

# HIS LOVE AND MINE.

He gives his lady rubies,  
I give my one a kiss;  
The one may be bought for money,  
But no money could purchase this.  
He crowns the head of his lady  
With a chaplet of gold and pearls,  
While my darling has only sunlight  
To crown her bronze-brown curls.

His lady lives in a palace,  
My girl in a cottage dwells;  
And each has her choice companions  
To whom all secrets she tells.  
Pride and name and riches—  
Of these his lady can boast,  
While innocence, truth and duty  
Are the guests my girl loves best.

His lady is robed in satin,  
In silks and Honiton lace;  
My girl in the cheapest of muslin  
Outshines her in beauty and grace.  
By the virtue of art his lady  
The figure of Hebe may ape;  
But what art would attempt to remodel  
My girl's unapproachable shape?

Are the cheeks of his lady like roses?  
Is her brow the lily-white?  
So, too, are my girl's cheeks rosy,  
And her brow as dazzling quite.  
But were you to ask his lady  
To bathe her face I fear  
The roses, as well as the lilies,  
Would strangely disappear.

I know that of the world euries  
In rank and riches and fame  
His high-born and haughty lady  
Would put my darling to shame;  
But I know, too, of riches far rarer  
Than he ever had even guessed,  
And of these, though the world may not know it,  
My darling and I are possessed.

Yes, we walk through love's fair dominions,  
And we pluck the apples of gold,  
And the now to us is a heaven  
Which hardly our souls can hold.  
So this lady may wear her rubies  
And her chaplet of gold and pearls;  
He has won the cold lily of ladies,  
I have won the red rosebud of girls.

## EDITORIAL CARE FOR AUTHORS.

Why should editors be put without the pale of humanity? Has there been some Dread Scott dictum against them? What tribunal has adjudged that editors have no rights which authors are bound to respect? Recently a letter of biting satire was received by one of this fraternity. It hinted that although the injustice and partiality and other wickedness of the editorial sanctum were well known, and although modest, unassuming and struggling literary aspirants had little chance of fair treatment, it was nevertheless generally supposed among them that at least the mere form of opening their manuscripts would be observed, and that although they might not be actually read, the appearance of attention would be vouchsafed even by the most scornful editor. But even this, it seemed, was too extravagant an expectation. The MSS. were not opened, much less read. For if they were, how could it happen that a contribution received on a certain day, at a certain hour, should be returned on the same day, at a certain other hour, marked with fatal precision by the post-office upon the envelope? Unavailable, indeed! It was not unavailable, but unread. Would the editor, in the midst of his vast labors, graciously pause long enough to explain this extraordinary rapidity in the consideration and condemnation of a contribution?

There was no doubt whatever that this writer sincerely believed that he had been the victim of an unfaithful editor, and that his MS. had been received, and, without reading, immediately returned. There was also no doubt that he believed a previous contribution from him to have been accepted, not upon its merit, but through the influence of a relation. He was evidently of opinion that a magazine is edited, as an unrefined civil service is filled, by mere personal favoritism, and this particular editorial sinner should be distinctly apprised that he had been found out. But this was the editorial reply that he received:

"I very well remember the MS. about which you write. The character and the incidents are fresh in my remembrance now; I could rehearse nearly every event related by you which occurred during that period of dreadful suspense at the agency. The story was graphic, but very far exceeded the space at my command for a short story.

"I have read many complaints against editors and their treatment of contributors, but yours is the only one that I can recall which is based on the promptness of the editor in the consideration of the author's MS. The MS. of your story was read within two hours after its reception. The same decision would have been reached if I had kept you waiting for weeks, but would you not yet for better reason have complained of the delay? For years it has been my study to keep contributors waiting no longer than should be absolutely necessary for my verdict upon their MSS.

"I am not only the reader of MS. offered, but also the responsible editor of the magazine. From my experience of twenty years I have learned how entirely an editor depends upon contributions for the success of the periodical committed to his charge. From this view (and I see no other possible view for an editor to take), what motive could I have for slighting any author's MS.?

