#### EPICEDE:

(James Lavimer Graham died at Florence, April 30, 1876.)

Life may give for love to death
Little: what are life's gifts worth
To the dead wrapt round with earth!
Yet from lips of living breath
Signs or words we are fain to give,
All that yet, while yet we live,
Life may give for love to death.

Dead so long before his day. Passed out of the Italian sun To the dark where all is done Fallen upon the verge of May.

Here at life's and April's end

How should song salute my friend

Dead so long before his day!

Not a kindlier life or sweeter. of a kinding rite of sweeter.

Time, that lights and quenches men.

Now many quench or light again,

Mingling with the mystic metre

Woven of all men's with his

Not a clearer note than this. Not a kindlier life or sweeter

In this heavenliest part of earth He that living loved the light Light and song may rest aright.
One in death if strange in birth.
With the deathless dead that make
Life the loveliet for their sake
In this heavenliest part of earth.

Light, and song, and steep at last— Struggling hands and suppliant knees Get negrosilier gift than these. Song that helds remembrance fast. Light that lightens death, attend Kound their graves who have to friend Light, and song, and sleep at last. A. C. SWINH RNE.

#### SMITH, BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON.

"Then that is understood," said M. N. of Calais to M. V. of the same place. "All you have to do is just to ask the name, and courteously invite the party to pass on. It is only where the name may strike you as decidedly French, or German, Italian, &c., that you may politely ask for further information. Bear in mind always that it is after all only a mere matter of ferm; and do not be over-strict and punctilions. I never am. So good-bye, and much obliged to you for enabling me to have a

The speaker was the urbane gentleman who the French Customs, who had undertaken to replace M. N. for the day and do duty for him.

M. V. is one of the most courteous and obliging officials of the port of Calais; but, like most Frenchmen, he is very touchy upon the point of his personal dignity; and, above all things, he cannot bear the notion of being made game of, or having fun poked at him, even in the mildest form. He prides himself upon his very extensive and most accurate knowledge of of the English tongue, being indeed in his own estimation what Mrs. Goldspink would call a "Teautiful" English scholar.

It was a Saturday in May. The weather was delightful and the sea smooth as a mirror. There was a light favourable breeze, and the Dover-Calais boat made accordingly one of the finest sages on record, without a single case of seasickness on board. The boat was crowded with passengers, who all of them more or less felt the genial inspiriting influence of the bright day. Among these happened to be a group of twenty four young men, all friends together, bent upon enjoying a holiday at the seaside on the French coast, and much inclined to mirth and jollity, With the true Anglo-Saxon vein of fun in them and love of mischief, they agreed among them to keep compactly together on landing, divided into batches of four, and to give the inquisitive gentleman of the landing-stage exactly the same response in succession, to wit, Smith, Brown, Jones, Robinson.

Now it come to pass that these twenty-four gentlemen were the first to land. M. V. uttered his, "Your names, sare, iv you pleases?" with most polished courtesy to the first gentleman coming up to him, who, with a polite bend of the head, responded, "Smith, if you please." "Pass, sare, iv you pleases," replied the urbane official.

Brown, Jones, Robinson came in their turn; then Smith, Brown, Jones, Robinson over again, and once more, without producing the least change in M. V.'s punctiliously polite invitation to pass on. However, when the fourth Mr. Smith came up in his turn, M. V. began to id, and when a little everei l in his mir fourth Mr. Robinson passed him, a close and at-tentive observer might have detected an incipient tremble of impatience in the courteous official's utterance. When the leader of the fifth batch blandly gave in his name as Smith, M. V. felt an unpleasant suspicion dawn upon him that this strange sameness of names in exactly the same rotation might not be altogether the effect of natural chance, and that there might possibly lurk beneath it an impudent in-

tention to have a lark at his cost.
"Very strange," be muttered to himself, as Brown, Jones and Robinson were passing him again in turn; "Smiss, Braouenne, Dzones, Robinsonne! It is most extraordinary; but it can hardly be that they would dare to make game of me and the port regulations

Why, indeed, should these gentlemen, who did not even know him personally, indulge in a mild joke at his expense! It was not likely. When, however, the Smith. Brown, Jones and Robinson of the sixth batch were passing him, the humiliating suspicion that he was actually being made game of by these insolent sons of perfidious Albion became strongly confirmed in M. V.'s mind.

"It is quite evident now," he muttered to himself, with his feelings of offended personal dignity bubbling up within him to the verge of boiling over; "it is quite evident that they are poking their fun at me. Ah, well, gentlemen of England, we will soon see whether we cannot put a stop to this somehow."

M. V., thus touched to the quick in his tenderest susceptibilities, and full resolved to spoil the Englishmen's suspected little game, looked no longer quite the same calmly urbane gentlehad so courteously invited the first batches of Smiths. Browns, Joneses, and Robinsons to pass on.

So on the next two gentlemen coming up to him, who were altogether unconnected with the twenty-four confederates, and were both of them stout, fair-faced, light-baired, and auburn-whiskered unmistakable Anglo-Saxons, the indignant official almost unwittingly threw the irritation of his mind into his stereotyped inquiry.

