

IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN PINES.

BALLADE OF THE WHIP-POOR-WILL.

Oh, art thou weary of the glare
Of cities and the fevered show,
And dost thou loathe the fret and care
That through their ways forever flow?
Prishee to me give ear, for lo!
Beside a pine-clad Southern hill
There is a place to soothe thy woe,
Where sings the lonely whip-poor-will.

Thou wilt not hear the trumpets' blare,
No diva's shrill arpeggio;
No danseuse demi-nude will dare
Lorgnettes uprolled row on row;
But purer pleasures thou shalt know,
The trembling fern, the purling rill;
For there shall bound the startled doe
Where sings the lonely whip-poor-will.

And thou shalt greet beyond compare
The fairest vision life can owe,
When through the calm and fragrant air
The night shall come with stars aglow,
And tall magnolias all a-blow
Shall win the zephyrs to be still;
All this is thine if thou wilt go
Where sings the lonely whip-poor-will.

ENVOY.

Oh, prince, I pray this boon bestow
On one unlearned in courtier-skill,
Come with me now and fear no foe
Where sings the lonely whip-poor-will.

SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

REMINISCENCES OF ERNEST RENAN.

M. Renan is the great apostle of the delicate; he upholds this waning fashion on every occasion. His mission is to say delicate things, to plead the cause of intellectual good manners, and he is wonderfully competent to discharge it. No one to-day says such things so well, though in our own language Mr. Matthew Arnold often approaches him. Among his own countrymen, Sainte-Beuve cultivated the same art, and there was nothing too delicate for Sainte-Beuve to attempt to say. But he spoke less simply—his delicacy was always a greater complexity. M. Renan, on the other hand, delivers himself of those truths which he has arrived at through the fineness of his perception and the purity of his taste with a candid confidence, an absence of personal precaution, which leaves the image as perfect and as naked as an old Greek statue. It is needless to say that there is nothing crude in M. Renan; but the soft serenity with which, in the presence of a mocking world, he leaves his usual plea for the ideal to any fate that may await it is an example of how extremes may sometimes meet. It is not enough to say of him that he has the courage of his opinions; for that, after all, is a comparatively frequent virtue. He has the resignation; he has the indifference; he has, above all, the good humor. He combines qualities the most diverse, and, lighten up as he is by the interesting confessions of the volume before us, he presents himself as an extraordinary figure. He makes the remark that in his opinion less importance will be attached to talent as the world goes on; what we shall care for will be simply truth. This declaration is singular in many ways, among others in this: that it appears to overlook the fact that one of the great uses of talent will always be to discover truth and present it; and that, being an eminently personal thing, and therefore susceptible of great variety, it can hardly fail to be included in the estimate that the world will continue to make of persons. M. Renan makes light of his own talent—he can well afford to; if he appears to be quite conscious of the degree in which it exists, he minimizes as much as possible the merit that attaches to it. This is a part of that constant play of taste which animates his style, governs his judgments, colors all his thought; for nothing can be in better taste, of course, than to temper the violence with which you happen to strike people. To make your estimate of your own gifts as low as may seem probable is a form of high consideration for others; it corresponds perfectly with that canon of good manners which requires us to take up a moderate space at table. At the feast of existence we may not jostle our neighbors, and to be considerate is for M. Renan an indefeasible necessity. He informs us of this himself; it is true that we had long ago guessed it. He places the fact before us, however, in a relation to other facts, which makes it doubly interesting; he gives us the history of his modesty, his condition, his amiability, his temperance of appetite, his indifference to gain. The reader will easily perceive the value that must attach to such explanations on the part of a man of M. Renan's intelligence. He finds himself in constant agreement with the author, who does nothing but interpret with extraordinary tact the latent impressions of his critic.

M. Renan carries to such a high point the art of pleasing that we enter without a protest into the pleasantness of the account he gives of himself. He is incapable of evil, learned, happy, cheerful, witty, devoted to the ideal, indifferent to every vulgar aim. He demonstrates all this with such grace, such discretion and good humor, that the operation, exempt from vulgar vanity, from motives of self-interest, M. Renan being at that point of literary eminence where a writer has nothing more to gain, seems to go on in the pure ether of the abstract, among the causes of things and above all questions of relative success.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

All communications intended for this Column should be addressed to the Chess Editor, CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

The Counties Chess Association meeting was advertised a short time ago to take place at Birmingham, Eng., on the 30th of July, 1883. Although not in any way likely to attract the public attention which was drawn to the great Tournament just finished, it is nevertheless an important event in connection with the strongest amateur players in the mother country, and no doubt will be instrumental in bringing prominently forward those who are to be the Blackburnes and Zukertorts of the future. The following tournaments are announced: First Class Tournament—First Prize £15; Second Prize £7 10s.; Third Prize £5. Second Class; Day Tournament. First Prize £6; Second Prize £4; Third Prize £2. Second Class; Evening Tournament. First Prize £5; Second Prize £3; Third Prize £2. A Handicap Tournament for the evening is also spoken of.

