning.

Sneer no more, ladies, sneer no more. I was deceiver never. For see, the valiant trencherman De Cussy emphatically lays down, "Si vous avez menagé le feu, de manière que la viande ait eu le temps d'être pénétrée, l'albumine s'élève en écume, le bouillon est savoureux, nourrissant, et le bouilli tendre. Voilà toute la théorie du pot-au-feu."

A little word. The fat which rises to the surface of the bouillon is excellent for frying purposes. It must be taken off carefully, well drained, washed, melted, and put carefully aside in a vessel until required.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

M. DE NEUVILLE, the painter of battle scenes, has received a commission from the English Government to paint the taking of Tel-el Kebir. He has already made a number of sketches for the work.

A MEETING has been held in Manchester, England, to inaugurate a movement to obtain by public subscription the works of John Leech, now in possession of his sisters, for presentation to the art galleries of Manchester and other towns.

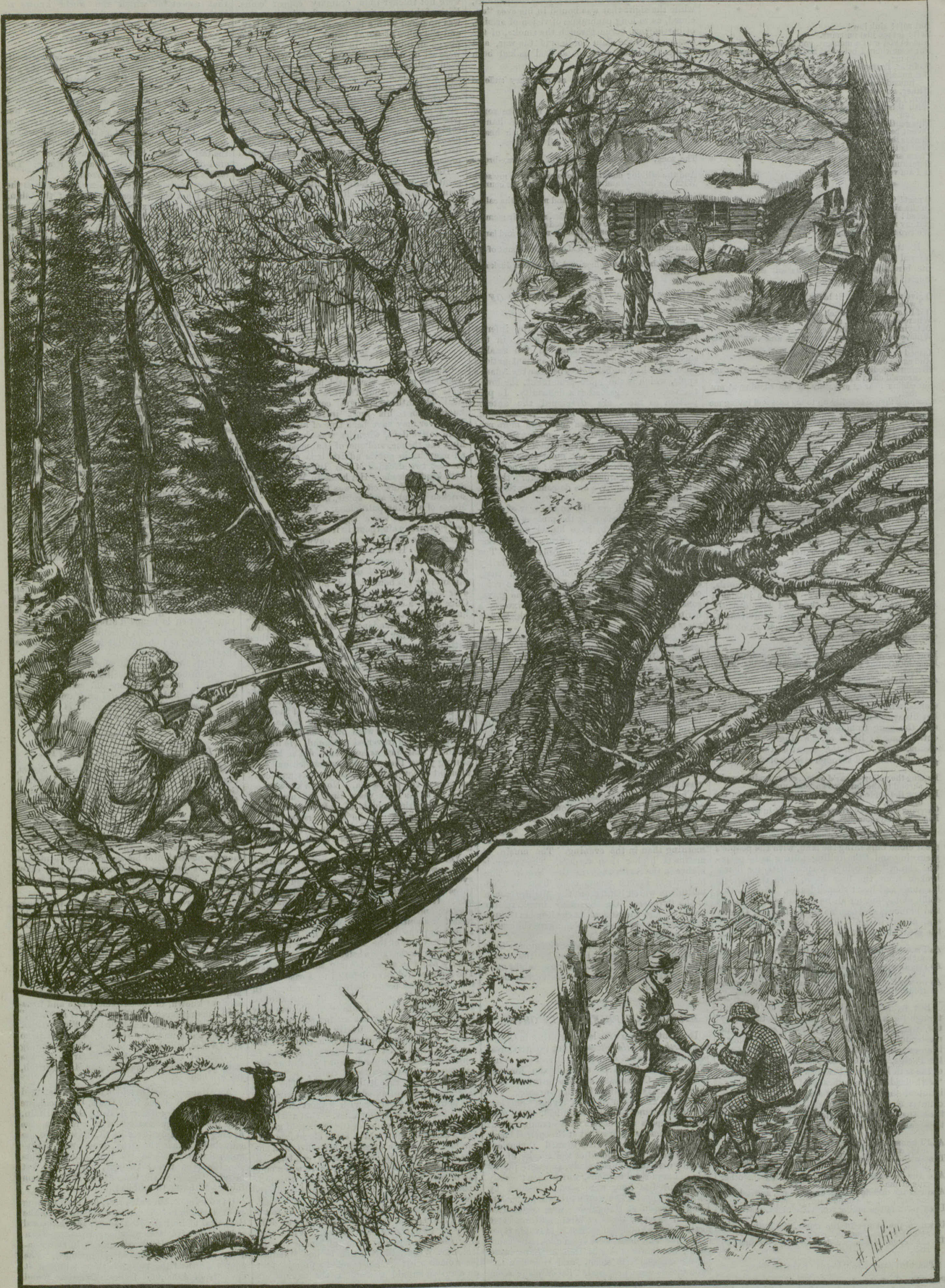
An important collection of Japanese paintings, rolls, and colored drawings, brought together by Dr. Gierke, of Breslau, has been bought by the Berlin National Gallery for 45,000 francs.

