BY THE WASHES.

We stood for a little together. The water kissed our feet; Around us glowed glad bright weather; The morning and you were sweet.

I thought, as you stood there dreaming. Twas you that lighted the day; And the water, ghancing and gleaming And hurrying ever away.

Vocal with brief light laughter. As past you it fled to the sea, Seemed to linger a little, and after I think it agreed with me.

Flushed with the wind and glowing, Silent you stood awhile, Hair in the smilght blowing, Smiling a dreamy smile.

The water sing, "Love is a treasure." "A treasure," my soul replied; "And the pain of it, and the pleasure, Sweeter than all beside."

And I saw the wavelets glitter, Glad but to kiss your feet; And the wind sang, "Life may be bitter, But loving can make it sweet."

And laughed and loitered around you, Surely finding you fair; And the merry sun kissed and crowned you Queen of the morning there. Everything fair seemed to love you, Seemed proud at your feet to fall: And the lark, sugging high above you, Sang you were the fairest of all.

And scarcely a word was spoken, But our souls to each other spoke, Till the dreamy spell was broken. And we started and smiled and woke.

And so in the glorious weather,
In the morning blithe and gay,
Happy in being together,
Happily wandered away.

GRANT WHITE'S "RIVERSIDE SHAKE-SPEARE?

Mr. Grant White, though he may falsify his tory and insult the patriotism of his country men, ought to know something about Shakespeare. It was some time ago given out that he was at work on an edition of the immortal dra-matist which should be unlike all other editions as well as an improvement upon them. The work has at last appeared, and the promise is seen to have been in some important respects very fairly kept. The "Riverside Shakespeare" is well suited to the uses of the lovers of the poet who does not desire to have his attention frittered away by the inconsequent annotator. All readers are familiar with the wearisome, note-burthened Shakespeare, to read which is to make a toil of pleasure. Its editor usually treats its readers as though they were children who could be left nowhere to their own judgment, but who needed even on the slightest per cultarity of expression to have an elaborate ex-planation. Such annotation, of course, distracts the reader; however firmly he may resolve on the contrary, his attention is interrupted and led away, and his comprehension as well as his enjoyment is disturbed. But on the other hand there are the editions following the "Folio," pure and simple, with all the errors, obselete words and phrases, etc., which even a well-read man may be pardoned for not understanding, and which makes this sort of reading of the poet hard and unsatisfactory. The unadorned text is preferable to the overweighted one of which we have complained, but there is a medium line which is better than either extreme. A certain amount of intelligent note-making is necessary to a proper understanding of the author, suppos-ing the text to be faithfully respected, and there are various good editions in which the outside

interminable editors of the Mahone and Warburton order. The number of Mr. White's notes in all is considerable; but they are for the reason given only a small part of the notings of old-time editors, while they are in all instances exceedingly brief, being very seldom more than a line in length and often consisting of but three or four words. The attention is not called off by references in the text, but it is impliedly left to the judgment or the need of the reader when to look for clucidation of the author. We have tested the watchfulness of Mr. White in a considerable part of the work. Running down the page for some obscure or popularly incomprehensible word, we have thence referred to the foot, and the editor, we are bound to say, has nowhere failed us. It is a very greet comfort to read a standard author prepared with such scrupulous care, and, as we believe, with equal exactness, and in which the editor at the same time treats his reader with dignity, assuming him to be a man of equal intelligence, if not of critical scholarship, with himself. With all this oarnest intent not to patronize his reader, Mr. White does, it is true, now and then trip, as when he explains that in the line in "The Tempest "-" that he in lieu of the premises, -" in lieu" means "in consideration." The

is much the kind of thing that is so "riling" in the old editors, but there is very little, indeed, of it in Mr. White. His notes are shrewd, wise, indispensable.

