AT SORRENTO.

Clear, quiet waters, like the pale green sky
That in smooth sunsets spans from gold to gold:
And when the windy ripple flickers by
It breaks and plashes on the thwarting beach;
But there the sunken stones in stillness lie,
The seaweeds stir not that the crannies hold:
Calm is below the deepness out of reach.

Yet there was once the servants' busy trend:
Or, languidly, trailed robes would sweep the hall.
There silken rest was sweet with noon o'erhead:
There, on the terraced court—the rose ablow—With gossip friends from home the cup was shed.
And girls went whispering in the evening fall.
And children at their play passed to and fro.

A roof beneath the sea where the boats ride And fishers cost their nets: and well I wot The goodly home was toasted far and wide, A reef beneath the sea; this much remains. But they that were its life, 'neath 'Time's smooth tide Are hidden out of very thought, forgot-Lost in the fathomless dark of occan plains.

JOHN BAPTIST PURCELL, ARCH-BISHOP OF CINCINNATI.

The death of Archbishop PURCELL, on the 4th inst., removes a notable figure from the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States. He was born in Mallow, Ireland, February 26, 1800, and came when yet a child to the United States. He was educated, as so many of the Catholic bishops have been, partly in the United States and partly in Europe. The first college attended by him was Mount St. Mary's, at Emmittsburg, Maryland. After leaving the college, he completed his education in St. Sulpice, Paris, and in that city was ordained priest. Upon his return home he was appointed Teacher of Theology at Mount St. Mary's, and President in 1829. In 1833 he was made Bishop of Cincinnati, the diocese embracing the entre State of Ohio.

Protestantism has grown rapidly in the States which cover the Ohio Valley, but Romanism has also advanced with prodigious strides. In 1833 there was but one Roman Catholic church in Cincineatt. The diocese of Cleveland was set off in 1847, and the diocese of Columbus in 1868 There are now in Homilton County alone seventy one Catholic churches; the archdioc se, notwithstanding its losses of territory, contains 186 churches and chapels, 213 priests, 1396 persons under monastic vows, and a Catholic population of 150,000. It is a fact strongly illustrative of Catholic methods of growth that the so-called "religious," who have taken vows, number one to every 107 of the Church population of all ages in the diocese. Through the energetic efforts of the Archbishop, Homes, Orphanages, and Protectories were founded; parochial schools were established to the number of eighty, providing for over 18,000 pupils. It was his purpose to place Catholicism, at this great centre of Western life, in the very front rank, and he spared neither labor nor money for the accomplishment of his object.

In his earlier life Archbishop PURCELL was a keen controversialist. His most famous debate was that with ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, the founder of the Church of the Disciples, on the "Infallibility of the Church of Rome." Came-BELL was, like himself, an Irishman—an Irish Presbyterian by birth, one of the race who have for several centuries been sternly and relentlessly hostile to the claims of Romanism. He was a born debater, and lived all his days in an atmosphere of controversy. The discussion between the two champions lasted for seven days, during the year 1836. The period was one of theological ferment all through the West. Indeed, the only knight-serrant ever known there were the kinghts-errant of doctrine; their tournaments were held in school-houses, townhalls, and groves, and were attended by hundreds and sometimes thousands of admiring backwoodsmen. This passion for controversy was a symptom of advancing civilization; the rough antagnonisms of the frontier had been turned into the channel of theological polemics. The report of this debate was afterward published in a volume. Archbishop Purcell also published during his life Lectures and Pastoral Letters, KENELM DIGBY'S Ages of Faith, and DONALD MACLEON'S History of the Devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary in North America.