The print-room of the British Museum has acquired a set purer and in an earlier state than any yet known, of the extremely rare and treasured illustrations to the "Triumphs of Petrarch," the design of which is ascribed to Fra Filippo.

An altar and reedos which have been erected in the Church of the Holy Cross, Liverpool, are stated to have few if any rivals in Great Britain. The group on the sinister side represents the finding of the Holy Cross by St. Helen, and the miracle by which the true cross was distinguished from those of the two thieves.

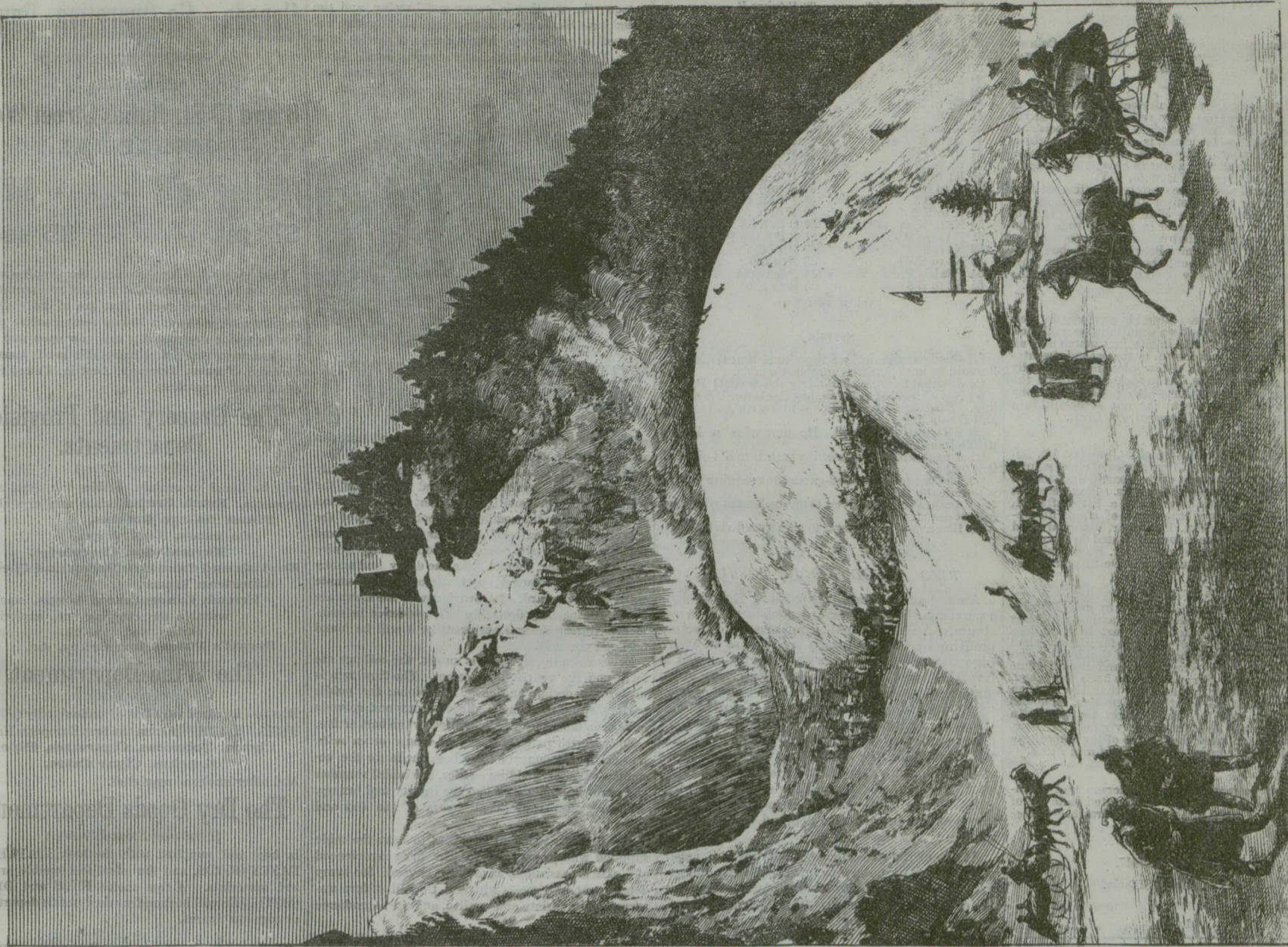
CANON BOOK, the antiquary, has been making an examination of the relics belonging to the Cathedral of Berne. He declares the Cathedral to be richer in archaeological treasures than almost any other Protestant church in Christendom, Canterbury Cathedral included.