Associated with this determination to keep the annotation within the briefest possible space, is another idea hardly less important. It may be said to be included in the great note question; but we have hitherto been considering the cases of obsolete or unusual words, the explanation of which was really the least part of Mr. White's labor, although it appears more conspicuously than his own work. Indeed, it makes the en-tire showing; for while the greater task was to furnish a trustworthy text the arguments through which countless quostions were decined are not given. All the scaffolding is knocked away, and nothing remains but the building. This, again, nothing remains but the building. This, again, was sound judgment for a popular edition. Elaborately critical editions in many volumes can be had by those who care more for disputation than for the subject of it; but the design here was different. In some other respects, howhere was different. In some other respects, however, it strikes us that Mr. White might have been profitably fuller. The historical, biblio-graphical and other introductory matter to the plays is rather disappointing; it is good as far as it goes, but points of true interest are often entirely neglected or treated in a very summary manner. Then we can but think it an error to dismiss the whole subject of the theatre as completely as Mr. White does in these volumes; it might be almost supposed from this edition that Shakespeare was designed for the closet, and never had any other field. And while we are upon this disagreeable quarter of our duty we must object to the familiar tone assumed by Mr. White in his introduction and in divers other places. Allusions to Dundreary's night-shirts places. Aftusions to Dindrary's night-shirts and such things, we modestly suggest, are out of place in the vestibule of such a careful, and perhaps lasting, piece of work. Without being hypercritical, it may be reasonably held that no publication except the admittedly ephemeral property permits the kind of contempt of firmess which Mr. White is guilty of in various places. The treface would make a very excellent maga-The preface would make a very excellent magazine article. Placed as it is, with all the sound sense it now and again expresses, it is a blemish on the book through lack of dignity; at least, it

certainly has passages which are blemishes.

The make-up of the book we can in most essential respects heartily praise. The body of the work is printed in a beautifully bold and clear type which is a delight to the tired eye. The arrangement of the notes, the numbering of the lines, etc., show good judgment. We should prefer fuller stage directions, but those given are printed in an Italic letter which makes an excellent contrast to the text. To the slight emphasis given in a characterless type to the entrances and exits, we decidedly object. If the design was to choose a third letter which should be a contrast as well to the text as to the stage directions, the end could have been reached in ways better than the one chosen. These "vital statistics," as they may be called, of an acting play are important. A play seems to lack move-ment when we do not strongly realize the positions and doings of the characters; and Shakespeare is not an abstraction, to be read merely for his philosophy and his poetry. He wrote for the stage, and his stage relations should never

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.-Letter and paper to hand.

are various good editions in which the outside call on the reader's notice is made infrequent and simple.

Mr. White has undertaken to give a good text, without undertaking to explain all the processes by which its goodness has been settled, in the judgment of the editor. So far as we are aware, he is the only one who has confined his attention strictly to words that are obselete, and to words and phrases which have so far lost their meaning as used by Shakespeare that they convey no idea, or fail to convey the proper one. The minute care and sound judgment shown here by the editor are of a very noticeable kind; yet it would be curious if the amount of these explanations could be compared with those of the interminable editors of the Mahone and Wardepends very materially upon the following things: in the first place, the subscription should not be too large; secondly, there should be such arrangements as to give all players opportunities of meeting with antagonists at club meetings; thirdly, there should be frequent club contests, which would tend to maintain a lively interest in the game; fourthly, active exertion should be made by the officers of management to make the club room comfortable and well supplied with chess appliances; and, fifthly, regularity should be insisted on in carrying on the monthly and other business meetings.

A chess association has been formed recently in the A chess association has been formed recently in the county of Surrey, England, Its objects are the adiliation of the chess clubs of the county, the establishment of the Surrey Challenge Cup, the institution of a club trophy, the management of problem and solution competitions, the arrangement of club matches and inter-association contests, and the establishment of new clubs in the county. This is a step in the right direction, and should it be followed by many of the other counties of England, it will tend greatly to advance the interests of the game in this country.

