THE TRYST.

Farewell, beloved! we will not weep; 'tis but a little

while;
When the snow is gone I shall return again, with spring's returning smile.
Where smilight falls with shade and rain from hurrying clouds that sweep
With nought betwixt me and the sky, there lay me

down to sleep.

The place is known to you and me, not needs it more should know,
So raise no stone at head or feet, but let the wild flowers grow.

And then some little part of me will creep up through

The brightness of my hair will gleam from kingeups hearts of gold

The blue that's faded from my eye- will meet your eyes again, When little speedwells on my grave smile softly after

rain.
When the warm blood is trozen at my heart and on my lips, Kneel down above the dust and kiss the daisy's coral

And when from out the sunset a fiftle breeze comes And a flush of deeper color steals across the upper

When the beach leaves touch and tremble, whisper

soft and then are still, And a high hid in the thicket sings out sudden, sweet

and shrift;
When faint voices of the evening murmur peace across the land.
And silver mids ereep up and fold the woods on either hand;

Or in the early morning when the world is yet asleep.

And the dewlies white in all the shade where the

You'll find me there, love, waiting you; and you may Too it one me there, love, waiting you; and you may suite and say.

I met my durling all alone at our old tryst tooday; I looked into her eyes so blue, I stroked her hair of gold.

We kissed each other on the first as in the days of old.

" It was her volce so low, so clear, that in my cars did "He was her voices so low, so eieur, that in my cass age sound,
"Belowed, there's no such thing as death; 'tis life that I have found;
The international in leaf and flower and fills the woods with song.
That therits in all the gleaning stars when winter nights were long.—
The life that passes with the winds from atmost shore to shore.

to shore,
Embracing all the mighty world, is mine tor ever more.

TRISH NAMES.

Frequently the Gaelie name is completely lost in a so-called translation. This applies to christian names as well as to surnames. The traveller in either of the two Gaelie countries cannot fail to have noticed the great number of persons whom he comes across bearing Greek and Latin names. In Scotland he encounters at every corner of a street a Hector, an Alexander or an Eineas. In Ireland he hobolos with Festus, Lucius, and Cornelius. He will, how-ever, fall into a great mistake if he allows him-self to suppose that these people were really intentionally christened out of the examples in the Greek or Latin grammar. In truth they were called after, or intended to be called after, old Gaelic ancestors who had possibly as little Latin and probably far less totak, than Snakspere himself, but whose Irish names looked or sounded something like the classical names, of which accordingly they were, and are to this day, by thoughtiess people, supposed to be translations. Occasionally, no doubt, something like a teal translation was attempted. The only instance at all in point which at present occurs to me is the name long hereditary in the McCarthy family, Setbrethach, which O'Donovan translates "noble judge," and which is now represented by Justin. But as a rule the car or the eye was the only guide to the metamorphosis.

Thus Conor (Conchobhar), was, and is by the generality of Irishmen, supposed to be the Irish of Cornelius, and Laoiseach the Irish of Lucius, and Feelihlim the Irish of Felix. So in Scotland, Angus (Aonghu-) is invariably transtated Eneas; and Eachan, Hector, Even Walter Scott, who ought to have known better, falls into the mistake. In the "Fair Maid of Perth," in describing the famous encounter in which Harry Gow" tought for his own hand," the makes the old Highland loster father ex-claim, "Bas air son Eachain," and translates it, "Death for Hector." Now "bas" undoubtedly does mean death, but Eachan has not even so much connection with Hector as Monmouth has with Macedon. However they may be, the fact is undoubted that the vast majority of the christian names of foreign origin now borne by the Irish are supposed by the reople who bear them and use them to be merely "the English" (a terme which of course includes Greek, Latin and French) of old Gaelic names which are invariably substituted for them when those people are speaking Irish. It would be tedious to give a list of these names. But a few may be noticed. In the reign of Charles II, it first came to be discovered, and has since been universally believed in Ireland, that Calbhach, Cormac and Cathal are, strange to say, all three of them, the undoubted Irish for Churles. From Turlogh (Toirdhealbach) has been naturally derived the now familiar Teren-Teige (Tadhg) has been translated by Timothy. Jeremiah, commonly shortened to Jerry, and Darby are both understeed to be good for Diarmuid. Brian has become Bernard and Barney. Andh has for centuries always been