' Your names, sare, iv you pleases : By a merry coincidence, the names of the two happened to be Smith and Brown respectively.

When Mr. Smith honestly responded to the question addressed to him, M. V. completely

lost his temper. "Ah!" he shouted with angry gesticulations, "ah, vonn ozzair sare Smiss; and zee ozzair sare vonn ozzair sare Braouenne!" he added

inquiringly. Whereupon Mr. Brown, who did not quite understand what was said, but thought he caught the sound of his name, simply responded with perfect cheerfulness.

Yes, my name is Brown."

This was too much. It was the last straw. It achieved the complete upsetting of M. V.'s balance of mind.

"Ah !" shouted the irate official, "you makes tee engpropair zing, gentlemens; you larif at toe zee nose

Then he proceeded to tell them in most voluble French that such conduct was but an indifferent return for his politeness to the passengers; that it was in fact an unbecoming want of common courtesy on their part: that the asking of the names of the passengers, though it might seem to them a mere immaterial matter of form, was yet strictly enjoined by the port asks you for your name when you land at Calais. regulations; and that they had better conform. The person addressed was M. V., an employe of to those regulations, as he, M. V., was deterregulations; and that they had better conform mined to do his duty; also that he was convinced in his mind that the one gentleman's name was not Smith, as little as the other gentleman's name was Brown; and that they had better tell their real names.

Now Mr. Smith, altogether innocent of French, and but little more enlightened by the introduction in broken English to M. V.'s excited objurgation, simply could make out that the gesticulating official before him was highly incensed; why, he could not possibly guess. So turning to an amused bystander—one of the twenty-four confederates in fact, who had lingered behind in the expectation that some such scene was not unlikely to be the upshot of his and his companions joke—Mr. Smith began to addrsss that gentleman, with a look of in-

quiry. "What the dickens

He was not permitted to proceed further; for

M. V. shouted angrily at him,
"Ah, sare, Voltaire Dickens! Vat for you zay Smiss, sare! Vat for you half me at zee rose, sare!" Then rounding his excited address Then rounding his excited address off with an emphatic French outh, he turned fiercely upon Mr. Brown, asking him impetuously who he was. At this juncture the aforesaid by stander kindly intervened, volunteering his services as interpreter.

"He wants to know what you are," he said to his perplexed countryman, "what trade or business," changing thus the vho to what with malice prepense.

Mr. Brown augrily replied,

What's that to the cursed frog-cater ! However, I am a fishmonger, if he must know.

Now M. V.'s extensive knowledge of English apparently did not extend to frog-enter and fish-So he turned with a look of bewildermonger ment to the volunteer interpreter, who cheerfully gave a French version of Mr. Brown's rewith a few touches of extra colouring maliciously thrown in, which wrought the irritation of the incensed Frenchman to a still higher pitch.

in French whether the two gentlemen who chose to call themselves Smith and Brown had any visiting eards or letters upon them, or any other papers that would show that they were really entitled to these names.

On this being explained to the two passengers, they at once put down their travelling bags rnd proceeded to produce from their breast-pockets goodly-sized pocket-books, the contents of which they thrust indignantly under the eyes of the astounded M.V., who, seeing a number of letters, bills of lading, invoices, &c., to the addresses respectively of T. Smith and W. Brown, was fain at last, however reluctantly, to yield belief to the evidence of his sense of sight, and immepresented his most courteous apologies to the two Anglo-Saxons, simply remonstrating mildly against Mr. Smith having given the name of Voltaire Dickennes," which imputation, when explained to him by the officious interpreter, that gentleman indignantly denied. He was

the world with a pocketful of aliases. While this scene was being enacted, most of the other passengers, both ladies and gentlemen, the other passengers, both ladies and gentlemen, J. W. S., Montreal—Letter received. Many thanks. had uncermoniously made their way past the We shall be glad to hear the result of the match.

not any of those chaps, he said, who went about

official, who now declared that he was quite satisfied and need not detain the remaining passengers for the sake of a mere matter of form. He left the landing-stage much exercised in his mind, and pondering deeply upon the mysterious dispensation and distribution of names among English.

he said, that self-same night to " You see." his friends at the cafe, "it is a most extraordinary thing, most strange and astounding, but it is a fact notwithstanding, that all these English are called either Smiss, or Braouenne, or Daones, or Robinsonne. I would not believe it, as I could not think it possible, but I have had to-day placed before me the most convinc-ing proofs of the fact. They are indeed the most incredibly eccentric people, these English!"