The diocese of Cincinnati was erected into an archiepiscopate in 1860, and Bishop PURCELL was made the first Archbishop. He was, indeed, almost the first Bishop of Ohio, having had but one predecessor, the Rev. Dr. EDWARD FENWICK. It may be fairly claimed that the enormous growth of the Church within the bounds of his jurisdiction has been effected under his inspiration and guidance. Where all the money was procured for so many and such various undertakines was a mystery until within a few years. The period from 1873 was one of trial and disaster to the business men of the country, and of fatal disaster to Archbishop PURCELL, It was found that he had been intrusted with the savings of his flock, and had acted as their bankor; in this capacity he failed, and the failure of the banker clouded the last days of the Archbishop. He was indebted to his people for money loaned to him on interest to the amount of \$4,000,000; the available assets were under \$500,000. The ambition of the prelate had conquored his prudence. He had invested the funds placed in his hands in vast fabrics erected for charitable and devotional uses, which could nei-ther pay interest nor be turned into money. The sufferers were the poor. The censures which fell upon the head of the Archbishop were heavy, and not wholly unjust. His usefulness was prac-

tically at an end-a fact recognized by the appointment in 1880 of a coadjutor with the right of succession. It has seemed strange to Protestants that the Catholic Church has not assumed and paid these debts .. Pastoral letters were issued by the bishops in this country recommending collections in the churches, but the proceeds have not met the claims of the Archbishop's

As immense stained glass window designed and executed by the American artist, John La Farge, is now on view at M. Deschamps', Bond street. Mr. La Farge is said to be the greatest colourist in America, and there are some very fine greens and blues in this curious design which represent a chrysauthenium in full blos-som. The whole is enclosed in a peculiar pale border more odd than beautiful.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

Through the kindness of our correspondent, Mr' Shaw, who was a week or two ago in London, Eng., we have received a copy of the "Times" newspaper of the 25th ult., which contains a long article of more than two columns on the late International Chess Tournament

we have received a copy of the "Times" newspaper of the 2th ult., which contains a long article of more than two columns on the late International Chers Tournament.

This article is a very gratifying sign of the increasing interest which is taken in the game, and forms a chapter in the modern history of chess, which ought to be in the library of every amateur. It gives a rapid sketch of some of the principal contests of a like character which have been held in Europe since the Tournament of 1851, which, as some few may remember, took place at the time of the Prince Consort's Exhibition. This Tournament of 1851, it calls the pioneer of assemblages of this nature. Then follows a short account of the circumstances which led to the carrying out of the great Tourney just terminated, the names of those who took a leading part in its management, and a list of the names of the great players who were extitled from their chess standing to take a part in one of the most exciting contests which the world has ever seen. After stating that the Committee of Management soon after its first meeting had decided upon two Tournaments, the first the Major, or Masters' Tournament, and the other the Vizianagram Tournament, open to all amateurs, or players, not included in the Masters' contest, the writer gives most interesting accounts of each of the following contestants in the Masters' Tourney—Zukertort, Steinitz, Blackburn, Tschigorin, Mason, Mackenzie, Rosenthal, Winawer, Bird and Noa.

These accounts include, to some extent, the past history of each player, and does not fail to notice individual peculiarities of play as exhibited chieft in the great trial of skill just terminated. It is evident that these remarks are the result of careful observation, and will not fail to be of deep interest to those who have now, for more than two months, been watching the course of events in the recent contest of chess giants. We intend to make use of some of these sketches in our Column, should our space enable us to do so.

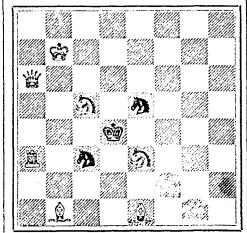
able us to do so.

There are rumours afloat that Mr. Zukertort has received a challenge from Mr. Steinitz for a match of chess for £300 sterling, and that Mr. Z. has declined on account of previous arrangements of a business nature. We are inclined to think that this will lead to much disappointment on the part of many, but it is only to be expected that some of the players in the late Tournament will need rest after the long time that they have been under severe mental strain, and may come to the conclusion that there are more important things to be attended to in life than chess play after all.