"I shall be very glad to have the opportunity of considering other stories from your pen; but if you should again receive back your MS. with-

in four or five days, I shall expect your thanks rather than your blame.

"I am sorry that you should do your work so little credit as to suppose that a MS. of yours had been accepted through the interest of your uncle. That would have been impossible.

"Sincerely yours."

Such a letter will do much more than many sermons of the Easy Chair to persuade contributors that the fate of their articles depends, not upon the fame of the writer or the personal favor of the editor, but upon the merit and the timeliness—in a word, upon the availability—of the article itself. The editor of a magazine is a trustee. The character and the prosperity of the trust committed to him, as well as his own reputation and his own personal and pecuniary interest, depend upon the success of the magazine. But how can he promote that success by accepting the work of his personal friends, or of a little clique of writers, to the exclusion of the better work of unknown men? It is the editor's acceptance of this last which has made the fame of many of the best known of living writers.

"My dear," said the wise nurse to the young child, "bugaboos beset us on every hand. But look steadily at them and they will vanish. The man who came home at midnight saw an awful spectre, with outstretched, wide-flying arms, warning him from his own door. Yet he marched bravely on, and lo! it was one of his own shirts dangling in the night wind upon the clothes line."

## MISCELLANY.

AMONG the pleasant souvenirs of his American visit which Chief Justice Coleridge will carry back to his British home, is a sonnet written by his great uncle, the poet, in the album of an American lady more than half a century ago. The lady was Miss Barbour, a daughter of James Barbour, of Virginia, who was at that time United States Minister to Great Britain. The sonnet was written on the eve of her return to America, and has never been published. The fourth line seems somewhat disjointed, and there may be an error in the transcription; nevertheless, even as it stands, the sonnet merits the permanence of print. It reads as follows:

Child of my muse! in Barbour's gentle hand,  
Go, cross the main! then seekest no foreign land.  
'Tis not the cloud beneath our feet we name  
Our country. Each heaven sanctioned it the same;  
Law, manners, language, faith, ancestral blood,  
Domestic honor, awe of womanhood.  
With kindling pride thou wilt rejoice to see,  
Britain, with elbow room and doubly free!  
Go, seek thy countrymen! and if one scar  
Still lingers of that fratricidal war,  
Look to the maid who brings thee from afar.  
Be thou the olive-leaf and she the dove;  
And say I greet the country with a brother's love!

MR. WILLIAM R. BROOKS, the successful comet-finder, is a photographer and draughtsman by profession, but has been an enthusiast on the subject of astronomy ever since childhood. At the age of fourteen he constructed for his own use a telescope, three feet long—about equal in power to the one used by Galileo. He has since made all his own telescopes, grinding and polishing the lenses in a machine of his own invention. His "observatory" is merely an open platform in his garden, and takes its name from the color of the humble cottage in which he lives. Mr. Brooks discovered the first comet of this year under interesting circumstances. It was the evening of February 23, and there was little time between dusk and moonrise—so little that a less enthusiastic sky-gazer would have thought it not worth while to attempt any observations. But he realized that it was first clear evening after the full moon and a long period of cloudy weather, and possibly a new comet had come within range. To reach his observatory he had to shovel a path through the snow, build a bridge over a gash that had been formed in his garden, carry out his telescope and adjust it in its frame, on a day and evening when the mercury stood at six degrees below zero. But the second sweep of the glass across the sky revealed the comet.

THE following anecdote is related of Mr. Gladstone when Chancellor of the Exchequer:—A shipbuilder of great skill in his art, but otherwise rather simple, presented himself at the house of Mr. Lindsay, M.P., who had a certain share of the administration of English naval affairs. As Mr. Lindsay was out, the shipbuilder, while awaiting his return, entered into conversation with a gentleman who was copying a document covered with figures, and whom he took to be a clerk. Enchanted with the replies which this employee made, the shipbuilder offered to engage him at a salary of two hundred pounds sterling. The supposed clerk said he could come to no arrangement without having first consulted his patron. In the midst of this Mr. Lindsay arrived, before whom the honest shipbuilder laid his proposal. "Very well," said Mr. Lindsay, with a *sour frown* which equalled that of his employee; "my clerk is no doubt much flattered by your offer, but before coming to any agreement it would be as well to tell you his name. The gentleman with whom you treat is the Right Honorable William Gladstone." The clerk who copied figures so well was no other, in fact, than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was employed in making those statistical notes which are as marvellous as his mastery of House of Commons answers to cross questions.

