#### THE SPECTRE OF THE ROSE.

(Translated from Théophile Gautier.)

Those marble-lidded eyes unclose,
Wake from thy sleep's angelic trance!
I am the spectre of a rose
That decked thy beauty in the dance.
Thy fingers plucked me from my stem
Wet with the dews of yester e'en.
And thou didst wear me, like a gem,
Amid the ball-room's dazzling scene.

My life's brief summer thou didst blight—
My ghost away thou cans't not chase,
Twill flit untiring all the night
Around thy softly-pillowed face.
I claim no masses for my death,
No De Profundis slowly wailed:
My spirit is a fragrant breath
From Paradise itself exhaled.

Torn from the world, I did not sigh.

Nor could thy fondest lovers crave
A happier death than mine to die—
Thy snow-white bosom was my grave:
And, on thy alabaster tomb
A Poet wrote, with loving kiss—
"Here lies a Rose, whose early doom
"E'en kings might en.y for its bliss!"

GEO. MURRAY.

# NOTES FROM HAMILTON.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AT MONTREAL.

What may truthfully be estimated as a large number of Hamiltonians read with considerable interest the recent telegraphic news of a meeting held in Montreal for the purpose of organizing a "Canadian National Association." haps in no place in the Dominion will that movement be watched with the same interest as in Hamilton. A similar experiment was tried in this city about four years ago. A Canadian Association was organized, the chief aim of which was to encourage the growth of a national Canadian seatiment. This laudable object was to be brought about by bringing Canadians to-gether to discuss questions of national interest, by encouraging the commemoration of important Canadian anniversaries, and by engaging in all work calculated to cause the people generally to regard the interests of the country above the interests of party.

The Association started with a membership of The Association started with a membership of native Canadians, but that limit was soon found to be inadequate to the requirements of the organization and the doors were then thrown open to all British subjects residing in Canada. The movement quickly became popular and the membership soon increased to a hundred and fifty. It comprised some of the prominent citizens, but was largely made up of young men. It was to be, for the time being, strictly non-political, and, it may be added, its promoters received encouraging approval from all parts of Ontario. During the summer of its prosperity, the Association held a national demonstration in Hamilton, which was largely attended by similar societies, extending from Belleville to Collingwood, and was also honoured by the presence of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, who happened to be then in Canada. This gen-tleman it will be remembered held the distinguished position of President of the Colonial Society of London.

The Canadian Association of Hamilton continued to flourish until the following winter, when it came to an untimely end. About this time a number of enterprising young men in Toronto launched forth a political organization which was known as "Canada First." An elaborate prospectus setting forth the principles of the "National Party" was scattered broadcast. The party was to support "measures before men," and was to be entirely independent fore men," and was to be entirely independent of either of the two existing political parties. As was to be expected, the organs of both of these immediately set to work to snuff out the upstart. Much of the ridicule showered upon it by interested newspapers, of course, fell upon the shoulders of the Hamilton Society. The movement would have survived all those base attacks and might have been in a flourishing condition to-day, had it not been for the fatal step made by the Toronto branch of the "Canada First." In an election contest then going on in that city, the young giant forgot all about independent pretensions, and, in a most unaccountable manner, threw the whole weight of its influence in support of the nominee weight of its innuence in support of the nonlinee of the Grit party. The gentleman was elected, but it was at the cost of the existence of the National movement. The beautiful "Aurora" then shed its rays upon it for a little while, but

then shed his rays upon it for a ntile while, our finally "its light was put under a bushel."

It can be readily seen, therefore, that the people of Western Ontario, and particularly of Hamilton, will observe with the keenest interest the progress of the movement in Montreal.

The question of the relation of the Canadian National Association with other national societies in Canada, is one that can be easily settled if rightly gone into, and no doubt the gentlemen in Montreal will have no difficulty in that respect. To define its exact political bearing will probably be found a greater obstacle to surmount. However, the object to do away with sectarian prejudices and to create a national Canadian sentiment, is worthy of all encouragement and patriotic citizens everywhere will wish the movement in Montreal every success.

W. F. McManon.

Hamilton, Ont.

IT is stated that Sothern will take his flightannual flight, we may say—to the Haymarket The London, in May, with the "Crushed Tragedian."

