

THE TEMPEST.

AN EXPERIMENT.

The Night Queen arose, As pure as the snows, That lie on the tops of the mountains, And threw a soft sheen Over hill and ravine, And lit up the sparkling fountains.

She walked swiftly o'er Her star-spangled floor, And gazed on the slumbering ocean, Whose deep-heaving breast Was so calmly at rest, That it bore not the trace of a motion.

And as she rose higher, The white silver fire Burned brightly on hill-tops and meadows, While the light fell in showers Upon glittering towers, And gradually shortened their shadows.

The wild wind arose From his cold couch of snows And out from his home in the North, Over ice-fields cold, And bleak barren world, He madly and wildly rushed forth.

He shook the towers, And the gentle flowers Were killed by his deadly breath; He danced with glee, As he wakened the sea, And he laughed at his work of death.

He struck the sail, And the sailors, pale With horror, stood aghast, As streamers and flags Were torn like rags From the top of the shivering mast.

A dark cloud arose, That looked blacker than soles, And the Moon hid her face in despair; For a conflict was raging, In which were engaging Three brothers—the Earth, Sea, and Air.

And lightnings were flashing, And forest-trees crashing, While deep thunder was shaking a world, That seemed to be driven From its path in the Heaven, And to direct destruction was hurried.

And the mingling of sound, That rose all around, Was like a demoniac yell; 'Twas a voice strange and dismal, A chorus atymal, The discordant music of hell!

The Storm-King arose From a deep repose, And gazed on the Earth, Cloud, and Sea; And his wrath awoke, And he angrily spoke, And commanded the North Wind to flee.

Back over the waves To his icy caves, That lie in the Northern Ocean; At the words he said, The wild wind fled From the direful scene and commotion.

Then above the rocks With his bright shining locks, Old Neptune himself appears, While the darkness is flying, The South Wind sighing, And the white light streaming from silvery spheres.

Paris, Ont. H. M. STRAMBERG.

LOYALTY IN THE LIGHT OF INTEREST AND SENTIMENT.

A few months ago a wavelet of excitement—for it did not live long enough to be called a billow—passed over Montreal and Toronto concerning annexation. The wavelet was fanned into existence by the windy gusts of several editions of the New York Herald, which aided by the Toronto Globe created a temporary breeze, which gradually died away owing to the lukewarmness of the current of public opinion. The New York Herald has since directed its attention to nobler purposes, and Canada still remains a part of the British Empire.

According to the authority of a gentleman, who appears to have given the subject some degree of serious attention, we were informed by that journal that Canada is in a "transition state." The phrase, perhaps, was accidental; but it was convenient, euphonious and looked well in print. But so far as most people are aware they have yet to learn the nature of the metamorphosis through which Canada is passing. Wherever progress is, there must be change, and in this respect, at least, every enlightened country may be said to be in a state of transition. If you accept this definition you will find that the phrase does not help us much towards an intelligent appreciation of its meaning in the sense in which it was intended to be used. If the gentleman had applied it to Great Britain and European affairs he would have been correct, for it is evident to all who study such matters that the European nations are entering upon an armed period in which every power is becoming jealous of its neighbour's influence. Great Britain's share in the affairs of the world must necessarily have an important bearing upon Canada, but I propose dealing chiefly with Canada's interest as a colony, not so much in the sense of what England will do, but what Canada will do in her own interest. The subject is so vast and requires so much study and research that it is impossible to dispose of it in a single paper.

In considering loyalty whether as an interest or a sentiment, we must first ascertain in what loyalty consists. In this utilitarian and money-making age we are accustomed on this side of

the Atlantic to practical notions rather than to ideal conceptions of the meaning of words and the proper value to be attached to them. We are prone to lose sight of their true application. Thus in these times the English-speaking people of North America draw a very clear line between the "loyalist," and the "patriot." To Canadians, and especially to those of New Brunswick, the word "loyalist" has a most honourable significance, for it is associated with the sacrifice of money, goods and chattels which were cheerfully surrendered by the pioneers of New Brunswick who had no axes to grind, but who sacrificed their all for the sake of the old flag which was dearer to them than farm or homestead. They found new homes and we have yet to learn they regretted the change. The little churchyard in St. John where the Loyalist fathers sleep, furnishes a glorious tradition in every flower which decorates their graves, and is far more touching than epitaph or poem. The exercise of loyalty is, therefore, the act of sacrifice. Its virtues lie not merely in lip service or torchlight processions. It is the right of Conservative and Liberal alike, though we are apt to forget this in the height of political strife, and to say things which had better been left unsaid. And to-day as Canadians we have no good reason for supposing that the "Loyal Opposition" is one whit less loyal because the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie happens to be its leader than it was when Sir John A. Macdonald occupied a similar position.

Do you suppose that motives of self-interest and a five per cent. dividend actuated the minds of the British nation, when on December 5th, 1796, eighteen million pounds sterling were subscribed on the London Stock Exchange in fifteen hours and twenty minutes to mark a nation's confidence in its Sovereign at a time when Bonaparte was a terror to Europe? This famous "Loyalty Loan," as it was called, has no precedent in British history. So much for a practical definition of loyalty.