The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, U.S., in giving a The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, U.S., in giving a list of twenty-two American chees columns, says that the number shows the increasing interest in, and the progress made in the knowledge and practice of chess, and adds that the game was never in greater favor than at the present time, and that its future prospects are exceedingly bright. The following is the list:—

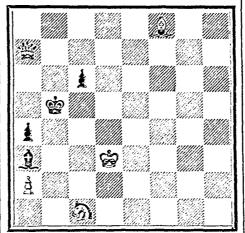
American, Baltimore, Md. American Queen, New York City,

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Brooklyn Chess Chronicle, Brooklyn, N.Y. Clipper, New York city.
Call, Newark, N.J.
Commercial Gazette, Cincinnati, O.
Free Press, Detroit, Mich.
Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo.
Globe, St. John, N.B.
Herald, Elizabeth, N.J.
News, Baltimore, Md.
News, Blustrated, Montreal, Canada.
News and Courier, Charleston, S.C.
Opera Glass, Galveston, Tex.
Times, Hartford, Ct.
Turf, Field and Farm, New York City.
Telegram, Elmira, N.Y.
Times, Philadelphia, Pa.
Telegraph, Pittsburg, Pa.
Times-Democrat, New Orleans, La.
Telegraph, Milwaukee, Wis.
Trade Gazette, Louisville, Ky.

Chess matters have continued quiet, but the appearances are that the season will soon open with great *Colat.* With the approaching visit of the renowned Mr. Zukertort, who carried off the highest honors in the great London tournament, and the proposed coming also of Messrs-Blackburne, Bird, and perhaps Steinitz, it is evident that the winter promises to be a lively one in chess circles here. Many conjectures are afloat as to possible matches between these great players, and an encounter between Zukertort and Steinitz is most anxiously looked forward to. It would be a truly grand battle, and one which we would gladly see contested on these shores.—Brooklyn Chess Chronicle.

PROBLEM NO. 456. By R. B. Wormald. BLACK



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 454. White. 1 Q to K 5 2 R takes P ch 3 Q mates 1 R takes R 2 R takes R

GAME 583RD.

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1883. Played at the International Tournament between Messrs. Zukertert and Mason.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE.-(Mr. Zukertort.) BLACK.-(Mr. Mason.) 1 Kt to K B 3
2 P to Q 4
3 P to Q 5
4 B to K 2
5 B takes B
6 Castles
7 P to B 4
8 Kt to B 3
9 P to Q K t
10 B to Q 2
11 R to K (a)
12 P takes P
13 P to K 4
14 Kt takes P
15 B takes P
17 K to B
18 Q to B 3
19 B to K 5
20 Q R to Q (f)
21 B takes P
22 B to K 4
22 P to Q 5
24 R takes P
25 Q to K t 3 (g)
26 R to Q 6
27 K R to Q
28 B to Q 5
24 R takes P
25 Q to K t 3 (g)
26 R to Q 5
27 K R to Q
28 B to Q 5
27 K R to Q
28 B to Q 5
29 B to B 4
30 Q R to Q 5
31 Q to B 7
32 R to Q 5
33 Q to B 5
34 Q takes R P (k)
35 P to Q K t
36 P to Q K t
37 R takes P eh
38 R to R 3
39 R takes R
40 P to K t 5
41 P to K t
44 Q to Q 5
45 Q takes P ch (n)
47 B takes Q P to Q 4
2 Kt to K B 3
3 B bto Kt 5 (a)
4 B btakes Kt
5 P bto B 3
5 P to B 3
6 P to B 3
6 P to B 3
6 P to Kt S 4
12 B P takes P
13 P takes P
14 Kt to B 3
16 B to K 2
16 B to K 2
26
20 C to B 4
22 P to Kt 3
23 Q to Kt 3
23 P to Kt 3
24 Q bto B 4
25 B to B 5
24 Q bto B 4
31 B bto B 3
32 R to B 6
33 Q to B 8
34 R to B 6
35 R to B 7
35 R to B 8
44 R to B 8
45 R to B 8
46 R to B 8
47 K takes P
48 B to K 8
48 B to K 7
49 B to B 8
40 F to B 8
41 R to B 6
42 R to B 8
43 K to B 6
44 K to B 8
45 K to B 8
45 K to B 8
46 K to B 8
47 K takes P
48 B to C B 8
48 K to C B 8
49 K to B 8
40 F to B 8
40 F to B 8
41 R to B 6
42 R to B 8
43 K to B 8
44 K to B 8
45 K to B 8
46 K to B 8
47 K to B 8
48 K to B 8
49 K to B 8
40 K to B 8
40 K to B 8
40 K to B 8
41 R to B 8
42 R to B 8
43 K to B 8
44 K to B 8
45 K to B 8
46 K to B 8
47 K to B 8
48 K to B 8
49 R to B 8
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41 R to B 8
42 R to B 8
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47 R to B 8
48 R to B 8
49 R to B 8
40 K to takes Q to Kt 3 48 P to Kt 3 49 P takes B 50 K to Kt 2 51 R to Q Kt 52 K to B 3 53 R to Kt 5 54 K to Kt 4 55 K to Kt 5 56 R to Kt 5 57 R takes P ch 58 R to Q Kt 6

