

CANADIAN NATIONAL HYMN.

The following is the hymn which has been composed by Lord Lorne, and dedicated to Canada. It has been set to music by Mr. Arthur Sullivan :

God bless our wide Dominion,
Our fathers' chosen land;
And bind in lasting union
Each ocean's distant strand.
From where Atlantic terrors
Our barly seamen train,
To where the salt sea mirrors
The vast Pacific chain.

O bless our wide Dominion,
True freedom's fairest scene;
Defend our people's union,
God save our Empire's Queen.

Fair days of fortune send her,
Be thou her Shield and Sun!
Our land, our flag's defender,
Unite our hearts as one!
One flag, one land, upon her
May every blessing rest!
For loyal faith and honour
Her children's deeds attest.

O bless, etc.

No stranger's foot, insulting,
Shall tread our country's soil;
While stand her sons exulting
For her to live and toil.
She hath the victor's nature,
Here are the conquering hours,
No foe's stroke shall hurt her,
"This Canada of ours."

O bless, etc.

Our sires, when times were sorest,
Asked none but aid Divine,
And cleared the tangled forest,
And wrought the buried mine.
They tracked the floods and fountains,
And won with master hand,
Far more than gold in mountains,
The glorious prairie land.

O bless, etc.

O, Giver of earth's treasure,
Make Thou our nation strong;
Pour forth Thine hot displeasure
On all who work our wrong!
To our remotest border
Let plenty still increase,
Let Liberty and Order
Bid ancient feuds to cease.

O bless, etc.

May Canada's fair daughters
Keep house for hearts as bold
As theirs who o'er the waters
Came hither first of old.
The pioneers of nations!
They showed the world the way,
'Tis ours to keep their stations
And lead the van to-day.

O bless, etc.

Inheritors of glory,
O countrymen! we swear
To guard the flag that o'er ye
Shall onward victory bear.
Where'er through earth's fair regions
Its triple crosses fly,
For God, for home, our legions
Shall win, or, fighting, die!

O bless, etc.

A REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN INDUSTRY.

It is a subject fit for public congratulation when any industry in a new country, after years of trial and discouragement, rises through its own merits to a position in the first rank, and is able to claim equality with, if not superiority over, the same branch of trade as carried on in older and more favoured countries. The first in quality always brings honour to the country where it is found, whether it be in science, art, trade and commerce, military power, or even in muscle or muscular science, the last being fairly illustrated by the recent achievements of the Canadian Champion oarsman, who has done as much in the way of directing the attention of the people of the British Isles to this country as half a dozen paid emigration agents. The sewing machine industry in Canada has attained to the eminence referred to, and if the present volume of trade is any criterion, this enviable position will be retained for many years to come. England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, Russia, South America, the Antipodean colonies, Australia and New Zealand, and even the mother of this great industry—the United States itself—are sending to Canada their gold in exchange for sewing machines of Canadian manufacture.

In this connection it is Montreal's privilege to boast of an establishment that, in general design, the completeness of its outfit of labor-saving machinery and the high class of the workmen it employs, ranks second to none in any other city for the construction of the sewing machine. At first, like all similar enterprises, it had many severe struggles for existence, the most discouraging being against the apathy of Canadians, who were slow to believe that any machine could be made in this country able to compete in point of merit with those manufactured abroad. But patience, perseverance, careful application and pluck, backed by a clear insight into the encouraging probabilities of the future, and sufficient capital, told in the long run, and now, not only have Canadians full faith in the foremost rank held by the sewing machines manufactured by the C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company in Montreal; but, also, this Company, from their branch establishment at Rouse's Point, in the State of New York, are distributing, yearly, thousands of their machines throughout the United States, and each one of which is looked upon as a standard of excellence.

Experience has pointed out certain essential features to be considered in the construction of

a first-class sewing machine, viz., simplicity, durability, ease of running, regular tension and steady feed. To keep up with the needs of the trade, all these must be combined in the one machine, and all are united in the Williams' Improved Singer in the highest degree of perfection yet attained. Thus the Williams' is adapted to any and every kind of work, and thus, in connection with its elegant appearance, it obtained the first prize at all the Provincial exhibitions held in Canada at which prizes were given for the last eight years, and received the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition, in Philadelphia, as a family sewing machine, and was awarded the only first prize given at the Sydney Exhibition, held in 1878, after a severe contest against fourteen other competitors, amongst which were all the leading American makers.

