LAMENT FOR SUMMER.

Oh I how I loathe this sad autumn weather, Clouds that lower and winds that wail: The rain and the leaves come down together, And tell to each other a sorrowful tale,

The beauty of Summer alas! has perished,
The ghosts of the flowers stand out in the rain—
The fairy flowers that we fondly cherished,
But cherished, alas, in vain, in vain!

The wind it wails, it wails forever, Like a soul in pain and in dread remorse; Like a murderer vile, whose pain can never Cease, as he thinks of his victim's corse.

For the Summer now on her hier is lying, Lying silent and cold and dead: And the sad rains weep and bewail her dying, Over her drear and lowly bed.

Pallid and wan she grew; yet fairer
Than in richest wreaths of leafy green;
The hectic flush on her cheek was rarer
Than ever is seen in health, I ween.

Thus all things fair, as they fade, grow dearer, Dearer and fairer till hope has fled; We closer clasp, as the hour draws nearer, That bears them forever away to the dead.

Through the grand old woods, a cathedrai heary, The organ chant of the winds doth roll, As bearing about to the realms of glory On its billows of sound her weary soul.

Through the long-drawn aisles the dirge is swelling Orate pro Anima-pray for her soul; Now Gloria in excelsis, welling In fountains of music its sound wayes roll.

The clouds like functeal curtains lower
Darkly and heavily round her grave,
And the trailing vines of the summer bower
Like the plumes of a gloomy catafalque wave.

The fair young spruce, like a beauteous mailen. Heavily draped in weeds of whee-A sorrowing soul-a nun, grief-belen.
Bears a dead weight at her heart, I know,

The dark-robed express, a gloomy friar.
Patters his prayers and counts his beads:
The sorrowful codar, a saintly prior.
Folds around him his mourning weeds.

The lofty pines toss their planes so sadly, And chant aloud their dirge of wee; Now high and wild rise the notes, and madly They wail—and now they are mouning low.

All nature grieves and weeps, bemouning The fair, fond Summer, forever fled; And bends, in her sorrow inly greaming. Over the bier of the early dend!

THE OLD-FASHIONED ALBUM,

It is curious that in this age of revivals so few people think of keeping alioums; it was a good old fashioned, and one which would well repay many of us to resume. To possess momentoes of our friends is always pleasant, and when these are really characteristic, the possessions becomes still more precious. Unfortunately there were albums and albums, some filled with complimentary verses, neither elever nor original. Of these I shall say nothing — far be it from me to desire the resuscitation of such mawkish vanities. But there were others, original and elever - albums fall of strong sense, fun and idiosyncrasies, in which we read the characters of the writers who left their stamp on the page, and of whom their children and grandchildren are proud. Such an album was the famous one gathered by Philoxene Boyer. Never was there a more delightful medley ; on one page you read the names and sentiments of men and women famous in every phase of so-ciety. A grave and learned sentence signed by a well-known scientist, flanked by the last joke of an eminent comedian; a jest from a famous humorist scrawled across a couplet by a tragedian. On another page, between a paragraph signed B. Disraeli and a phrase by Roulin Viardot, came a comical sonnet by Sainte Beuve, and a droll caricature of Michel Carré. There was a letter by Lamartine, dated from St. Louis, 1858, terminating thus: -" I have come to make in all probability my last visit to my birthplace, to dismantle and sell the dear old house. If France remains deaf to my appeal, in three months I shall leave her for ever, leave her that even my bones may not rest in her-Requeidem ossa." Then there were two splendid stanzas by Leconte de Lisle. Four delicate verses of Havier Anbryet precede some unsigned lines, recognized, however, as those of Arsene Houssaye: — "For those who love, earth becomes a heaven; for those who love not, earth is a void." Charles Bandelair puts his name to a telling, and perhaps rather sar-castic, sentence: — "Among the rights often discussed in these latter times is one often forgotten, but in the demonstration of which every one is interested, viz., the right to contradict one's self." Here is a sonnet on love, characteristic and clever" (Theodore Barrière). This is immediately and excellently capped by another writer (Ernest Reyer): - "The book, though sparkling with wit and fun, had its sadder memories." Philarete Chasles writes: "Remember Hartley Coleridge, and do not forget the hard fight of life." But, alas! this was just what Philoxene Boyer never could forwas just what Philoxene Boyer never could for get. Nester Requeptan wrete:—"Ingratitude is independence of the soul." Again, "Who obliges, obliges himself;" and he is yet more emphatic, "A service obliges most the render." Camille Requeptan admits these cynical phrases with affectionate freedom, "My brother underrates his own character;" and Sainte Beuve adds his represed or evaluation:—"Newtonesses adds his reproof or explanation :- " Nestor was

my old college chum. I can answer for Nestor and for his good heart." Then, in a fine spidery kind of hand, Augustine Brohan ventures to assert:—"All sensible people prefer dishonor to death." Against this paradox Rachel's nervous characters stand. You can almost fancy her hand trembling with indignation as she wrote:--"I would rather be Rachel than Augustine Brohan." But the passage of arms did gustine Bronan. But the passage of arms did not end there, for Fechter adds, "I am not of Rachel's opinion." Some pages farther on Ra-chel's writing appears again:—"I am a happy woman; I have two charming children." Against this complacent sentiment Edward Shierry wrote on the eighteenth of June, 1858, the following bitter words: — "To-day this happy woman is no more, and the children have no mother."