old Gaelic christian names. But the translation of surnames is a serious affair. When, for example, O'Mulligan (O'Maolagain) translates himself to Baldwin (Maol-bald), he lays a mighty dangerous trap for the aftercoming eth-nologist, who will be very apt to mistake this shamefaced Gael for a bluff Saxon. Now this sort of thing has for centuries been going on in Ireland, and is still, to an almost incredible extent. Sometimes it is done in perfect good faith, and with no thought of deceit or misrepresentation. The present writer was lately told by a miller in the county of Kilkeney, where the Irish language (pretty nearly extinct now) was very commonly spoken forty or fitty years ago, that he had on one occasion to pay and take a receipt from a mechanic whom he had known all his life by some Irish name, let us say MacGowan. The man wrote out his receipt but signed his name Smith. "How is this?" asked the miller; "I thought they called you MacGowan?" "So they do, sir," replied the man, "but I am writing English now." So here was a perfectly innocent change of name. The man had no intention to deceive. He had merely meant to translate his name from Irish to English, as he had translated the other words which he employed in writing out the receipt. That man's descendants probably all go by the name of Smith at the present day, when Irish has died out of the district. So in like manner we may reasonably infer that the majority of the other English trade names, as we may call them, now existing in Ireland the Carpenters, Coopers, Chapmen, etc. — are mere translations from the Gaelic. So, too, with the color names—the Blacks, the Browns, with the color names—the Blacks, the Drowns, this finance is, however, sometimes merely a cortunition of MacBrelon, son of the judge, the Whites, the Greens, etc. I remember, indeed, to have come across a "Green of Greenau," or, as it is more commonly uttered, Greman. This apposition, however, did not weigh very much the first terms. much with me, for I remembered that Greunan, the Anglicized form of Grianan, is a very common name as applied to a eastle in Ireland, and has no connection whatever with the name of Green, but is derived from Grian, the Son, means a summer, or pleasure house, and was originally applied; to the sunny side of the mansion, which was appropriated to the use of the ladies of the family. As might be expected there are a good many ludicrous "translations" of Irish surnames. For example, the O'Sewell who translated himself to Walker, from some tancied connection between his name and the Irish verb "siubhal," was probably quite honest. It is hard also to believe that anything except the love of truth, as he saw it, poor man, could have induced MacCoshy to call himself Foote, or MacGillakilly and O'Coilligh to have reduced themselves respectively to Cocks and Woods. There are some very respectable, even noble families - e.g., Dalhousie, Dalrymple, etc., etc.-whose members are in no way ashamed of the Gaelic pictix Dal, and I venture respectfully to suggest that the sooner Delahunty goes back to it the better. It has no unplea-sant signification; it merely means clan. Again, there happens to have been long scated in the province of Leinster a family of unquestionable Norman origin, by name D'Avey, and there are, or rather there were until recently, in the province of Connaught, two other families the province of Connaught, two other lamines called respectively O'Dorchaidhe and MacDorchaidhe, which were usually Anglieized O'Dorchaidhe, which were usually Anglieized O'Dorcy, and MacDorcy, but sometimes Darkey, for the Gaelie g is hard. The traveller will took in vain for these O'Dorcys, MacDorcys, and Darkeys in Connaught and Dearter are plenty of D'Arcys in Connaudit. Unwite these very of D'Arcys in Connaught. I invite these generous Normans to join with me in bewaiting the total extinction of those two Irish families If even one of their members were left it would be something, but that they should have perished to a man is indeed remarkable.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for 5this Column should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Canadian Illestrated News, Montreal.

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

The strong feeling manifested by some chessplayers in one or two choss clubs of the United States against the association of their favorite pastime in any way with games which are found to favor gambling is very satisfactory, and we trust that their action will be followed in every institution where the royal game is recognized.

be followed in every institution where the royal game is recognized.

We will even go further and say that where a chess club cannot be maintained without introducing other games, it is much better for those who are lovers of chess to enjoy their intellectual recreation in their own homes and not degrade it by associating it with anuscements which are known in most cases to require the stimulant of gain in order to render those interesting.

to require the stimulant of gain in order to render them interesting.

We must also say that we do not like to hear a club called the "Chess, Whist and Checker Club," and we feel sure that any association which favors such a mixture must fall to pieces in a short time. In saving this, we do not in any way find fault with those who prefer either whist or checkers to chess, we only express our regret when we find that chess has so few friends in any locality as to be unable to meet the triffing expenses connected with a club. has so few friends in any locality as to be unable to meet the trifling expenses connected with a club room of its own.

for Diarmuid. Brian has become Bernard and Barney. Andh has for centuries always been translated Hugh as a christian name; and when it forms part of a surname is now to be found variously corrupted, as, for example, Magger, McKay, Hughes, Hewson. So much for these

ealled Chess Fruits, and is to be edited by Miss F. F. Beechey and Mr. Thomas B. Rowland. It will contein one hundred direct mate, sui-mate, picture and letter problems, puzzles, posers, and humorous sketches, the compositions of Mr. T. B. Rowland; also some of Miss F. F. Beechey's latest productions. The price is 25s. 6d. Address—The Editors, 10 Prince of Wales Terrace, Marion Road, Dublin.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Class Club took place at the Gymnasium, Mansfield street, ox Saturday, November 3rd, at 5 p.m. There were fifteen members present, and after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the report of the Secretary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—II. A. Howe, LLD. Vice-Presidents—John Barry and John Stirling. Conneil—Prof. Darcy, J. W. Shaw and — Blyth. Secretary—J. G. Ascher.

The report of the Secretary showed that the funds of the club were in a very satisfactory condition.

(From the Brocklyn Chess Chronicle.)

THE INVIOLABILITY OF CHESS.

THE INVIOLABILITY OF CHESS.