It is interesting, then, briefly to review the history of the Williams Manufacturing Company, which may be taken as a fair record of all wisely-established Canadian manufactures, when carried on with intelligence and vigour. The C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, was organized in 1863 and incorporated in 1872. It was formed by several of Montreal's most prominent, far-sighted and successful business men and capitalists, most of whom are still its stockholders and directors. Foremost among these is Sir Hugh Allan, whose name is so frequently found in connection with successful enterprises, whereby the resources of this country have been developed. The first factory was situated on St. Germain street, and, large though it was, in a few years it became too small to satisfy the ever-increasing demand for the Williams' Improved Singer Machines there made, and, therefore, last year, arrangements were made for the erection of a factory building on a scale sufficient to respond to all probable calls on it for many years to come. Accordingly, a site was chosen at St. Henri, a populous suburb of Montreal, and the three-story and basement building pictured on another page, was erected. It may not be out of place to remark, *en passant*, that, in the erection of this building, the directors did not contemplate the doubling of their immense business in one year, which has actually taken place, so that the prospects now are that extensive additions soon will be called for. With characteristic energy this elegant and costly building was erected and fitted with the newest and most approved machinery about six months after the first foundation stone was laid. As viewed from the approaches, either from the east or west, or from the railway car, which passes immediately in front of it, it presents a commanding, handsome, and solid appearance, betokening to the most careless observer the solid basis on which the business therein carried on is founded. A visit to the different departments is very interesting. The characteristic feature of every room is neatness and thrift. There are no loungers amongst the workmen employed here; there is no waste—every inch of space, every atom of time, every bit of material is utilized. Here may be seen machinery of the latest and most approved patterns, and when any improved machinery is invented, the C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company are amongst the first to adopt it, regardless of cost, thus keeping pace with the times. On the main factory floor are all the intricate machines for the manufacture of iron; the second and third stories are used as adjusting and finishing rooms; in the rear are situated the large and commodious foundry and cabinet shop. As yet, the Williams Manufacturing Company have found no necessity for a store room, as every machine, as soon as completed, is shipped to a purchaser in Canada or some more distant part of the world. After viewing all these departments and the many workmen employed in them, it is easy to believe that, on an average, one completed machine is turned out every six minutes. The Company's elegant and commodious city salesroom is situated at 347 Notre Dame street, and connected by telephone with the factory, thus placing the manager, Mr. D. Graham, in easy communication with the mechanical superintendent in charge of the works.

Such a representative and successful Canadian institution as the C. W. Williams Manufacturing Company is a just cause of pride for the Canadian public as well as to the citizens of Montreal. Nevertheless, it is a remarkable fact that there still are in this country a few persons who, blinded by prejudice, foolishly will buy machines of inferior style and workmanship, simply because they are made in a foreign country, even if these are so far behind the times that they are shipped to Canada, or any other place, where the makers' reputations are not directly at stake, to be gotten rid of at any price above that of old iron, the freight and duties, and the agents' liberal commissions.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Paper to hand. Thanks. Correct solution received of Problem No. 268.

Student, Montreal.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 261.

E. H.—Solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 265. Correct.

T. S., St. Andrews, Manitoba.—Correct solution of Problem No. 265 received.

E. D. W. Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Correct solution received of Problem No. 268. See solution of Problem 267 in today's Column.

The difficulty which took place at the late Tourney of the American Chess Association is still engaging the attention of chessplayers on both sides of the Atlantic, and considering the difference of opinion which exists amongst those who have thought it worth their while to give much attention to the latter, it seems very unpromising to endeavour to come to any final decision respecting it. It is unfortunate for those who devoted their time and their money in order that the Congress should be a success as to find themselves involved in a dispute which, end which way it may, must be most discreditably to some one.

The large prizes which have been given lately at chess tournaments of a national character have had their effect in causing the best of talent to offer itself for competition, and, also, no doubt, in stimulating the great players of the day to prepare themselves for encounters calculated to turn their skill to the utmost.

In this way chess play may be expected to reach a degree of excellence which it would not have attained without some such inducement, but this advancement may be too dearly purchased if it should throw a cloud over a pastime whose associations should be only those of a pure and elevating nature.

We are in receipt of acopy of the Constitution and Code of the Chess Association of the United States, adopted January 28th, 1880. We have not had time, however, to look over it carefully. It contains twenty-four articles upon which the constitution is based, and, also, the rules which, we conclude, are to govern the play of the members of the Association and the future tournaments which may be carried out under its auspices.