In contradistinction the word "Patriot" has lost the good character it once possessed. There was a time when it aroused the fear of the British Government, but patriotism as opposed to the Government has usually been wanting in one quality—unflinching firmness on the part of its leaders. Take the great Daniel O'Connell as an illustration. He lost the support and confidence of his followers by the fickleness of his promises. I will quote from the history of our own times by Mr. Justin McCarthy, himself an Irishman and a Home Ruler. Referring to a monster repeal meeting to have been held at Clontarf, on Sunday, October 8th, 1843, which was prohibited by the proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant, Mr. McCarthy says:—"Some sort of collision would have undoubtedly occurred but for the promptitude of O'Connell himself. He at once issued a proclamation of his own, to which the population were likely to pay far more attention than they would to anything from Dublin Castle. O'Connell declared the orders of the Lord-Lieutenant must be obeyed; that the meeting must not take place; that the people must return to their homes. * * * No meeting was held. * * * From that moment, however, the great power of the repeal agitation was gone. * * * It was now made clear that he did not intend to resort to force. * * * All imposing demonstrations of physical force lost their value when it was positively made known that they were only demonstrations and that nothing was ever to come of them. * * * The real blow given to O'Connell's popularity was given by O'Connell himself."

This emetic may have its interest for some in Canada who aspire to the office of leaders of a thoughtless faction. To-day the word "patriot" has become associated with Kearney and demagogues of his stamp. Petroleum V. Naseby about hit the nail on the head when he said, "You may rely upon it that the patriot who is ready to fight, bleed, and die for his country every five minutes and doesn't do it, is a scoundrel." So you see there is a wide difference in the modern use of the term "Loyalist" and "Patriot."

And this brings me to another thought which en passant has a very important bearing upon the subject of loyalty. Is a man disloyal because he expresses a political belief opposed to the great majority of his fellow-citizens? If, for instance, a newspaper proprietor advocates annexation as the best thing for Canada, does he deserve to be called a traitor?

Is it justly a reproach to that man because having counted up the figures on the one side and the other he is necessarily brought to the conclusion that it would be to his interest at any rate to join his fortune with those of the United States people? Or taking a still broader view if he is, from the same premises, brought to the wider conclusion that it would be to the interest of the country generally, to be joined to the United States? It will scarcely be asserted that in his own individual case, at least, it will be a reproach to him if he is led to follow out or to advocate the conclusion to which he has thus been brought.

And if not a reproach to him in his own individual case, can it be said to be a reproach to him if he advocates the same thing for the country at large?

And if not a reproach to him under either of these circumstances, can it justly be considered a reproach to a party from the same conclusions to advocate the same thing?

And now to reply. As an individual, and being but a unit in the community he would be

entitled to the following out of his own conclusions by joining his fortunes with the people of the United States. But if the great majority of intelligent and thoughtful Canadians deemed it wiser, nobler and more conducive to the true happiness of the Dominion by remaining as they are, it would not only be vain but impertinent for an individual to rebuke them. Society is an organism, and an organism is something more than the sum of its component parts. If, therefore, by the weakness of proportions a party advocating annexation had no weight with the great majority which declined to entertain such views, that party, as loyal Canadians, that is to say loyal to the great majority of its fellow-citizens, would be guilty of the same impertinence as the individual, and as individuals, so long as they remained in the country, they would be personally bound not only to discharge their obligations to their country, but to do their utmost to induce others to perform theirs, and if they did not do this it would be a reproach to them.

(To be continued.)

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Paper to hand. Many Thanks. Student, Montreal.—Solution received of Problem No. 276. Correct.

F., Montreal.—The White cannot castle under the circumstances.

E. H., Montreal.—Solution received of Problem for Young Players No. 273. Correct.

We see much space is taken up in Chess Columns of the old country by antagonistic views respecting the position in society of those who are termed Chess professionals. Space will not allow us to say anything on the matter at the present, but we hope to have an opportunity of doing so in a future Column.

The chess department of the Huddersfield Magazine is shortly to be made the basis of a new chess magazine which is to be conducted by Mr. John Watkinson.

Mr. Blackburne, it appears, has returned to London after his provincial tour, and his appearance there was gladly welcomed by the metropolitan chessplayers.

We learn that several contests took place recently in London between Herr Hirschfeld and Mr. Bird, in which the latter was victorious.

It gives us great pleasure to notice that Mr. W. Atkinson, of Montreal, has obtained a first prize in the Chess Problem Competition Tourney of the Huddersfield College Magazine, Huddersfield, England. It seems that there was a large number of competitors. Mr. Atkinson has the reputation, and deservedly so, of being one of the best Chess Problem composers in Canada.