NOTES.

(a) Which must lead to the exchange of the Bishop against the Knight, thus leaving the opponent with two Bishops at a very early stage of the game. On the other hand, it must be admitted that the second player obtains thereby some attack.

(b) If S P takes P, White recovers the Pawn with 9 Q to K 2, for Black dare not reply P to Q Kt 4, on account of 10 Kt takes P.

(c) Making everything ship-shape for an immediate attack against the adverse King's quarters.

(d) For both offensive and defensive purposes, for White threatens now to force the opening of the King's file, and he clears a retreat for his King.

(*) Tempting, but disastrous would be 19 Kt to Kt 5; 20 R takes P ch, K to B (best); 21 B takes Q, Kt to R 7 ch; 22 K to K 2, Kt takes Q: 23 R takes B, and White remains with a piece ahead.

(*) 20 B to B 4, B to Q 3; 21 Q to B 6 ch, K to K 2 would be in Black's favor.

(*) Threatening; R to Q 6, or R takes P.

(*) Threatening; R to Q 6, or R takes P.

(*) Threatening; R to Q 6, or R takes P.

(*) Takes R; 29 Q takes P ch, B to Kt 2; 30 B to Q 5 ch, and Black must sucrifice his Queen, for if 30 K to R. White would mate in two moves.

(*) White conducts the attack with much vigor up to this point, but here he misses the strongest continuation, viz.: 32 R to Q 7.

(*) Well played; he threatens R to K 2 and Q to R 5 at the same time.

(f) Well played; he threatens R to K 2 and Q to R 5 at the same time.

(k) After 34 R to Q 7, Q to R 5; 35 K to Kt, B to K 4; 36 R takes P ch, K to R 3; 37 R to R 7 ch, K to Kt 4, White's game would be hopelessly compromised.

(h) A raiscalculation, as Mr. Mason informed us.

(m) Of course if 37 P takes R, then 38 B to Q 3 ch, and 39 B takes R.

(a) A very pretty coup, which either disposes of the Bishops of different color or wins a pawn.

(b) If 47 B to Kt sq, then 48 R to Q 7, and White must ultimately win.—Preston Guardian.

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

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SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapide Plat Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals.

Tenders will also be received until TUESDAY, the 27th day of November next, for the extension of the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing, on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of October next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

A map, plans and specifications of the works to be done at the head of the Galops Canal can be seen at this office and at the lock keeper's house, near the place, on and after TUESDAY, the 13th day of November next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in

vember next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same: and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of Two Thousand Pollars must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, } Ottawa, 28th Sept., 1883.

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