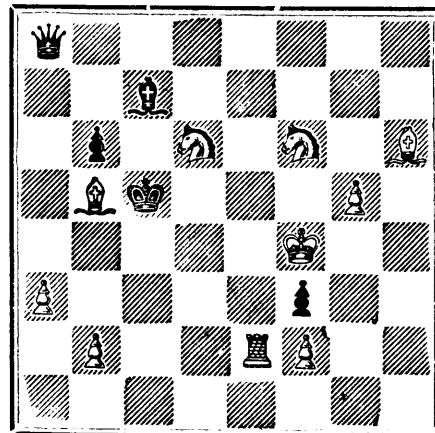
It may be interesting to players to ascertain how far these rules agree with those to be found in Staunton's Praxis, and, also, to what extent anything new may have been added which may be made available to prevent disputes among chessplayers generally. The little work does great credit to the present officers of the Association.

It appears from *Land and Water* that the long talked of match between Rosenthal and Zukertort is likely to come off shortly. The former has sent a challenge which appears in *La Revue*, and there is no doubt of its being accepted. He stipulates that play shall be three times a week, that the time limit shall be thirty moves in two hours, and that the match shall not take place in the heat of summer. Place, stakes, &c., are left to Dr. Zukertort.

PROBLEM No. 269.

By Thomas Sinclair, St. Andrews, Manitoba.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 399TH.

CANADIAN CHESS CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.

Game played between Messrs. Saunders and Hicks.

White.—(Mr. Saunders.)

1. P to K 4
2. Kt to K B 3
3. P takes P
4. P to Q 4
5. B to Q 3
6. Castles
7. B to K 3
8. Q Kt to Q 2
9. P to K R 3
10. P to Q B 3
11. Q to B 2
12. P to K Kt 3 (a)
13. Kt takes Kt
14. B takes P
15. Q to K R 4
16. B to Kt 4 (c)
17. P takes B
18. Kt to B 3
19. B to B 4
20. Q to Q 2
21. B to K 5
22. Q to K R 6
23. Kt takes B
24. Q takes Q
25. P to B 3 (e)
26. R to K 3
27. K to B 2
28. K R to K R 4
29. R to K R 4
30. B to B 4
31. R takes R
32. B takes K R P (g)
33. P to Q Kt 3
34. B to B 4
35. R to K R 4
36. R takes R
37. K to K 3
38. B to Q Kt 8
39. P to K B 4
40. B to K 5 (ch) (i)
41. K to Q 3
42. P to Kt 5
43. P to Q B 4
44. B to Kt 4
45. B to Q R 7
46. B to Q B 5
47. K to B 3
48. K to K R 8
49. B to B 5 (ch)
50. P to Q R 4

Black.—(Mr. Hicks.)

1. P to K 3
2. P to Q 4
3. P takes P
4. Kt to K B 3
5. B to Q 3
6. Castles
7. B to K Kt 5
8. R to K R 4
9. B to K R 4
10. K Kt to K 5
11. P to K B 4
12. K Kt takes Kt (b)
13. B takes K Kt P
14. P to K Kt 3
15. B to K R 5
16. B takes B
17. Kt to Q 2 (d)
18. B to K B 3
19. P to Q B 3
20. Kt to K B 4
21. Kt to K 3
22. B to K Kt 4
23. Q takes Kt
24. Kt takes Q
25. K R to K 3
26. Q to K R 4
27. P to Q R 3
28. P to K R 3
29. K to K R 2 (f)
30. Kt to K B 2
31. R takes R
32. P to Q Kt 4 (h)
33. K to K Kt 4
34. K to K Kt 2
35. K to K B 3
36. K takes R
37. Kt to Q R 4
38. K to K B 3
39. Kt to K B 2
40. K to K 3
41. Kt to R 3
42. Kt to K B 4
43. K to Q 2 (j)
44. K to Kt 2
45. K to Q R 4
46. P to Q R 4
47. K to Q R 3
48. K to Q Kt 3
49. K to R 3
50. P takes Q R P

Drawn game.

NOTES.

- (a) White is compelled to make this move to save the Q B.
- (b) Better, perhaps, to take the K Kt P with Kt.
- (c) A good move.
- (d) Q to Q 2 was more attacking, but White would have moved his Q to Q 2, and apparently nothing would have been gained.

(e) The right move again.

(f) A bad move which ought to have lost the game.

(g) Winning a valuable pawn.

(h) If Black had taken the B with his Kt, White would have moved up his K Kt P and have had a winning game.

(i) This does not seem to be a good move as it enables Black to get his K nearer the centre of the board.

(j) The only move to prevent defeat.