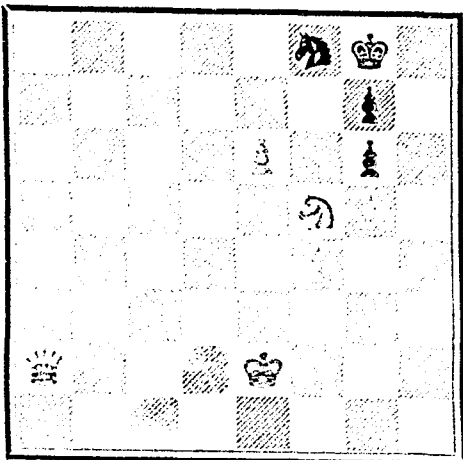
The chess class of the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution is to have the benefit of being once more conducted by its founder, Mr. H. J. Webster, who conducted it with much success from 1880 to 1881, when ill-health compelled him to retire.—*Land and Water*.

The jovial Belden, of the *Hartford Times*, gets off the following: "There is very little style about chess. It gives a man no opportunity to balance himself on one leg, lean half over a green table and jab a real ivory ball with a cue held across the small of his back. There is no running the first base or going over three fences to find a ball in chess, and there are no bull's eyes to hit—which are disadvantages, in a way. Then, a mean, little six-by-nine man, with a bulging forehead and a watery eye, and spectacles, can whip a man twice his size, which is an anomaly calculated to disturb the equilibrium of nature."—*Globe-Democrat, St. Louis*.

PROBLEM No. 445.

By Fritz Peipers, San Francisco, Cal.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 445.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| White. | Black. |
| 1. Q to Q8. | 1. K takes Kt. |
| 2. Q to Q Kt 6. | 2. K moves. |
| 3. Q mates. | |
| 1. K to K6 ch by dis. | 1. K takes B. |
| 2. Q mates. | 2. K moves. |

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

GAME 571st.

The following magnificent game was played May 5th. (English Opening.)

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| White.—(Zukertort.) | Black.—(Blackburne.) |
| 1 P to Q4 | 1 P to K3 |
| 2 P to K3 | 2 Kt to B3 |
| 3 Kt to K B3 | 3 P to Q Kt3 |
| 4 B to K2 | 4 B to Kt2 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P to Q4 |
| 6 P to Q4 | 6 B to Q3 (a) |
| 7 Kt to B3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 P to Q Kt3 | 8 Q Kt to Q2 (a) |
| 9 B to Kt2 | 9 Q to K2 (a) |
| 10 Kt to Q Kt3 | 10 Kt to K5 |
| 11 Kt takes B | 11 P takes Kt |
| 12 Kt to Q2 | 12 Q Kt to B3 (a) |
| 13 P to B3 | 13 Kt takes Kt |
| 14 B takes Kt | 14 P takes P |
| 15 B takes P | 15 P to Q4 |
| 16 B to Q3 | 16 Kt to Bsq |
| 17 Q R to Ksq | 17 R to B2 |
| 18 P to K4 (a) | 18 Q R to Q Bsq |
| 19 P to K5 | 19 Kt to Ksq (a) |
| 20 P to B4 | 20 P to Kt3 |
| 21 R to K3 | 21 P to B4 (a) |
| 22 R takes P en pas. | 22 Kt takes P |
| 23 P to B5 | 23 Kt to K5 |
| 24 B takes Kt | 24 P takes B |
| 25 P takes Kt P | 25 R to B7 |
| 26 P takes P ch | 26 K to Rsq |
| 27 P to Q5 ch | 27 P to K4 |
| 28 Q to Kt4 (a) | 28 Q R to B4 |
| 29 R to B8 ch | 29 K takes P (a) |
| 30 Q takes P ch | 30 K to Kt2 |
| 31 B takes P ch | 31 K takes R |
| 32 B to Kt7 ch | 32 K to Kt sq |
| 33 Q takes Q | 33 Resigns. |

NOTES.—(By C. E. Ranken.)