ZUKERTORT DECLINES A CHALLENGEr

LONDON, July S.—Zukertort, the winner of the first prize in the recent International Chess Tournament, has declined the challenge of Steinitz, the winner of the second prize, to play for the championship and a large stake. The reason given by Zukertort for refusing is that he purposes to make a year's tour.

PROBLEM No. 442, By Guiseppe Liberali. BLACK.



WHITE. White to play and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 440. White. Black. Kt to K B 4 Q to K 8 1 K to Q 5 2 K to Q B 5 3 Q mates

1 K takes Kt 2 Anything 2 Kt to Q B 3 3 Q mates

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY. GAME 568TH.

THE STEINITZ GAMBIT DEFEATED.

Englisch successfully resisted the Steinitz Gambit and its renowned inventor. This game was played as follows:

WHITE,-(Mr. S. BLACK .- (Mr. E. 1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P takes P
4 Q to R 5 ch
5 P to Q 4
6 Q to K 2 ch
7 Q to R 5 ch
8 P takes P ch
9 B to Q 3
10 P takes R P
11 P takes Kt (Q ch)
12 Q takes P oh
13 Q to B 3
14 Kt to K 2
15 P takes P
16 Q to Kt 3
17 B to K Kt
19 Kt to B 4
20 Kt takes B
21 Q takes Kt (c) 1 P to K 4
2 Kt to Q B 3
3 P to K B 4
4 P to Q 4
5 K to K 2
6 P takes P
7 K to B 2
8 P to K Kt 3 (a)
9 K to Kt 2 (b)
10 P takes Kt
11 Q to B 3
12 K takes Q
13 B to K 3
14 Q to K 2
15 B to Kt 2
16 Kt to K 4
17 P to B 4
17 P to B 4
19 R to K 80
20 Kt takes B
21 R takes Kt 1 P to K4 1 Pto K 4

NOTES.

(a) If White had played 8 K to K 2, Black would have checked with 6 Q to K 2, and 10 Q to R 5, etc., drawing, which, as second player, he would have been justified in doing, by perpetual check.

(b) An interesting analysis of the alternative move here, 9 P takes P, will be found in the April number of the "Chess Monthly."

(c) The game was won by Mr. Englisch after many

MISCELLANY

Poor Bismarck is no better; the disease from which he is suffering is the result, in the major-ity of instances (and certainly in his case), of evere mental labor, anxiety and worry, and affects the middle-aged and the old oftener than the young. Much has been said about Bismarck growing a beard. He lets his beard grow because he can no longer bear a razor. A nerve originating in the brain, and spreading in three branches over the face, is the source of face neuralgie. He speaks in a whisper, as if he feated to waken his tormentor. He is carefully protected from draughts, for a single breath of wind is often sufficient to bring on a paroxysm of pain. Often, when he speaks, tears fall from his eyes with every word, course down his fur-rowed cheeks, and lose themselves in his snowy

THE belle of the coronation ball after the Empress was the Countess de Beauharnais, sister of the late General Skobeleff. This lady was dressed in a Russian costume, the cut of which dates from early in the sixteenth century. It was low off the shoulders, with long hanging sleeves, plaited to the elbow, with a pointed stomacher, and skirt opening beneath over the under peticoat. The fabric, heavily brocaded and embroidered, looked like chased metal, as its long train fell round her feet in singular folds. Her kakoschink was festooned with pearls, diamonds and huge round emerald, while round the entire corsage pearls and emerald medallions set off her pretty shoulders to perfection; a simple veil of talle was fastened with gold plaques behind the tiara. Other costumes were equally attractive, without being so perfect in

Now that the International Chess Tournament is a thing of the past, and the gains and lesses have been counted up by lovers of "the game of kings," it is interesting to note that, although this was the most important of all contests of the kind, no startling development took place during its progress. Steinitz, in his endeavor to strike out a new line, lost games to men it is not disrespectful to call his inferiors; and this seemed sufficient to prevent any of the "masters" from following such a dangerous pre-cedent. Of course this must not be taken as a proof that no fresh openings are to be looked for; but it is confessedly somewhat disappointing that such a tournament as that just concluded should have failed to produce something more to make it worth remembering than the astonishing success of Dr. Zukertort.