In this are, so impregnated with the spirit of gambling, where every contest and every event is made a source of speculation, and even the royal ancient game of Chess would be disgraced by those who would reduce it to the same low level as monte and roulette, it is gratifying to find bold advocates who, sustaining the patrity of our intellectual game, come valuantly forth to rescue it from the abyss into which the money-making spirit would draw it.

I have always admired the views that the Chronstan has maintained on this subject, and I appland most heartily the excellent articles recently published in the Chess department of the Canadian Illustrated Nows, ably commending the game as a household amusement, and warmly advocating its more general adoption in this inocent spirit. I am sorry that I have not these papers before me, so as to quote some of the very well weighed remarks and suggestions which the able writer sets forth. They would undoubtedly interest your enlightened readers.

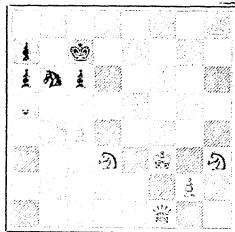
The reproceebable system of matches for large stakes, which has become so zero-rat, and which gives place to endless strife, abusive, unmannerly contentions in the public press, and rancorons feelings among mency, is much to be lamested, for it is incompatible with the deceasey of the game.

Be it melerstood that I do not condemn in rato the system of matches between professionals, even for pecuniary stakes, for unboubtedly these contests attract much interest to the game and serve to stimulate the players to greater efforts and produce the brilliant parties which serve as models for the ambitions annateurs; but I do take exception to the general action of this practice, which should be limited to professional circles, and even by these indaged in a moderate and courteous manner.

I, say that it is gratifying, analest this prevailing spirit of the times to find champions who support the legitimate nature of the game, and endeavor to sustain the supremacy of Chess, not only as the king of intellectual

Brooklyn, October 2, 1583.

PROBLEM No. 459, By Fritz Peipers, San Francisco, Cal.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT. Played in the International Tournament London, 1883, between Messis. Blackburne and Zukertort.

GAME 589m.

(Gineco Piano.)

WHITE,-(Mr. Blackburne.) BLACK,-(Mr. Zukertort.) 1 P to K 4 2 K Kt to B 3 3 B to B 4 4 P to B 3 5 P to P 3 1; P to K 4
2; Q Kt to B 3
5; Q Kt to B 3
5; P to Q 3
5; P to Q 3
7; Kt to K 2
8; P to B 3
9; Kt to K 3
10; Castles
11; Q to K 2; Ø 6
12; P takes P
13; P takes B
14; B to K 3
15; B takes B
16; Q to K 3
17; Q to K 5
18; K R to Q
19; Q to K 7
20; Kt to B 5
21; Kt takes K eh
22; P to K 13
23; R takes R
24; Kt to Q 2
25; Kt to B 4
26; Q to R 7
27; Kt to R 5
28; R takes R
29; K to K 13
28; R takes R
29; K to R 7
28; R takes R
29; K to R 7
28; R takes R
29; K to K 13
29; K to R 7
28; R takes R
29; K to R 7
28; R takes R
29; K to R 7
28; R takes R
29; K to R 8; R
30; P takes K t 6 B to K S
7 Q Kt to Q 2
8 Kt to B
9 Q to B 2
10 Castles (a)
11 P to Q 4
12 P takes P
13 B takes B
14 Kt to K S
15 P to Q R 3
16 Kt takes B
17 Kt to Q G 6
18 Kt to K
19 P to B S
26 Kt to R 5 18 K1 to K 19 P to B 3 20 Kt to B 5 21 Kt to Q 3 60 22 R takes K 23 Kt to K3 24 Q takes R 25 R to Q 25 Q to Q 6 (c) 25 Q to Q 6 (c) 25 R to Q 5 ch 20 Q to R ch 30 Kt to B 5 ch 31 Q to K 5 ch Drawn game.

NOTES

By Messes, Blackburne and Zukertort.

(a) Up to this point the same moves were played by the two masters when they met in the Vienna Tourney.

*x(b) Better than taking the Pawn

(c) If 25 Kt takes Kt P, R to R 3: 22 Kt to R 4; Q to B 5; 23 P to Q Kt 3, Q takes K P with the better

(d) P to K Kt 3 is tempting, but the reply Q to R 7 wins.

(c) Best. If 26 Q to B 4, Black replies with Q to B 3, or K 2, with a good game.

(f) Securing a draw at least. Q takes K P would have exposed him to a strong counter-attack,—Proston Guardian.

WHAT'S IN A NAME? - A New York butter buyer, who took a run into Orange county a few days ago to see how the butter land lay, came across an old farmer who had a big lot o

butter on hand, but with no inclination to sell.
"'Fact is," he finally explained, "me and
the boys have concluded to form a corner on Orange county butter; come in and see our

The dealer followed him in the warehouse and, pushing the cover off a keg, sampled its contents. After sum king his lips for a while he said :- "The only thing that I can see to

oppose the success of your scheme is the name of it."

"Why the papers will speak of it as the

Orange county butter corner, won't they?"
"I'm afraid not. I think they'll refer to it as the 'Orange county axle-grease factory! replied the speculator as he humbly walked

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