- (a) B to K2 is generally thought safer here.
(b) The Kt is not so well posted at this square as at B3 after P to B4.
(c) Allowing White to exchange his Kt for the K B; surely P to B4 would be more correct play.
(d) We should have preferred supporting the Kt with P to B4, for now Black both loses his command of the centre, and is obliged to block up his own Bishop.

(c) As long as White's Bishops are in their present position, he need not regard his opponent's possession of the open file with his rooks; he therefore quietly pursues his attack, the full force of which Blackburne evidently underrated.

(f) It was better perhaps to retire to Q2, in order afterwards to have the defence of Kt to Bsq.

(g) A weak move as followed up. Black's idea was to get his Kt exchanged for the adverse K B, so as to be able to play R to B7. He should, however, have retaken the P with Q instead of Kt, which would at any rate have prevented the immediate advance of the hostile B P.

(h) A splendid conception, which, it is needless to say, perfectly electrified the spectators. If Black captures the Queen, he is mated as follows: 29 B takes P ch, K takes P, 30 R to R3 ch, K to Kt3, 31 R to Kt3 ch, K to R3 (best), 32 R to B6 ch, K to R4, 33 R to B5 ch, K to R3, 34 B to B4 ch, K moves, 35 R mates! If on the other hand Black retires the Q to Ksq, the answer is equally R to B8 ch, and if he plays the R at B7 to B4, the winning reply is Q takes P.

(i) If Q takes R, it is obvious that mate follows by B takes P ch very speedily.—*British Chess Magazine*.

FOOT NOTES.

A GERMAN chemist has just patented a new process for manufacturing a substitute for gutta-percha. It is claimed that the product is produced much cheaper and cannot be detected from the real article. It is said to wear equally as well.

A NEW national order has been founded in France under the title of "Ordre du Mérite Agricole." As the name indicates, this order is destined to reward the services rendered by citizens who have devoted themselves to the practice or teaching of agriculture.

AN interesting discovery has just been made at Halle-on-Saale, where, in the St. Mary Library, built in 1607, a wax mask of Dr. Martin Luther has been preserved. It had been taken in Halle during the night of the twentieth and twenty-first of February, 1546, in which Luther's body was placed in the Market Church on its journey from Eisleben to Wittenberg.

IT may seem very strange, but this year Mr. Gladstone is beginning, out of doors, in personal appearance and ways, to resemble, of all men in the world, Lord Palmerston. He walks in a jaunty way, has a flower in his coat, wears white hat and vest, and flourishes a cane with a hand encased generally in a lavender kid glove. In fact, he looks younger than any of his colleagues, with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Chamberlain.

IN the recent debate in the British Parliament on giving the franchise to women, a powerful appeal was made by the opponents of the measure to preserve the immemorial usages, to let things remain as they are. This argument was demolished by Mr. Jacob Bright in a single happy turn. "If," said Mr. Bright, "we had always adhered to what was consecrated by time, instead of being the foremost nation on earth, we should have been nothing but a group of painted savages."

STRANGELY enough the son of Jules Simon, who celebrated the merits of workwomen in his book entitled "Jenny l'Ouvrière," has himself married a woman who originally belonged to a very humble class of society. His father, notwithstanding his literary sympathy for ouvrières, is understood to have contemplated a more aristocratic union, and is not entirely satisfied at the manifestation of poetical justice by which a former workgirl, like Jenny herself, has become his daughter-in-law.

PROBABLY the most singular curiosity in the book world is a volume that belongs to the family of the Prince de Ligne, and is now in France. It is entitled "The Passion of Christ," and is neither written nor printed. Every letter of the text is cut out of a leaf; and being interleaved with blue paper it is as easily read as the best print. The labor and patience bestowed in its completion must have been excessive, especially when the precision and minuteness of the letters are considered. The general execution in every respect is indeed admirable, and the volume is of the most delicate and costly kind. Rudolph II. of Germany offered for it, in 1640, eleven thousand ducats, which was probably equal to sixty thousand at this day. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this literary treasure is that it bears the royal arms of England, but when it was in that country, and by whom owned, has never been ascertained.

IT would be rather an awkward state of matters if the expedient adopted by a couple of tradesmen who were summoned on the jury at the Middlesex Sheriff Court, and who desired to get rid of their obligation to the Crown, were followed by all who object to the duty. These two ingenious fellows came dressed in their working garb, and with all the paraphernalia of their trades about them. One of them, a journeyman carpenter, appeared just as he had come from his work, with his tool-basket across his arm, and the other, a butcher, had on the blouse and striped apron peculiar to his calling, both very greasy. The sheriff showed his appreciation of their design by excusing them.

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