### FORT WALSH.

The building of Fort Walsh, one of the most important posts in the possession of the North West Mounted Police Force, was completed in September, 1875. It is pleasantly situated on the banks of Battle Creek which traverses the valley of the Cypress Hills, so called from the extensive growth of cypress trees that grace their sides. Prior to its establishment these hills formed the centre of a district noted for its scenes of murder and horse stealing, as well as the bloody encounters of Indian tribes. The boundary line hes thirty miles south of the Fort, which is distant about one hundred and fifty miles from Fort Benton (Montana), the head of navigation on the Missouri. Twenty miles from the post, at the head of the Cypress mountains, is situated the old fighting ground of the Blackfeet, Crees, Assiniboines, Piegaus, (pronounced pagans) and Sioux, and where, no later than last year, the Piegan Chief "Black Fagle" at the head of his band, fought with and routed the Assimilatines. The massacre of the Assimilatines by a land of white men from Montana, (U. S.) occurred two miles East of the Fort. These men were arrested by demand of the Canadian Government and tried at Helena, (Montana), under the Extradition Treaty, but want of evidence failed to convert them. Three of their number were arrested on the Canadian side of the boundary, two of them at Fort McLeod and one at Fort Walsh. They are now at Fort Garry, awaiting their trial which will take place next June. The Fort was built, is commanded by, and named after Major J. M. Walsh, whose command consists of three officers, one surgeon, and fifty men with their horses, arms, and accountements. The former reign of number, rapine, and utter lawlessness has given place to that of order and safety, both of persons and property, with every indication of its continuance.

## THE SOFTAS.

It is fair to compare the Turkish Softas to the students of a complete American University, such as Ann Arbor, Yale, or Harvard, or still better, to those of a German University in a small town, says Heidelberg or Jena. They are the theological, legal, and literary students of the Turkish metropolis, connected with some well-endowed Mosque, for instance that of Mehmed, Achined, or St. Sophia, and are to Turkey what "Young America," is to us. Being connected with the established law and theology, they enjoy some popularity and are usually the leaders of popular movements and upheavals in Constantinople. Some mosques have as many as 500 Softas, and the City of Constantinople contains thousands of them. The word Sotta is derived from the Persian, and means burned, because the bearers of this appellation are supposed to have a burning desire for knowledge, wislom and holiness. The Softas then have no constitutional share in the Turkish Government, but by their accurate information, influence and daring can carry a measure which it would be difficult to enact in the ordinary manner. They compelled the late Sultan a few days ago by personal threats to dismiss his principal officials, the Grand Vizier and the Moofti or Spike-ul-Islam, the heads of the Administra-tion, and the Islam, and demanded that he should give up at least 25,000,000 of the hun-dreds he had appropriated. They are now supdreds he had appropriated. They are now sup-porting the new Vizier, Midha' Pasha, who has been mainly instrumental in deposing Abdul Aziz. Ordinarily the Softas are fanatic Turks, "I gif you frogges, I gif you lisses, sare. but in the last revolution their steps have been Blaggahr!" he cried angrily. He than asked some. The Softas illustrate the political axiom that a despot is more dependent upon the opinions of the common people than is a constitu-tional king or a republican president.

# MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

TIETHENS is to return in the autumn.

CELLARIUS, inventor of the polks, recently died in Paris

It is said that SALVINI, the tragedien, has lost his great popularity in London, and that it is no longer possible to have Shakespeare interpreted through the medium of a foreign tongue.

## OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor; Office of Canadian LLUS-TRATED NEWS, Montreal.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. A., Montreal—Letter and Problem received. Many thanks. We entirely agree with you that end games furulsh a class of Problems of a most interesting nature. As you remark, many of the Problems of the day are most improbable and eccentric, and almost useless to the Chess student.

We have soon the programme of the Philadelphia.

improduce and executive, and the Philadelphia Chess student.

We have seen the programme of the Philadelphia Tournament, but it does not materially differ from what we give hist week, except that no statement is made with reference to the value of the prises, which it appears will be regulated by the amount collected, and fift particulars will not be published until after the 15th day of July next.

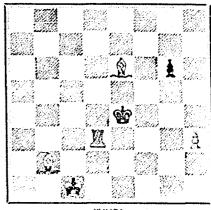
The projected for a great match between London and New York is still spoken of, but nothing definite has yet transpired.

A match by correspondence of two simultaneous A match by correspondence of two similarsons game-between two players of the Montreal Chess Club, and two prominent members of the Quebec Cless Club has been carried on for some time past. One game has al-ready been won by Quebec, but we have been respirated not to publish it till the other game is decided.

PROBLEM No. 78.

By M. J. MURRITY Quality

BLACK



Whiteto play and mate in tear moves The two subjoined games were played recently a London, England, between Mr. Mardonnell and Major Martin. We are indebted to Land and Water for them

GAME BOYN Plane Gambie : WHITE ... (Mr. Mardonnell,) BLACK ... Moved Martin P to K 1 Kt to Q H I B to H 4 1. P to K 4

Kt to K B 3 Bto B 4 P to Q Kt 4 P to Q B 3 Hocker P. 5. 1° to Q 4. 7. Castles I take - I Proxes Proxes Program Branch B 7. Casties m. Q to Kt 3 9. P to K 5 10. Krtakes P 11. B to B 3 (nr 12. Kt linkes P R to Q Kt og B to Kt 2001 B to Kt 2001 B to Kt 2 K to Q og P to Q R 3 10. Q to R 4 14. Q R to Q sq 15. B takes K: 16. Q to R 3 reti; 12. K R to K sq 18. