ARE THE CHILDREN HOME?

Each day, when the glow of sunset Fades in the western sky, And the wee ones, tired of playing, Go tripping lightly by, I steal away from my husband, Asicep in his easy chair, And watch from the open doorway Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead,
That once was full of life,
Ringing with girlish laughter,
Echoing hoyish strife,
We two were waiting together,
And oft, as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! Are the children home?"

"Yes, love," I answer him gently,
"They're all home long ago,"
And I sing in my quivering tremble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber.
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
At home in a better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears.
Where the smile of God is on them.
Through all the summer years.
I know, yet my arms are empty
That fondly foiled seven.
And the mother heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes, in the dusk of evening.
I only shut my eyes.
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skles:
The babes whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blest.

A breath and the vision is lifted, Away on the wines of light, And again we two are together, All alone in the night. They tell me his mind is failing. But I smile at idle fears; He is only back with the children, In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer, with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear: they're all at home."

CETEWAYO, KING OF THE ZULUS.

The third figure of the group now in conflict, or flight, or in captivity, on the south-eastern shores of Africa, and who absorbs a strange amount of fascination and amazement, is the acute ruler and clever strategist Cetewayo, King

It may, therefore, be as well to gather such stray facts as we can find of a people at once in-teresting and heroic. It is not the first occa-sion on which English soldiers have been sion of which English soldiers have been worsted by the savage races of Africa. In 1823, Sir Charles McCarthy and six hundred gallant fellows perished on the western part of that continent before the furious onset of thousands of Ashantees. To commemorate the victory a new drinking cup for the King was ordered to be made which was said to have been formed of he made which was said to have been formed of Sir Charles McCarthy's skull, but whether this interesting souvenir was discovered by Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1874 among the spoils of Coomassie, we cannot say. But formidable as were the warriors of Ashantee they did not come up to the fierce daring of the Zulus. The races are not the same, and one of them affects to be the not the same, and one of them affects to be the superior. We read that the Zulus hold themselves apart from the other African tribes, claiming to be what their name indicates "Celestials" of lunar origin. Some writers have suggested that they are the descendants of the ancient Ethiopians, who came up the valley of the Nile and eventually settled on the borders of the great lakes and on the banks of the Zambasi. Their hair is less woolly than the negroes's, and their features, though varying in different individuals, are more of the Eastern than of the African tribes.

Being "Celestials" whether "lunar" or

Being "Celestials," whether "lunar" or "solar," in the old world or in the new, they accounted themselves to be members not only of privileged, but of conquering races. It is said, indeed, that one of their Kings in the earlier part of the century, having heard of the conquests of Napoleon in Europe, cultivated the happy thought of constituting himself the Napoleon of Africa. So that what the former did in virtue of his relation to the sun, the latter should achieve in virtue of his relation to the moon. Nor was he an unsuccessful imitator of the great origi al, for the Zulu King of that peried, at the hear of his warriers, devastated assigning countries, and by a discipline of terror effectually subjugated these inhabitants. The black Buona arte fills a large place in the traditions of the South African tribes.

King Panda, the tather of Cetewayo, grew old

and fat, so fat that it needed six men to lift his enormous Majesty into his waggon—or perhaps we should say his carriage of state. Eventually he died leaving two sons, Umbuluzi and Cetewayo, rivals for his succession. Here there is a conflict of evidence. One authority says that Cetewayo was recognized as heir by the National Assembly, in 1857, whereas Sir T. Shepstone states that he himself clevated Cetewayo to the states that he himsen elevated Cetawayo to the throne in 1861. By what usage of Zululand Sir T. Shepstone became a king-maker we do not know, but in some way, if the fact is truly stated, he constituted himself, or was constituted, the feudal superior of the Zulu monarch, and the chief factor for administration the efficient and the chief factor for administering the affairs of the Zulu kingdom. These matters are treated of in a work recently published by Capt. Lucas, entitled, "The Zulus and the British Frontiers."

Capt. Lucas suggests, amongst other unworthy motives, a reason for making war which

we have not seen mentioned elsewhere. The Colonial Office was bent on the confederation of the Colonies of South Africa. The Metropolitan Province of the Cape would not agree to the scheme until the Zulus were subdued. The latter, as events have shewn, were rightly regarded as a military people of such formidable strength as to need the forces of the Empire for their subjection. The Boers were afraid of them, and the English Colonists at the Cape did not wish to have the responsibility of conquering them, and afterwards of keeping them in order. Hence to strike down this military power was to pave the way to confederation, and, as it was thought, to substitute a state of security and peace for one of menace and alarm. Nor can the question be overlooked that the authorities in the colonies and the colonists themselves felt convinced that the Zulu King and his warriors were continually gathering strength and were only waiting for opportunity to re-assert the supremacy of their

race by driving the whites off the continent.

What may be the future of the great Continent of Africa is difficult of conjecture. But it is tolerably certain that the influence of England. the founder of colonies, and the mother of states, will be legibly marked on the "Dark Continent." Scarcely more than ten years have elapsed since a British force under Sir Robert Napier penetrated Abyssinia, advanced upon Magdala, destroying the capital and killing the King. It is scarcely five years since on the opposite, or western side of the continent, another expedition under Sir Garnet Wolseley assailed the Kingdom of Ashantee and captured Coomassie, the capital, with the King's palace, imposing at the same time a victor's terms on the vanquished, to wit. His Majesty Coffee Calcali, King of Ashantee. Two or three years later the Continent was peaceably assailed on the north, for by acquiring the control of the Suez Canal a steamway is secured from the Mediterranean to the Continent of Asia and the eastern coast of Africa. The west, the east, and the north having been assailed, and so to speak silenced either by force or by treaty, it only remained that the south should receive the impression of British power. That impression is now being taken, and though the end is not yet, it seems to be fast approaching. If it is true that Cetewayo in a Council of Chiefs, after his army had met the English forces at Ulundi and had been routed in the open field, said, as if he was stating a truism, "The whites always beat," we may be tolerably sure that this forgone conclusion will act like a paralysis and eventually will lead to the destruction of his hopes and the dispersion of his army.

AWARD FOR SANITARY INVENTION.

Mr. Thomas Griffiths, F.C.S., of the Silicate Paint Co., London and Liverpool, has carried off the Gold Richardson Medal of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain for the best sanitary invention by his "Patent Zine White," a substitute for carbonate of lead.

The Duke of Northumberland, President of the Institute, in presenting the medal to Mr. Griffiths at the meeting hold at the London Royal Institution, stated "that he had great pleasure in so doing, as it was the most beneficial discovery ever made for preventing the dreadful suffering caused by the use of lead paints.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal .- Papers to hand. Thanks. J. B., Montreal.—Letter received. Thanks. W. S., Montreal .- The information you seek will be

found in our Column to-day. E. H., Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 235.

A circular, which we may look upon as a prospectus of the annual meeting of the Canadian Chess Associa-tion, has come to hand, and we find that it contains im-portant information respecting the approaching Congress, which we doubt not Canadian players will feel anxious to be made acquainted with.

We have been informed, however, that another notice

to be made acquainted with.

We have been informed, however, that another notice is to be issued, and should such be the case, we shall avail ourselves of any additional particulars which it may contain.

The present circular states that the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at 4 p m. on Tuesday, September 23rd, 1879, and following days, in Committee Room, No. 2. House of Commons, Ottawa.

The Annual Chess Tourney is to begin shortly after the opening of the meeting. It is open to all residents of the Dominion on payment of an entrance fee of one dollar. The conditions of play are stated to be now under the consideration of the Committee and will be issued in a few days. There we to be five prizes, in the proportion of \$20, \$20, \$15, \$10, and \$5, according to the actual amount at the disposal of the Association.

Special arrangements are to be made by the local committee for the accommodation, at a reduced rate, of members of the Association visiting Ottawa for the purpose of attending the Congress.

These are the principal points of interest in the circular, and the Continities, we are certain, have done all that time and means would allow in order to ensure the success of their undertaking.

that time and means would allow in order to ensure the success of their undertaking.

We are sorry to see that the prospectus makes no alusion to the usual Annual Problem Tourney, and we feel sure some will be disappointed in tols respect. It might be interred from this omission that we have not in the Dominion sufficient unitye talent to make such a Tourney a success. Such, however, is far from being the case. We could give, if necessary, in connection with

the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the names of more than a dozen composers of chess problems, whose productions exhibit all the important characteristics which should be found in compositions of this nature. This most instructive branch of chess ought never to be neglected by our Canadian Chess Association, and we doubt not a satisfactory reason could be given for its omission at the present time. It may be that there was no time at the disposal of the Committee for anything of this nature, but in order to prevent misconceptions, some reference should be made to it, either in the prospectus or at the annual meeting.

It is to be hoped that at all future meetings of the Association nothing will occur to prevent such arrangements being made as will secure for competition some of the best specimens which the Dominiom can produce of this, the most artistic of chess studies.

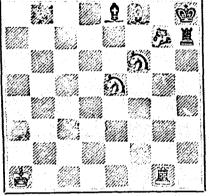
Mrs. J. W. Gilbert, of Hartford, the best lady chess-player of New England, and Miss Ella M. Blake, of New-berry, S.C., the best lady chessplayer of the South, are soon to play a correspondence game, the former having accepted the latter's challenge. This match will surely have a great tendency to encourage chess among the fair sex, and we are glad of it, for there are no doubt many ladies who could play an excellent game had they other lady players with whom to play.—Globe Democrat, St. Louis.

We clip the following from the Holyoke Transcript: "Our Canadian brethren are greatly exercised over a move, sent by telegraph, in a game played between the Toronto and Seaforth Chess Clubs. The message was 18 Q R Q 7. As the Rook stood on that square Q 7, no move was actually made, and we think such a mistake, by courtesy, should have been overlooked by the Club receiving it. The 'Golden Rule,' gentlemen, settles this without the tedious discussion now going on, and which will take up valuable time when your Association next meets." We think the Transcript is entirely wrong. The question is not one to be "settled" by anythin short of an authoritative decision, as is proved by the wide difference in views of our best Canadian players. We cannot see that the Seaforth Club showed any lack of "common courtesy," as in all matches the practice is to play strictly according to rule. We think the Association can do no better work than settle this question—if it can settle it.—Weekly Courier, Brantford, Ont.

The Glasgow Herald informs us that M. Rosenthal, of Paris, has challenged Dr. Zukertort to play a match at chess for 5,000 frances asside. M. Rosenthal effects to pay the Doctor's expenses if he play the match in Paris.

PROBLEM No. 238.

By the late Professor Anderssen. (From Miles' Chess Geme.)



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 381st.

BLACK. (Mr. Boivin.)

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOUR NEY.

Game played between Mr. J. W. Shaw, of Montreal, and Mr. C. A. Boivin, of St. Hyacinthe, Q. (King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE .- (Mr. Shaw.)

1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. P to K B 4	2. B to B 4
3. Kt to K B 3	3. P to Q 3
4. B to B 4 (a)	1. B to K Kt 5
5. P takes P	5. Q to K 2.
6. P to Q 3	6. P takes P
7. Q to K 2	7. Kt to K B 3
8. B to K Kt 5	8. Ki to Q B 3
9, P.:o B 3	9. Castles (K R)
10. R to B sq	10, P to K R 3
11. B takes Kt	II. Q takes B
12. Q Ki to Q 2	12. Kt to Kt 2
13. Cantles	13. Q to Q 3
14. P to K R 3	14. B to K 3
15. Kt to Kt 3 (b)	15. Kt to Kt 3
16. B takes B	16. P takes B
17. P to Q 4	17. P takes P
18. Q to B 4	18. B to Kt 3
19, Kt (Kt 3) takes P	is. B to Kt 3
20. R takes B	20. Q to K 2
21. R (B sq) to Q sq	21. Kt to K 4
22. Kt takes Kt	22. Q to Kt 4 (cb)
23. R (Q 4) to Q 2	23. Q takes Kt
24. Q to Q 4	24. Q to K B 5
25, R to K sq	25. Q R to Q *q
25, R to K sq 26, Q to K 3	26 Q takes Q
27. R inkes Q	27. R takes R
28. K takes R	28. R to H 7 (ch)
29. R to K 2	29. R takes R (ch) (c)
30. K taken R	30. P to K Kt 4
31. K to K 3 (d)	31. P to K 4
32. K to Q 3	32. K to B 2
33. K to B 4	33. K to K 2
34. K to B 5	34. P to B 3
35. P to Q R 4	35. K to Q 2
36. P to R 5	36. K to B 2
37. K to Kt 4	37. P to Kt 3
3". P to B 4	38. P to K R 4
39. P to K Kt 3	39. K to Kt 2
40. Ptakes P	40. P takes P
41. P to B 5	41. P to Kt 4

and the game was abandoned as a Draw.

NOTES.

(a) P to Q B 3 is recommended at this point, when the Gambit is declined.

1b) Kt to K R 4, after White had castled on the Q^{t_0} side, deserved consideration.

(c) And the positions are remarkably similar and equal. (d) P to K 5, or P to K Kt 4 appears necessary on the part of White instead of this move.

GAME 382ND.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNEY.

Game played between Mr. W. Olcott, Conn., U.S., and Mr. H. Williams, Wrezham, Wales. BLACK .-- (Mr. Williams.) WHITE .- (Mr. Oloott.)