## HEARTH AND HOME.

HOME VIRTUES .- In the sphere of home the graces of gentleness, of patience, of meekness, of generosity, and of self abnegating love are far more esteemed and prized than any personal attractions, or meutal gifts and accomplishments. They contribute more to the happiness of home than any intellectual powers and acquirements-

JOY BRINGERS .- Some men move through life as a band of music moves down the street, flinging out pleasure on every side through the air to every one, far and near, that can listen. Some men fill the air with their presence of sweetness as orchards fill the air with perfume of ripe fruit. Some women cling to their own houses like the honeysuckle over the door, yet, like it, sweeten all the region with the subtle fragrance of their goodness. There are trees of righteousnes which are ever dropping precious fruit around them. There are lives that shine like starbeams or charm the heart like songs sung upon a holy

FAITHFULNESS IN LITTLE THINGS .-- It may be ours only to sow little seeds of love and kindness in some neglected corner of our own surroundings, or to uproot from our own hearts noxious weeds which may be thriving there; or it may be our mission only to suffer the will of God. But, if we be faithful in that which is least, striving in each little moment to know and do God's will concerning it and us, ours may be a record of more perfect days, and we shall obtain an enduring crown—a crown far more bright and beau-tiful than ever rested on the head of any earthly monarch.

THE BEAUTY OF THE FAMILY.—We leave it to you if she don't invariably "turn out" the worst of the lot? If she don't cultivate the outside of her head to total forgetfulness of the inside? If she is not petted, and fondled, and flattered, and shown off, till selfishness is written all over her? If she is not sure to marry some lazy fellow, or some drunken brute, who will bruise her body—or heart—to a jelly, and be glad to come, with her forlorn children, for a be glad to come, with her forlorn children, for a morsel of bread, to the comfortable home of that snubbed member of the family who was only "our John," or "our Martha," and who never, by any possibility, was supposed by them capable of doing or being anything? We leave it to you, if the "beauty of the family" be a boy, if he don't always grow up an ass? If he is not sure to disgust everybody with his conceit and affectations. He fancies he is the admired of all eyes, even if he don't squander away all the money he can lay his hands on, and finally die money he can lay his hands on, and finally die in the gutter?

We never see a very handsome child of either sex, set up on the family pedestal to be admired by that family and its friends, to the exclusion of the other children, that we don't feel like pat-ting these last on the head, and saying, "Thank Providence, my dears, that you were not born

USEFUL HINTS.—Careful housekeepers are willing to learn lessons from anybody. Says a woman of experience "I have been a housekeeper or a score of years, and have learned a good many things by experience, a knowledge which may be of use to those who have but recently taken charge of a house of their own. In autumn, when I go over my chests and trunks, to take out the autumn and winter clothing and put away that which has been worn during the summer, I am careful to see that all iny material is put in one large box. All the rolls and remnants of wolflen I have in a bag by themselves, all bits of new calico in another, scraps of new muslin in still another. My worn linen is rolled up by itself, in readiness for use if bandages are required; my worn muslin likewise is in a parcel by itself. All these, with what new supplies I may have in the shape of flannel, muslin, clothes, calicoes, I keep in a chest by themselves. Then I have a trunk or drawer in which I put such garments as are cut out and ready for the needle or machine. In this drawer I also keep all my materials for sewing, so that I never have to huntup what I use. My patterns are all in a bag by themselves, the boys patterns in separate parcels, and the girls the same. I have a band-box in which are put away flowers, ribbons, and velvets which may still be of service. These various contrivances I have found very useful in enabling me to put my hand at once on whatever may be required for family convenience without the trouble of hunting it up."

# VARIETIES.

LITERARY PARALLEL.—Some literary rummager has found a "parallel" of Longfellow's "Village Blacksmith," in an old poem by William Holloway. London, 1802.

"Beneath you elders, furr'd with quick ning smoke, The sinewy smith with many a labor'd s roke His clinking anvil plied in shed obscure. And truant school-boys loitered round the door."

The "elders" being replaced by "the spreading chestnut tree," the remainder of the idea is completely reproduced. "The sinewy smith" is he of the "large and sinewy arms," and the ril" recalls the sounding of "the while "truant school-boys" as clinking anvil" village bells," replaced by better children who are "coming home from school."

WHAT MAKES A GOOD EDITOR.—A good editor, a good newspaper conductor, is like a general or poet,—born, not made. Exercise and

experience give facility, but the qualification is innate, or is never manifested. On the London daily papers all the great historians, novelists, poets, essayists and writers have been tried and poets, essay is and writers have been there and an early all have failed. We might say all; for after a display of brilliancy, brief and grand, they died out literally. Their resources were exhausted. "I can," said the late editor of the Times to Moore, "find any number of men of genius to write for me, but very seldom one man of common sense." Nearly all successful editors have been men of this description. Campbell, Carlyle, Bulwer, and Disraeli failed Barnes, Sterling, and Philips succeeded. A good editor seldom writes for his paper; he reads, judges, selects, dictates, alters and combines; and to do this well he has but little time for composition. To write for a paper is one thing to edit a paper another.