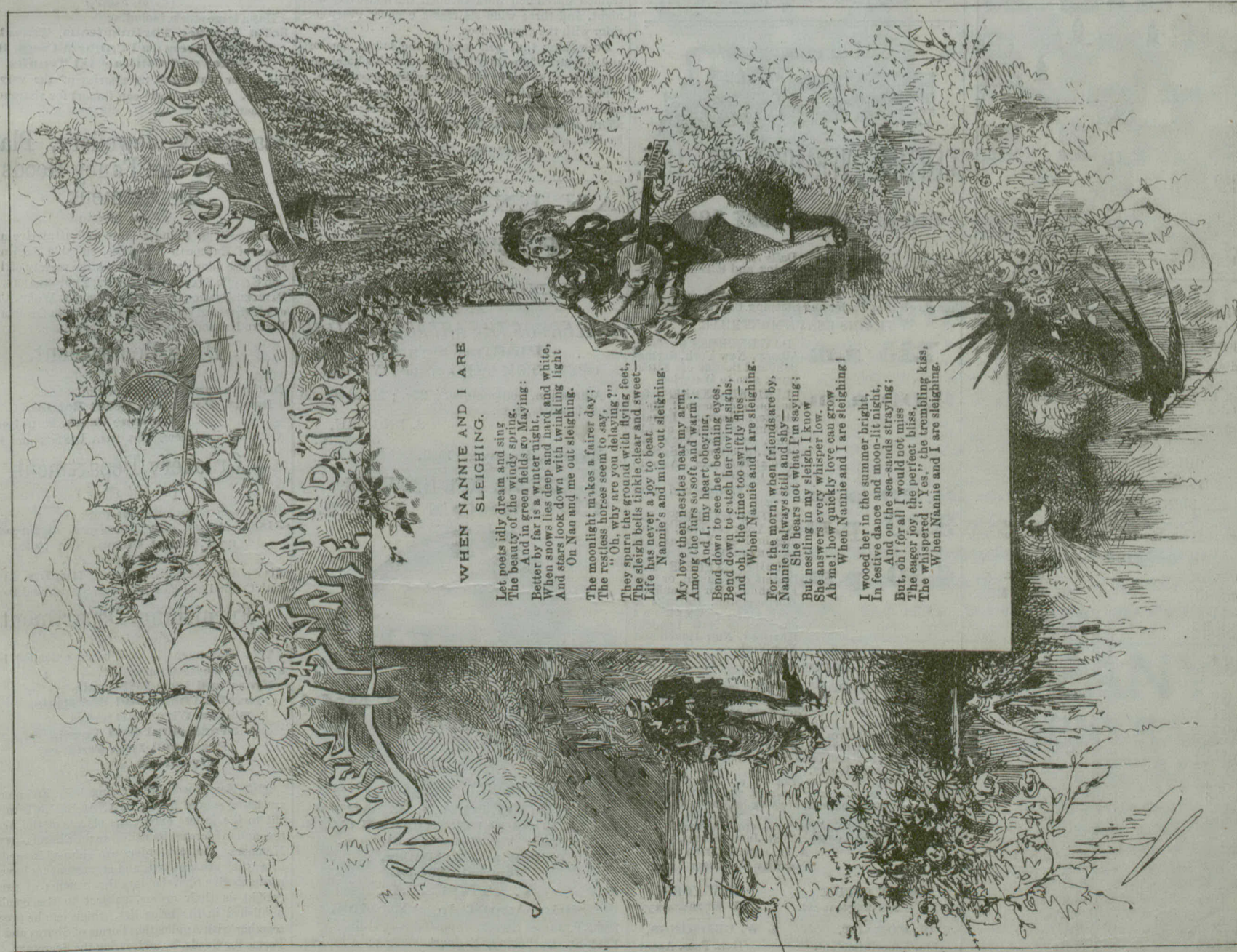


DEER-STALKING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

H. Julian III-518a



THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY IN WINTER.