11 111 12 (VIII C) (OCC)	
1. Pto K 4 2. Kt to K B 3 3. B to Q Kt 5 4. Castles 5. P to Q 4 6. P to Q 5 7. B to K 2 8. P takes Kt 9. P takes Q P (cb) 10. B takes P	1. P to K 4
2 Kt to K B 3	2. Kt to Q B 3
3 R to O Kt 5	3, Kt to K B 3
4 Castles	4. Kt takes P
5 D to () 4	5. B to K 2
6 P to 0.5	6. Kt to Q 3
7 11 11 16 19	7. P to K 5
B Dicker Kt	8. P tal es Kt
0. P takes () P (ch)	9. B taken I'
10 Dankan D	10 Castles
11 B to K B 4	11. B to K B 4
10 1) K 1 to B 3	12. O to O 2
12 8110 0 5	13. K R to K
14 Ettukes B(ch)	14. R takes Kt
10. B takes P 11. B to K B 4 12. Q Kt to B 3 13. Kt to Q 5 14. Kt takes B (ch) 15. B takes Kt	15. P takes B
to Diak	lii. R takes R
17. Q takes R	17. B taken Q B P
18. Q to Q Kt 4	17. B takes Q B P 18. P to Q 4
19. Q to Q 4	19. R to Q #q
	20. Q to B 4
20. R to Q B sq 21. Q takes R P	21. P to Q 5
22. Q to Kt 6	22 R to Q 2
23. B to B 6	23. P to Q 6
24. B takes R	24. Q takes B
25, Q to B 5	25. Q ю В 3
26. Q to Q 4	26. Q to K U 3
27. R to K	27. P to R 3
28. R to K 8 (ch)	28. K to R 2
29. Q takes Q	22. K to R 2 29. P takes Q
30. R to Q 8	30, K to Kt 3
31. K to B	31. P to R 4
32, K to K	Black resigns.
1 22 22 22	-Hartford Times.
į.	22

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 236

WHITE. BLACK. 1. Q takes Kt P 2. K takes Q l. P to B 4

2. Q to B 3 (ch) 3. B mates Black has other defences.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 234. WHITE. BLACK, 1. P to Q 5

 B to Q B sq
 P to Q B 4
 Mates acc. 2. Any move. PROBLEM FOR YOUNG PLAYERS No 235

WHITE. BLACK. K at Q Kt sq Q at K sq B at Q B 6 P at Q R 2 KatQR6 RatKR5 BatKKt4 Kt at Q Kt 5

White to play and mate in three moves.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of

British American Bank Note Company,

for the election of Directors and other business, will be held at the office of the Company. St. John street, Montreal, on

Tuesday, 2nd September, 1879, at FOUR o'clock, P.M.

(By order.)
GEC. JNO. BOWLES,
Secretary.

Montreal, 19th August, 1879.

LANGUAGE AND FINE ARTS.

Lessons of the French language, Drawing and Paint ing (in oil or water-colors), with theoretical and practical parapective, by a first-class Professor. Address "B." office of the Canadian Illustrated News.

Compton Ladies' College, Compton, P.Q.

An Incorporated School for the Higher Education of Young Ladies.

EMBRACING ALSO A Junior and a Preparatory Department.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Presid't and Visitor... The Lord BISHOP OF QUEBEC. Principal-The REV. J. DINZEY, S.A.C.

Lady Principal-MRS, MINES, M.C.L., London, (Eng.) Lady Superintendent of the Household-MRS, DINZEY,

This well known School for the daughters of gentle-men, so noted for the Healthiness and Beauty of its si-tuation. WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 10711, with as able and efficient staff of leachers.

The facilities offered in this lust intion for a thorough and finished education are second to none in the Domin-

ion, while no effort is spared to make the School a RE-FINED, CHRISTIAN and HAPPY HOME for the PUPILS.

PUPILS.

The Musical Department is under the able management of Miss Holland.

French, by a French teacher, is taught daily in the School.

Foung Pupils will be the exclusive charge of a kind and experienced Governess specially engaged for that purpose, and will also be tenderly cared for by the Lady Principal and Mrs. Dinzey.

A reduction of \$20 per annum for each pupil is made in the case of sisters and the daughters of elergymen.

For "Circulars" with full particulars, including references, address the Principal,

REV. J. DINZEY, Ladies' College, Compton, P.Q.

50 Perfume, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto Carda, names in gold & jet, 10e. G. A. SPRING, E. Wallingford, Ct.