Last year Mr. Judd offered to give the odds of the Knight to a picked eight of the St. Louis amateurs, which offer was accepted, and Mr. Judd won in a match against the best eight that could be selected. Lately some of these have given indications that they were of opinion that Mr. Judd could not repeat the operation, whereupon the latter at once published a statement to the effect that he differed from them in their views.—Turf, Field and Farm.

From a statement in the Globe Democrat it appears that there is to be another trial.

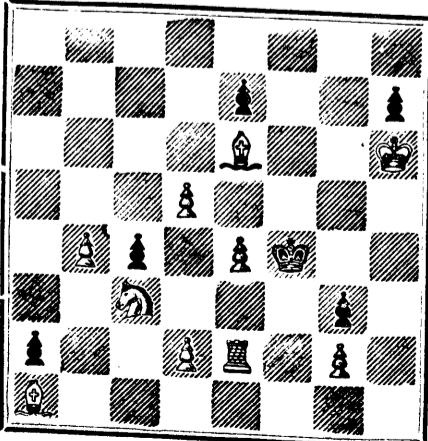
We hear that the executive of the City of London Chess Club have decided to invite our distinguished visitor, Mr. Rosenthal, to be the guest of the Club on Monday next, and it is to be hoped that his arrangements will allow of his accepting this well-deserved compliment. Opinions over here are altogether favourable to Zukertort's chances in the forthcoming contest. Whether or not these forecasts prove to be well-founded, there can be little doubt but that the French champion will demonstrate that his form in the Paris tourney was altogether below his real strength, and it is not to be forgotten that even at Paris he got the better of both Mackenzie and Andersen. In any case, a hard fight, some fine games, and an addition to our knowledge of the openings, may be confidently looked for; and whether or not Rosenthal succeeds in depriving Zukertort of his Parisian laurels, the former will almost certainly go back to France with an increase of reputation, while he already stands high in the opinion of the chess community on account of the gallantry of his challenge and the manly directness of purpose which he has shown in the late negotiations.—Land and Water.

SCORE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TOURNAY. Won. | Dr. America.....29 | Great Britain.....26 | 13

PROBLEM No. 277.

By F. A. Hill.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 407TH.

Played at the St. George's Chess Club, London (Eng.) recently, between Mr. Minchin and Professor Wayte.

- White.—(Mr. Minchin.) 1. P to K 4 2. Kt to K B 3 3. P to Q 4 4. Kt takes P 5. Kt to B 5 6. Kt takes P (ch) 7. Kt to R 5 8. Kt to Kt 3 9. P takes P 10. P to K B 3 11. B to K 2 12. Kt to B 3 13. Q to Q 2 14. K to Q sq 15. K Kt takes B 16. Kt takes Kt 17. Q to B 4 18. K to Q 2

And White resigns.

NOTES.

(a) The terminating moves of Black in this contest are well deserving of notice by the chess student.

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 275

- 1. Kt to R 7 2. Q takes Kt 3. Q mates 1. K to B 5 2. Anything 1. Kt to B 6 2. K moves.

Black has other defences.

Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 273.

- White. 1. R to Q R 6 2. Mates accordingly 1. Any move

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS, No. 274

- White. K to Kt 6 Q at Q R 6 R at Q 5 B at Q Kt sq Pawns at K B 4 Q 3 and Q Kt 4 Black. K at K 3 Kt at Q 2 Pawns at K 2, Q 3, and Q Kt 4. White to play and mate in two moves.

BONAPARTE'S STATE MANNER.—The opening of the Corps Legislatif was an imposing ceremony. The hall had been lavishly decorated; the dress of the deputies was handsome, that of the courtiers surrounding the emperor was magnificent, and he himself was resplendent in gold and diamonds on that day. Although in every ceremonial he was too precipitate, the great pomp he insisted upon took the place of that dignity which was wanting. When Bonaparte, in the course of any ceremony, had to walk toward the throne prepared for him, he always seemed to rush at it. One could not but feel on observing him that this was no legitimate sovereign taking peaceful possession of the royal seat bequeathed to him by his ancestors; but an all-powerful master who, each time that he wore the crown, seemed to reiterate the words he had once uttered at Milan, "Ouai à chi la toccherà." On these state occasions Bonaparte's incorrect pronunciation was a great drawback. In general he had his speech drawn up for him. M. Maret, I believe, most frequently undertook that task, but sometimes it fell to M. Vignaud, or even to M. de Fontanes; and he would try to learn it by heart, but with little success; for the least constraint was insupportable to him. He always ended by resolving to read his speech, and it was copied out for him in a large hand, for he was little accustomed to read writing, and could have made nothing out of his own. Then he would be instructed in the proper pronunciation of the words; but when he came to speak he forgot his lesson, and in a muffled voice, with lips scarcely parted, would read the speech in an accent more strange even than it was foreign, most unpleasant, and, indeed, vulgar. I have heard numbers of persons say that they always felt a painful sensation on hearing him speak in public. The indisputable testimony of his accent to the fact that he was a foreigner struck painfully on the ear and the mind alike. I have myself sometimes experienced this involuntary sensation.

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