## OUR CHESS COLUMN.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

J. W. S., Montreal.—Letter and paper to hand. Thanks.

R. E. Keene, Ont.—The first move of the solution of Problem 449 is Q to K B4. Your other request will be attended to.

A. B. S., Canandaigua, N.Y.—We will carefully inspect the position and publish reply.

The remarks which have appeared lately in some of the chess magazines and chess columns on both sides of the Atlantic, in connection with the dissatisfaction of a noted player, who complains of the manner in which the late International Tournament in London, Eng., was carried on by the Managing Committee, have reached a length which must be very distasteful to every friend of the noble game. An important enterprise like the late Tournament was very likely to meet, now and then, with some jarring in its machinery, when we take into consideration the large number of individuals gathering together daily, week after week, every one more or less under excitement, from the competitors who contested with the powerful antagonists, to the visitors, who, in many cases, cared little for rules and regulations, and therefore, every allowance ought to have been made, so long as there was no intentional injury done. We care little to say more of these disputes, as there is so much in connection with chess having reference to its history, literature, modes of play, etc., not to speak of biographical sketches of the great players of the past, that to attempt to occupy the attention of the reader with squabbles of a personal nature connected with one or two out of the large number of first-rate players of the day, seems hardly justifiable.

We learn that a chess match is about to be played between the New York and Philadelphia clubs. There are to be at least ten players on each side, and not more than eighteen, and the match is to consist of individual games between members of each club. One game between each two to be played in the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, on the evening of Nov. 7th, and a return game in the rooms of the Philadelphia Club. It may be interesting to some of our players here to know that one of the rules of this contest decides that the "time limit shall be twenty moves an hour, but by mutual consent of both players, in any game, no time limit shall be enforced during said game." The framers of these rules are wise to be so explicit before the contest begins.

A correspondent sends us the solution of Problem No. 455 with the observation that it is equal in difficulty to any that have appeared in our Column. The one which we select for to-day will not, we presume, tax to the same extent the powers of our solvers. It appeared some time ago in the *Chessplayer's Chronicle*. The question has been asked repeatedly whether difficulty should be considered as the most important characteristic of a chess problem. Perhaps some of our correspondents will answer the question.

We take the two following notices from *Land and Water* of the 9th ult.:

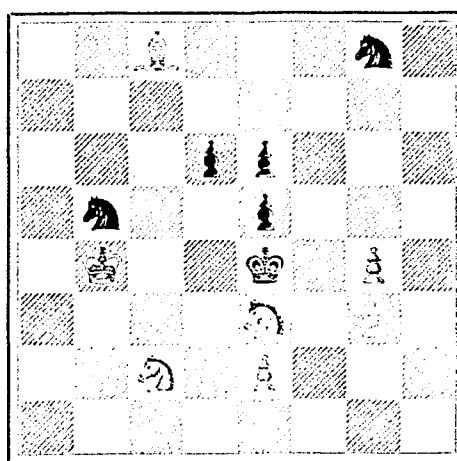
On Wednesday Mr. J. H. Blackburne will give a display of his blindfold power, at Mother's Hotel, Newgate street, E.C. His opponent will be eight strong players of the City of London Chess Club.

On Friday next Mr. Blackburne will encounter upwards of twenty opponents simultaneously. The scene of action will, as before, be the rooms of the City of London Chess Club.

### PROBLEM No. 458.

By Edwin Anthony.