AMERICANISMS.

BY RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

The stigmatizing of a word, or a phrase, or even a pronunciation, as an Americanism, by any censor, however accomplished or however thoroughly English, or by any "authority" (so called), British or American, however high, is not to be regarded as of very great moment in the settlement of the question, still less as at all decisive. It is very rarely that a word or a phrase can be set down as an Americanism except upon probability and opinion; whereas the contrary is shown, it shown at all, upon fact-proof that cannot be gainsaid. The citation of word from English literature at or before the time of Dryden shows that it cannot possibly be "American" in origin; evidence of its continued use by British writers during the last century and the present proves the impossibility of its being an Americanism in any sense of that term. Indeed, evidence and proof should hardly be mentioned in relation to this showing. Of words and phrases which have such origin and history as has just been specified, it is simply to be said that they are English. To stamp a word or a phrase as an Americanism, it is necessary to show that (1) it is of so-called "American" origin,-that is, that it first came into use in the United States of North American; or that (2) it has been adopted in those States from some language other than English, or has been kept in use there while it has wholly passed out of use in England.

Now these points are very difficult of suffi-cient proof; and the defeats of those who have assumed them in various instances are almost numberless. The production of unknown and unsuspected evidence has often toppled bold as-sertions over, and swept into oblivion judgments long reverently accepted; and it may at any time do so again. When those who assu-me to speak authoritatively upon the subject declare that a word or a phrase is an Americanism, they must be prepared with a full and sa-tisfactory answer to the question, What do you know about it? They may perhaps know what is English, but how will they prove the negative, that this or that word or phrase is not English ! Indeed, generally the declaration that a word is an Americanism (or not English) can only be (what it almost always is) the mere expression of the declarer's opinion that he or she does not remember having heard the word, and rather dislikes it, and therefore assumes that it is not English, but "American." At its strongest, such a judgment is the mere opinion of a critical scholar whose reading in English literature, ancient and modern, has been both wide and observant. An opinion from such a quarter has some value; but it becomes absolutely worthless in the presence of adverse facts.

Now it is very significant of the difficulty which besets this question that British journals of the highest standing keep up the manufac-ture of an everlengthening chain of blunders in regard to it; each one, now and then, as if impelled by some blind instinct, adding its little link of welded ignorance and prejudice; and hardiy less remarkable is it that studious men, not taught by study the wisdom of reserve, make assertions which rival those of the journalists in rashness and in error.

VARIETIES.

THE gas companies of the South of London are preparing themselves for the competition of the electric light, and they are closing up their ranks. There is to be a new gas company, which will be a big undertaking. The capital of the amalgamated companies of this new company will be something like thirteen millious in extent, and their united incomes on the present basis will be nearer five than four millions

THE origin of the word queer is due to Quin. He bet one hundred pounds with a nobleman one evening that, by the next morning at breakfast time, there would be a word in most people's mouths that was never heard before. That night, when the theatre had closed, he got all the supers and others whom he hired, furnished each with a good lump of chalk, and instructed one and all to go through the principal streets of London and chalk on the flags the queer. The next morning people were startled by seeing such an unusual sight. Some believed it was significant of danger -- that a secret enemy was near, and this was his watchword; so the word went the rounds in a most amazing way. It might be said to be not in most people's mouths but in everybody's mouth. Quin of course won the wager.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

J. W. S., Montreal.-Letter and paper to hand. Thanks. Have posted a letter to your address. E. E. S., New York, U.S.-Have answered your letter by post.

A.B.S., Canandaigua, New York.—In the solution of Problem No. 454 White's first move is Q to K 5. If Black's reply should be R to K R 8q. White's second move would be R from B 8q to K Kt 8q, and mates in two moves from that position.

The arrival of the great chessplayers, Zukertort

The arrival of the great chessplayers, Zukertort and Steinitz, at the same time, on this continent is an event connected with chess which seems to create much commotion among the players of the United States, and, no doubt, will disturb to some extent the accustomed quietness of the chess amateurs of the Dominion of Canada. Indeed, we have seen it stated that the players of the Montreal Chess clab have serious thoughts, if nothing more, of inviting the former of these gentlemen to extend his travels before long to their city, where we feel sure he would receive a hearty welcome.