WHEN NANNIE AND I ARE SLEIGHING.

Let poets idly dream and sing  
The beauty of the windy spring,  
And in green fields go Maying;  
Better by far is a winter night,  
When snows lie deep and hard and white,  
And stars look down with twinkling light  
On Nan and me out sleighing.

The moonlight makes a fairer day;  
The restless horses seem to say,  
"Oh, why are you delaying?"  
They spurn the ground with flying feet,  
The sleigh bells tinkle clear and sweet—  
Life has never a joy to beat  
Nannie's and mine out sleighing.

My love then nestles near my arm,  
Among the furs so soft and warm;  
And I, my heart obeying,  
Bend down to see her beaming eyes,  
Bend down to catch her loving sighs,  
And oh! the time too swiftly flies—  
When Nannie and I are sleighing.

For in the morn, when friends are by,  
Nannie is always still and shy—  
She hears not what I'm saying;  
But nestling in my sleigh, I know  
She answers every whisper low.  
Ah me! how quickly love can grow  
When Nannie and I are sleighing!

I wooed her in the summer bright,  
In festive dance and moon-lit night,  
And on the sea-sands straying;  
But, oh! for all I would not miss  
The eager joy, the perfect bliss  
The whispered "Yes," the trembling kiss,  
When Nannie and I are sleighing.

"WHEN NANNY AND I ARE SLEIGHING."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to the Chess Editor, CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

Chess, it appears, is not neglected this winter in Canada. Montreal has very recently witnessed the annual meeting of the Canadian Chess Association, the city of Quebec, as usual, is carrying on contests among the members of its chess club, and Toronto, we learn, is having, or is about to have, a telegraphic match with the players of Buffalo, N.Y.

We were glad also to see lately a statement in a Montreal paper to the effect that a chess club was about to be set on foot in Waterloo, P.Q. Clubs of this nature are much scarcer in Quebec than in Ontario, and any attempt that may be made to increase their number in the former Province will be a subject of rejoicing. We should be happy to hear what is being done in the way of the royal game in the Maritime Provinces.

Steinitz is having everything his own way in New Orleans. He has played two simultaneous matches, winning all the games (22) in the first match and all except one, which was drawn, in the second, twenty-one players contesting. A few players accidentally won some games at odds, but in the even contests the best players of the city in which the great Morphy now passes his time, are so far not successful in a single instance.—Globe-Democrat, St. Louis.

Herr Steinitz played last night (January 10), according to announcement, four games of chess simultaneously, without a sight of the boards, and took a hand at whist between the moves. Play began at about 7.30, and continuing until a little after 11, Herr Steinitz winning all the games of chess, his opponents being Messrs. Vix, Blackmar, Blanchard and Labatt. These gentlemen were defeated in the order given. At whist his partner was Mr. Harris, his opponents were Messrs. Maurian and De Ruyter.—New Orleans Picayune.

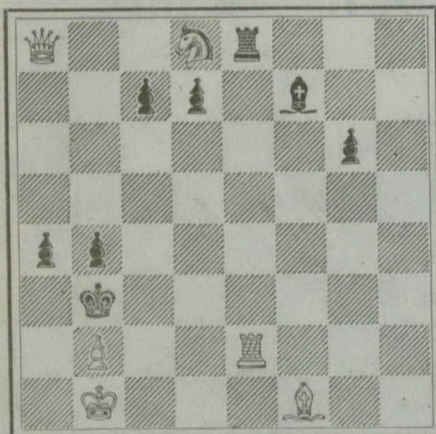
Mr. Steinitz avows an intention to cure Morphy during his visit to the Crescent City, and he expresses confidence in his ability to do it—just how, he does not say. Suppose that Morphy, who for years has had a horror of chess, should be cured of that by the presence of the European champion, and should come forth to meet him! Stranger things have happened. Speaking of Morphy reminds us that the English papers are yet at it—printing obituaries, monodies, acrostics, &c., some of which might be read with pleasure and profit by him whose virtues they sing. We are curious to know the source of the imposition upon our English cousins.—Turf, Field and Farm.