JAPANESE art in all its branches is still attracting a great deal of attention in Paris; there have been Japanese fittes, Japanese exhibitions, &c. The Japanese themselves are, it is well known, exceedingly quick at assimilating and reproducing whatever they admire in European life and manners; and now they have determined to make an annual art exhibition, which is open at present in the Palais de l'Industrie. The exhibition occupies two rooms of the palace, contiguous to those in which the salon is held; it consists mainly of fars, screens, blinds, and other products of Japanese decorative art. All the objects to be seen at this exhibition were forwarded to Paris from Japan, and are the work of artists of the country; the drawing are brimful of that peculiar originality and high artistic spirit which distinguish Janese works of this kind, and each of the 135 items enumerated in the catalogue of the exhibition may be examined with admiration and interest by amateurs.

THE Temple Bar Memorial already shows signs of decay. This is evident in a portion of the stone-work of the medallion of the Royal Prince. To many admirers of Mr. Birch this item of news will be of small moment, when, as far as can be discovered, the Griffin is at present as perfect as when it first startled the passers by in Fleet street.

Ar the Savage Club fele there will be a procession of the members in "barbaric dress" that is to say, as Zulus, Red Indians, &. These noble savages will be all men of six feet, and will, therefore, make a goodly show as a gnard of honor for their Royal Highnesses.

No deformity necessarily follows the use of the side-saddle, says the London Lancet, if the precaution be taken with growing girls to change sides on alternate days, riding on the left side one day and the right on the next. The purpose of this change is to counteract the tendency to lean over to the side opposite that on which the leg is swung.

QUEEN VICTORIA reads largely, and there is hardly a notable work which appears that Her Majesty does not look through. Of the newspapers the Queen is supposed to read only such passages as have been marked for her by the lady-in-waiting. The Queen is particularly fond of the novels of George Eliot, and keeps a set of them constantly in the book case in her private apartments.

THE people of Coventry have decided at a meeting to revive in August of this year the ancient pageant of Lady Godiva. The last celebration of this kind at Coventry was held six years ago and was very successful. It is intended that this year's pageant shall be still more successful. Great interest has already been taken in it. The mayor of the town has granted the use of the ancient armor in St. Mary's Hall.

THE Emperor of Austria has inaugurated a new observatory at Vienna, situated on an eminence in the outskirts of the town. The new building took nine years to construct, and during that time the present director went all over Europe and America in order to study the fitting up of the best observatories. It is a two storied building, with a large cupola over the octagonal chamber which occupies the centre of the building, and having smaller cupolas over the west, north and east halls

In a western suburb of London exists as fine a "view of Venice" as can be found in that city itself. This view lies on the Paddington canal at Maida hall. Italian campanile, stone balustrades, slow moving barges, one arched bridge and a verdant island all are there, and the sunset is at this season of the year as lovely as can be seen on the lagoons. Robert Browning, the poet, Karl Rosa, the musician, Fred. Cowen, the composer, have all been living for many years on the banks of the canal.

An amusing incident occurred a few days ago at a wedding at a village church near Stafford. The officiating clergyman was about to perform the ceremony when, chancing to glance up-wards, he observed in the gallery several wear-ing billycock shaped hats. Addressing them, he said, "Gentlemen, remove your hats." There was no response. The request was repeated, and again not being complied with, the clergyman in a great heat directed the clerk of the church to go and ascertain the names of the offenders. Before he could do so a lady in the congregation rose and, amidst laughter, informed the minister that the persons alluded to were ladies wearing gentlemen's hats. The ceremony was then proceeded with.

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