THE BEAUTY OF THE BISMARCKS.—There is pretty legend in connection with the Bismarck family which goes to show how the oak leaves adorning the Bismarck shield were added to the clover and the nettle leaves. It runs as follows: Many years ago there was a lovely maiden, Gertrude Von Bismarck. Numbers of noble knights and courtiers sought her hand and heart, but she was, by her own consent and her father's wish, betrothed to a cousin, a noble and princely youth. One day there came to the castle where the beautiful Gertrude lived a Prince of the Wenden, with 100 horsemen, to try and win her. She courteously, but firmly, refused him. The Prince was greatly enraged, and, incited by her great loveliness, determined to gain her; so he called his warriors and said he would break the clover-leaf (Gertrude) with his own hand. On the same day he assailed the castle, which was but weakly defended. The castellan was soon overcome, and the Wende entered the castle and then the maiden's cham-"I have come to break you in, you golden clover-leaf. You don't sting like stinging net-tles. Clover does not sting," he said, and with that put his arms around her. A moment more and he withdrew it, crying out, "Mercy!" Gertrude held a dagger over him, then struck it in his heart, saying, "The nettle stings hard whoever will break or touch Bismarck's golden clover." Since then the Bismarck's golden Since then the Bismarck shield wears the oak leaves as a sign and crown of victory.

#### OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

All communications intended for this department to beaddressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUS-TRATED NEWS, Montreal.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—We have azain to acknowledge the receipt of valuable Choss information which we will avail ourselves of in due course. Correct solution of Problem No. 148 received.

M. J. M., Quebec.—Correct solution of Problem No. 148 received. Let us remind you that we are always glad to receive your contributions to our Column.

Alpha, Montreal.—The solution you send of Problem No. 148 is not the one given by the author. It is, however, correct, and there are evidently two solutions of this position.

Student. Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 148 received. Correct. You have overlooked the defect of the position.

E. H. Montreal.—Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 146 received. Correct.

J. B.—Send the position for inspection.

Sigma.—Solution of Problem No. 148 received. Correct.

We insert the following from the New York World to the exclusion of other Chess matter, because we believe it will be acceptable to several Chess Problem composers in the Dominion, who will, doubtless, be anxious to compete for some of the honors to be awarded at the close of the contest.

We have in the Province of Quebec, Problem composers who have acquired a reputation for their productions, and we shall be much disappointed if they let slip this excellent opportunity of adding afresh to their laurels in this respect.

# FIRST GRAND PROBLEM TOURNEY

OF THE AMERICAN CHESS AND PROBLEM ASSOCIATION.

AMERICAN CHESS AND PROBLEM ASSOCIATION.

In offering the First Problem Tourney to the world, the American Chess and Problem As-ociation addresses the Chess world with great confidence, feeling sure that any contest in this branch of our beautiful art is certain to be warmly welcomed an leagerly entered into by composers. The honors to be striven for in this tilt, depending as they do upon the liberality of competitors in joining the Association, promise to be great, as we anticipate such a roll of membership as shall enable the Association to aunounce the largest prizes ever before competed for in a Problem Tourney.

Let the editorial fraternity take up the cause with spirit and assist in securing a grand success.

THE PRIZES.

Six prizes are offered to be apportioned from the re-

For the best original Problem of the Tourney.

For the best set of three original Problems in 2 or 3 or 4 moves....

For the second best set of three original Problems in 2 or 3 or 4 moves. 25 per eent. 25 per cent.

20 per cent moves.
For the fourth best set of three original Problems in 2 or 3 or 4 moves.
For the fifth best set of three original Problems in 2 or 3 or 4 moves. 15 per cent 10 per cent

5 per cent. Total..... 100 CONDITIONS.

1. Competitions open to the world and will be free. But as the amount of the prizes will depend upon the re-ceipts of the Association, competitors are invited to join members, thus becoming entitled to vote important questions, and to receive due notice important meetings and tournaments of the Association. Fee, one dollar.

2. No composer shall enter for competition more than one set of problems.

 Each set must be entered under a motto, and may be sent to any Chess editor in the United States, who 3. Each set must be entered under a motto, and may be sent to any Chess editor in the United States, who will forward a correct copy to the Secretary. But it is suggested that composers send each problem of their set to a diff rent chess publication. This will enable competition to begin at once, as it will not be necessary to wait until a set is completed. It will also more fairly distribute the honors of publication. In this case the sealed envelope, superscribed with the motto, and containing the author's name and address should be sent direct to the Secretary, J. B. McKim, Cleveland, O.