The match between Messrs. Sanderson and Champion, noticed in our last, has terminated in favor of the former by a score of 5 to 3 and 1 drawn.—Quebec Chronicle.

PROBLEM No. 417.

By D. W. Clark, Siberia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 415.

White. Black. 1 R to K R 8 1 B takes R 2 R to K Kt 7 2 B takes R 3 B mates

GAME 543RD.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

(From Land and Water.)

BLINDFOLD CHESS.

One of the twelve blindfold games conducted by Dr. Zukertort at Bradford on November 20th and 30th last.

(Petroff Defense.)

WHITE. BLACK. (Dr. Zukertort.) (Mr. D. Y. Mills.) 1 P to K 4 1 P to K 4 2 Kt to K B 3 2 Kt to K B 3 3 Kt to B 3 3 P to Q 3 4 B to B 4 4 B to K 2 5 P to Q 4 5 P takes P (a) 6 Kt takes P 6 B to Q 2 7 Castles 7 Kt to B 3 8 B to K 3 8 Castles 9 P to K R 3 9 P to Q R 3 10 P to B 4 10 P to Q Kt 4 11 B to Q 3 11 Kt takes Kt 12 B takes Kt 12 P to B 4 (b) 13 B takes Kt 13 B takes B 14 P to K 5 14 P takes P 15 P takes P 15 B to Kt 4 16 Kt to K 4 16 B to Q B 2 17 Kt to Q 6 17 B to K 6 ch 18 K to R 2 18 Q to Kt 4 (d) 19 Q to Kt 4 19 Q takes P ch 20 Q to Kt 3 20 B to Q 5 21 Q R to K sq 21 Q takes Q ch 22 K takes Q 22 B takes Q Kt P 23 R to K 7 23 B to Q 4 24 P to Q B 4 24 P takes P (e) 25 Kt to K 4 25 P takes P 26 B to Kt sq 26 B to K 4 ch 27 K to B 3 27 B to Q 5 28 K to Kt 3 28 K R to K sq 29 R takes R ch 29 R takes R 30 Kt to Kt 5 30 P to Kt 3

31 R to K sq 31 B to Q 2 32 R takes R ch (f) 32 B takes R 33 K to B 4 33 P to B 3 34 Kt to K 6 34 B to B 2 35 Kt to Q 8 35 B to Q 4 (g) 36 B to K 4 36 B takes B 37 K takes B 37 P to B 4 ch 38 K to B 3 38 P to B 6 39 K to K 2 39 K to B sq 40 Kt to K 6 ch 40 K to K 2 41 Kt to B 7 41 P to Q R 4 42 K to Q 3 42 K to Q 3 43 Kt to Kt 5 ch 43 K to B 3 44 P to Q R 4 44 P to Kt 4 (h) 45 Kt to R 3 45 K to Q 4 46 Kt to B 2 46 P to B 5 ch 47 K to K 2 47 B to B 4 48 K to B 3 48 P to R 4 49 K to K 2 49 K to K 5 50 Kt to K sq 50 P to Kt 5 51 P takes P 51 B takes P 52 Kt to B 2 52 P to R 5 53 Kt to K sq 53 P to R 6 54 P takes P 54 P takes P 55 Kt to B 3 55 B to K 6

White resigns.

NOTES.

- (a) Good enough, but we apprehend that Q Kt to Q 2 would be here perfectly unobjectionable. (b) Justifiable, notwithstanding the weak Q P. (c) Not liking Q R to Kt sq, but the latter is his best line. The text move handicaps him with an isolated and feeble K P. (d) All skilfully played. He now wins a Pawn, with a fine game to boot. (e) A neat stroke, threatening both B to K 4 ch, and Q R to Q sq. (f) The unpromising end-game thus opening to him is practically forced. (g) Again White is driven to an exchange, which he cannot desire. (h) Black now marches on to an assured victory.

TWO ANECDOTES OF ROSSINI.