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

### SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 456.

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| White.        | Black.      |
| 1 B to Q Kt 4 | 1 B takes B |
| 2 Kt to Kt 3  | 2 Any       |
| 3 Mates       |             |

### CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

#### GAME 58th.

The following game was played recently in the Championship Tourney at the Glasgow Chess Club:—

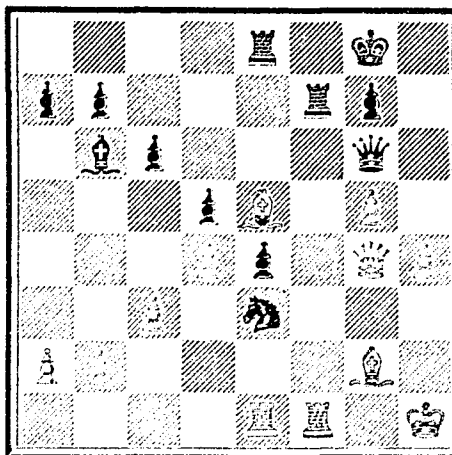
(Philidor's Defence.)

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| WHITE.—(Mr. Gilchrist.) | BLACK.—(Mr. Spens.) |
| 1 P to K 4              | 1 P to K 4          |
| 2 Kt to K B 3           | 2 P to Q 3          |
| 3 P to Q R 3 (a)        | 3 P to K B 4 (b)    |
| 4 P takes P             | 4 B takes P         |
| 5 P to Q 3              | 5 Kt to K B 3       |
| 6 P to K R 3 (c)        | 6 B to K 2          |
| 7 Q Kt to Q 2 (d)       | 7 Castles           |
| 8 P to Kt 4 (e)         | 8 B to Q 2          |
| 9 B to Kt 2             | 9 Kt to B 3         |
| 10 Kt to B sq           | 10 P to Q 4         |
| 11 Kt to Kt 3           | 11 Q to K sq        |
| 12 P to Kt 5            | 12 P to R 4         |
| 13 Castles              | 13 Kt takes Kt      |
| 14 P takes Kt           | 14 B to B 4 (f)     |
| 15 P interposes         | 15 R to Kt 3        |
| 16 K to R sq            | 16 P to K 5         |
| 17 Kt to R 2            | 17 Q to Kt 3        |
| 18 B to B 4             | 18 Kt to K 2        |
| 19 Kt to Kt 4           | 19 B takes Kt       |
| 20 Q takes B            | 20 Kt to B 4        |
| 21 Q R to K sq          | 21 Q to K sq        |
| 22 B to K 5             | 22 R to B 2         |
| 23 P to K R 4           | 23 P to K R 4       |
| 24 Q to R 5             | 24 P to B 3         |

25 P to K Kt 4  
26 Q takes P

25 P takes P  
26 Kt to K 6 (g)

#### BLACK.



#### WHITE.

|                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 27 R takes Kt   | 27 R takes B (h) |
| 28 R takes R    | 28 Q takes R     |
| 29 R to K sq    | 29 Q to B 4      |
| 30 P to Kt 6    | 30 Q to B sq     |
| 31 B to R 3 (i) | 31 R to B 5      |
| 32 Q to R 5     | 32 K to B 3      |
| 33 Q to R 7 ch  | 33 K to B sq     |
| 34 Q to R 8 ch  | 34 K to K 2      |
| 35 Q to Q B 5   | 35 R takes P     |
| 36 Q takes P ch | 36 K to B sq     |
| 37 Q to Kt 5 ch | 37 B interposes  |
| 38 Q to Kt 3    | 38 Q to Kt 7 ch  |

And Black wins. (i)

#### NOTES.

(a) P to Q 4 is the usual continuation, and the apparent result of the move in the text is to give White a hampered game.

(b) A curious move for the third move in a Philidor, but as an answer to P to Q B 3 there seems to be something to say for it.

(c) A weak move in the general case, and we do not think there is anything here to except the move in the text from that general rule.

(d) The appearance of the Board would now rather induce the conclusion that Black had had the move at the start.

(e) Doubtful and dangerous.

(f) We give a diagram of the position, which is interesting.

(g) We rather think R takes R ch was better before taking the R.

(h) The position now appears critical for Black, but the danger is more apparent than real.

(i) Because if Q takes Q the B is lost; if Q to Kt 2 R takes B ch and wins, and if K to R 2 (which was the move made) B to B 2 wins—*Glasgow Herald*.

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