The visit of a great chessplayer to a club of amateurs is calculated in many respects to be beneficial, but at the same time it may have its disadvantages. It would take too much time to enter into the whole of either of these just now. We can merely say that the visit to a chess club of one who may have obtained a very high position as a player is in many respects useful in placing before those who may be striving for improvement in the game the perfection which may be reached by one, who, independent of matural fitness, is willing to acknowledge his indebtedness to a patient course of well regulated study. To say that such excellence can be reached by every player would be absurd, but it may be appreciated, and to some extent approached, and in this way the professional player becomes a good teacher, and his presence, if only for a short time, has its beneficial effects. On the other hand, when excitement is the only result, and the club room, when the visit is over, presents such a contrast to its recent appearance, that it loses much of its former attraction, a positive civil is done, which might be very serious to an association not able to boast of a large number of members.

bers.
To return, however, to the visit to this continent of To return, however, to the visit to this continent of Messrs. Zakertort and Steinitz, we certainly cannot err in saying that chess at the present time is in no way neglected as far as the doings of its greatest players are concerned. To such an extent, indeed, are they exciting attention, that even their blockerings are duly chronicled, and very likely their disputes will produce a partianship which will intensity their rivalry. How far this will add to the interest of any stringdle which may be brought about between these heroes is such thing, and its benefit to the cause of chess is another.

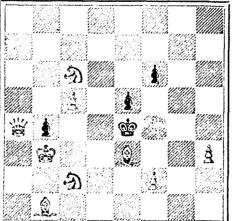
A notice has been sent to the chessplayers of Montreal calling a meeting for the purpose of considering the advisability of establishing a "down-town" chesselob. The mere fact that such a meeting has been called would lead many to come to the conclusion that there had been lately a large increase in the number of chessplayers in the city, and that increased accommodation had become a necessity. We hope such is the case and, if so, we would advise the amateurs of Montreal, as union is strength, to choose some locality midway between "down town" and "up town," and make suitable preparations to meet the wants of an increased number of players.

A short time ago, we stated that a chess match was to be played between the New York and Philadelphia Chess Clubs. We now learn that the contest has taken place, and ended in a tie, each side having won the same number of games with five draws.

The games between Messrs. Steinitz and Martinez in Philadelphia have bees continued since our last issue, the second game of the series being drawn by Mr. Martinez and the others being wom by Mr. Steinitz, the score as we go to press being Steinitz, 4; drawn, 1. The play in this series was interrupted this week by the absence of both the contestants from Philadelphia, they having come to New York to take part in the great match between the Philadelphia Chess Club and the Manhattan Chess Club.—Turf, Field and Farm.

Mr. William Haller is now the holder of the St. Louis Chess Club challenge cup, an elegant goblet valued at \$30, and Mr. Max Judd, being anxious to disposses him of it, has challenged him on the following terms, to wit: In the first game Mr. Judd gives a knight, in the second a pawn and two moves, and in the third a pawn and move. The match will commence this week.—tiloke-Democrat, St. Louis.

PROBLEM No. 461. By A. Townsend.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves-

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 459. White.

1 Kt from Q 3 to B 2 (a) 1 K to Q Kt12 2 Q to Q Kt sq 2 K moves. 3 Q mates

2 Q to Q 3 ch 3 Q to Kt mates

(a) 1 K to Q 2 1 Any

GAME 588TH.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

Played in the International Tournament, 1883, be-ween Messrs. Steinitz and Tchigorin.

(Steinitz Gambit.)

WHITE .- (Mr. Steinitz.) BLACK .- (Mr. Tchigorin.) VHITE.—(Mr. Steinii

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 K 2
10 Q to K 6
11 P takes P
12 R to K 4
13 K to K 4
14 B to Q 3
15 K to K 8
16 B to K 4
17 P to Q B 4 (b)
18 K to K B 3
19 Kt to C B 4
20 Kr takes K 1
21 B to B 3
22 B takes E
23 Q to K 8
25 K to K 8
26 K to K 8
27 R to B 3
28 B takes R
27 R to B 3
28 B takes R
29 F to B 3
28 B takes R
29 F to B 3
29 B takes R
21 B to B 3
25 K to K B
26 K to K B
27 R to B 3
28 B takes R
29 F to B 3
29 B takes R BLACK.—(Mr. Tel 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 K 5 ch 8 P takes P ch 9 B to Q 3 10 Q K to K 2 11 Q takes Q P 12 Q to B 3 13 Q to K t 3 14 B to K B 4 15 P takes K t 16 K to B 17 Kt to K B 3 18 B to K t 5 19 Kt to K E 5 19 Kt to K E 8 20 Q takes K t 21 P to K t 4 22 K to K t 2 23 Kt takes R 24 P to K B 3 25 Q to K 5 26 Q to K 7 27 K R to K 28 R takes B 29 Q to R 7 ch 27 R to B 3 28 B takes R La E to B 5 28 R takes B 29 Q to R 7 ch

And White resigns

NOTES

(a) In the game with English, Steinitz at this point played 10 P takes Kt. The move in the text is unquestionably stronger.

(b) This Eishop is now out of play, and from this point White's game goes steadily to the bad.—Wastrated London News.

VARILTIES.

Canadian Magazine

Science and the Industrial Arts. PATENT OFFICE RECORD.

EDITOR-HENRY T. BOVEY, M.A. (Camb.), Associate Memb. Inst. C.E.: Memb. of Inst. M.E. (Eng.) and American Inst. M.E., Professor of Civil Engineering and App. Mechs., McGill University,

Every effort will be made to render the publication a useful vehicle for the conveying of information respecting the latest progress in Science and the Arts.

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