Among many other antipathies, Rossini had a particular horror of being asked to write in an album. An indefatigable autograph collector, profiting by the composer's presence at an evening party to which he was also invited, seized a favorable opportunity for accosting the great man, and, producing his richly-bound volume, which he had carefully deposited in a corner of the room, solicited the favor of a contribution, if it were only two words, adding that he was on the point of leaving Paris, and might not have another chance of presenting his request. Rossini, unable to escape, took the album, selected a blank page, and confined himself to the exact limits of his tormentor's demand by inscribing thereon "Bon voyage!"

At one of his own soirées, a lady, whose vocal powers were by no means on a par with her artistic pretensions, having been requested to favor the company with an air from "Semiramide," turned to her host and bespoke his indulgence, assuring him that she was terribly nervous. "Not more than I am, madame, I promise you," coolly retorted Rossini.



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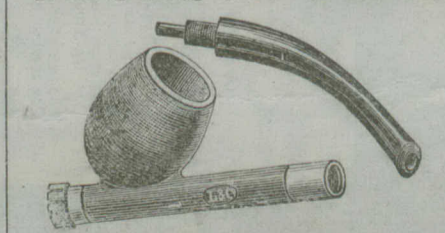
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S. ENGLISH, Secretary. Montreal, January 22, 1883.

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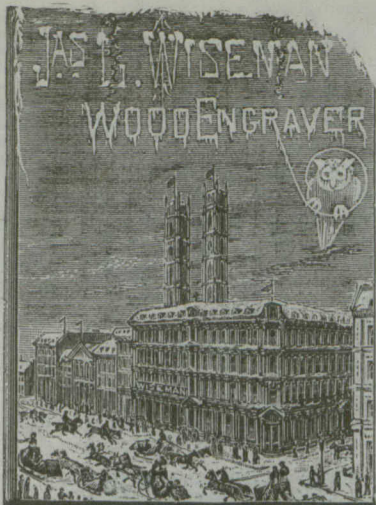
at 3.30 o'clock, p.m., for the election of Directors and transaction of other business.

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Montreal, Dec. 20th, 1882.



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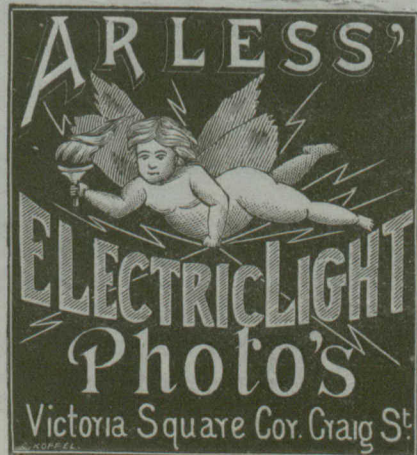
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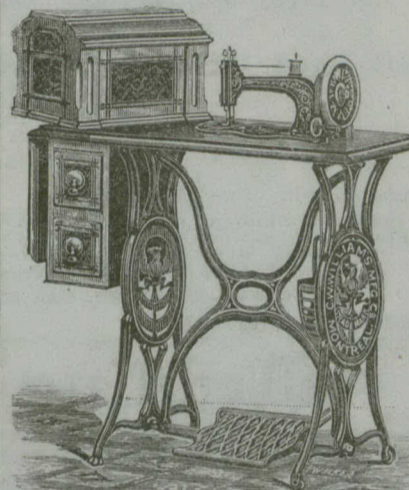
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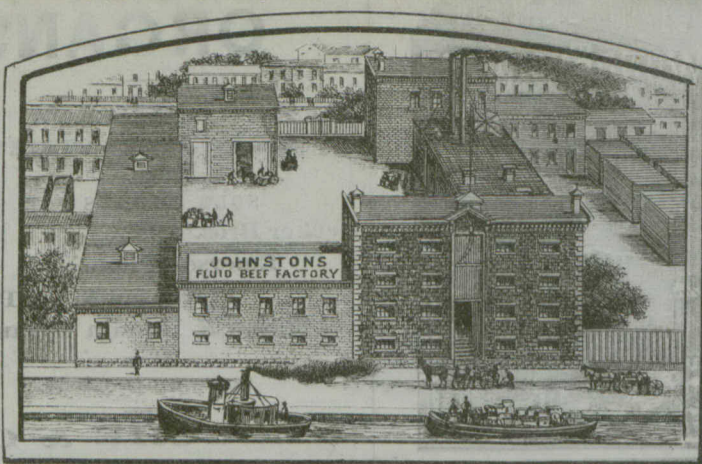
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