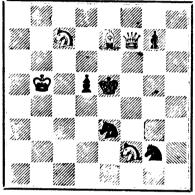
4. Problems will be compared and rated upon the following basis:

	Faulty.	Bad.	Poor.	Fair.	Cood.	Fine.	Splendid.
eauty of Idea	0	1	2	3	4	5	4
eatness of Position	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
lerit of Construction	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
difficulty of Solution	0	1	2	3	4	5	ti

Total for best possible!..... The committee of award will consist of three members to be selected by the officers of the Association.
 Competion will remain open till March 31st; 1878, and entries may be mailed up to that time.

We have just learned that the author of the "Draw" Problem which we inserted in our Column of last week has been declared the winner of the second prize in the La Strategie Tournev (sui-mates.) Mr. A. Townsend bears the reputation of being one of the best British Problem

PROBLEM No. 150. (From Land and Water.) By P. J. TAYLOR. BLACK.



WHITE
White to play and mate in two moves

#### CHESS IN CANADA.

GAME 222ND.

Played between Dr. Bradley and Mr. Henderson, at Quebec, in the late Dominion Chess Association Tour-

ney.	
WHITE.—(Dr. Bradley.	BLACK (Mr. Hender
1. P to K 4	P to K 3
2. P to Q 4	P to Q Kt 3
3. B to Q3	B to Q Kt 2
4. P to Q B 4	P to Q B 4
5. P to Q 5	P takes P
6. K P takes P	K Kt to B 3
7. Q Kt to B 3	P to Q 3
8. Kt to K B 3	B to K 2
9. Castles	Castles
10. Kt to K 4	Kt to Q 2
11. P to K R 3	Kt takes Kt
12. B takes Kt	Kt to B 3
13. B to Q 3	QB to B sq
14. Kt to K Kt 5 (a)	P to K R 3
15. Kt to K 4	Kt takes Kt
16. B takes Kt	P to K B 4
17. B to Q 3	Q to K sq
18. Q B to B 4	B to Q 2
19. R to K sq	Q to Q sq
20. Q to R 5	B to K sq
21. Q to B 3	B to K Kt 4
22. R to K 3	B takes B
23. Q takes B	R to B 3
24. B takes P )h)	B to Q 2
25. P to K Kt 4	Q to K B sq (c)
26. R to K B 3	$\mathbf{B}$ takes $\mathbf{B}$ $(d)$
27. P takes B	QR to K sq
28. K to B sq	Q R to K 4 (e)
29. Q to R 2	K R takes P
30. R takes R	Q takes R
31. P to Kt 3	Q to Q 6 (ch)
Resigns.	

## NOTES.

(a) A useless move apparently.
(b) Very hazardous in the present position, and the beginning of White's troubles.
(c) Black determines to maintain his advantage of the control of the contro

(c) After this move at this point.
(d) The best move at this point.
(e) After this move White's game becomes a very difficult one to play.

## GAME 223RD.

GAME 223RD.

Played some time ago between two members of the Montreal Chess Club.

(Evans' Gambit,)

WHITE.—(Mr. J. W.)

1. P to K 4

2. K Kt to B 3

3. B to B 4

4. P to Q K 4

5. P to Q K 4

6. P to Q 4

6. P to Q 4

7. Castles BLACK.—(Mr. Y P to K 4 Q Kt to B 3 B to B 4 B takes Kt P B to R 4 P takes P P takes P Q to K B 3 Q to Kt 3 B takes Kt K Kt to K 2 8. Q to Q Kt 3 9. P to K 5 10. Kt takes P s. P to K 5
10K Kt takes P
11. Q takes B
12. P to Q R 4
13. B to Q Kt 2
14. P to K R 3
15. Q R to Q 8q
16. B to Q 3
17. Q to Q 4
19. B to Q Kt 4
19. B to Q Kt 4
19. B to Q Kt 4
22. K R to Q B
22. K R to Q B
23. Q to Q 2
24. B to Q B 4 (b)
25. R to K Kt 4
26. P to K 6
27. P takes P
28. K to Kt 6 (eh)
29. R takes Kt
30. R takes R P (oh)
31. Q takes P (oh)
32. B to Q 3 (e)
33. B takes B
34. A takes B (oh)
A ud wins B takes Kt
K Kt to K 2
P to K R 3
Castles
P to Q Kt 3
Q Kt to R 4
Q to Q B 3
Kt to Q B 4
Q to K Kt 3
Q to K 5
Q to Q B 7
Q to K 6
K to R 8q
Q to K 8
P Q to K B 3
P to K B 3
P to K B 3
P to K B 3
B takes P Btakes P Kt takes Kt B to K B 4 P takes R B covers R to B 2 R takes B