SOLUTIONS

Solution of Problem No. 267.

WHITE.

1. Q takes P
2. Kt to Kt 6
3. Mates.

BLACK.

1. B to B 3 or takes Q
2. Anything.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 265.

WHITE.

1. Q to K 3
2. Mates.

BLACK.

1. Any move.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 266.

K at Q R 6

Q at K B 6

R at Q B 4

B at K Kt 3

Kt at K 7

Kt at Q Kt 5

Pawns at Q B 6

and Q Kt 3

K at Q Kt 5

R at Q B 5

Pawn at Q Kt 4

White to play and mate in two moves.

HUMOROUS.

THE Sultan has 300 cooks. It makes one sick to think of his broth.

THE ague tackles a man with a hearty "Shake, old boy; glad to see you."

HE is a very lazy man who, in responding to a note from a friend who asked to be excused, merely replied, "IXQUU."

BUS-TING.—Old gentleman (watching crowd round omnibus): "What a bustle!" Stout: old lady: "Old your tongue, impudence!"

WHEN you can hardly say enough for a man, say he is one in a thousand. It will be true as long as there are 999 other men in the world.

THE Vermont editor who was spilled into a snow-heap immediately braced up and wrote his usual political editorial on "Whither are we drifting?"

WASHINGTON never told a lie, but if the gem puzzle had existed in his day we fear that he might have—have said: "Oh, I've done it lots of times, but I can't tell just how."

"COME, Bill, it's ten o'clock, and I think we had better be going, for it is time honest men were at home." "Well, yes," was the answer, "I must be off, but you needn't hurry on that account."

THAT was a triumphal appeal of the lover of antiquity, who, in arguing the superiority of old architecture over the new, said: "Where will you find any modern building that has lasted so long as the ancient?"

A CYNICAL Westfield fellow says the reason why newspaper, church and mi-kmen's bills are demanded in advance is, because it is doubtful if they were paid at all after getting a fair sample of the articles.

AN incautious person in Des Moines, Ia., let fall the remark that he had never seen a telephone. Some boys set him working on the brass knobs at the side of a stereoscope, and yelling himself hoarse through the peep-holes thereof. The exercise continued half an hour.

"A PLACE for everything, and everything in its place." A man at Yale nails his slippers on the wall four feet up and then all he has to do of an evening is to wheel up his easy chair in front of them and pull out his meerschaum.

POLLY: "Well Pat, what is it now? would you rather look a bigger fool than ye are, or be a bigger fool than ye look?" Pat: "Sure now, my darlint, and I'll be both till I find which side o' the argument yer on yerself, whirr, by jabbers, I'll join ye, right or wrong."

A CALIFORNIA boy stood an umbrella in a church doorway during a meeting. To this umbrella was attached a strong cord, an end of which the boy held in his hand. Eleven different Christians carried this umbrella to the length of the string when the service was over.

THE German comic newspapers have a picture of a youth beside of a horse which the father is anxious to dispose of to a customer who stands by, and the boy, who is in ignorance of the nature of the bargain, leans from the saddle and whispers to his parent, "Father, shall I ride him to buy or to sell?"

THE latest and most refined style of novel writing is to avoid mention of the scenes of bloodshed and violence: "like a flash of lightning from a cloud, with the velocity of a rifle bullet and the resistless sweep of the avalanche, the insulted youth skipped around the corner and hunted up a policeman."

THE story is told at Williamsport, Pa., of a young man who went to the Black Hills to seek his fortune and wrote back to his father that he had done well, but added: "I will be home on Wednesday evening. Meet me at dark just out of town and bring a blanket or whole pair of trousers with you. I have a hat."

THIS is the speech with which the Irish beggar rewarded the Empress Elizabeth for a coin: "I will pray the Lord every day I rise out of my bed that He may preserve to your ladyship's honour your lovely head of hair, and that the light of heaven may always shine, as now, out of your ladyship's soft eyes."

"Do you believe in ghosts?" the medium asked Mr. Middlebush. The old gentleman looked up over the top of the ledger at the medium, whose bill was about thirteen months overdue. "Well, the old gentleman said severely, "it depends a great deal on whose ghosts they are and what they tell me. If it was some good people's ghosts that I know of," the old merchant went on, losing his grammar in his earnestness, "and they was to tell me that they would hand in that little amount next Monday without fail, I wouldn't believe 'em by ninety days; no, not if an angel indorsed for 'em. Tom," he added, sharply, "Mr. Rappemup is waiting for his statement, I guess."

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver: especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly natural action to these two organs.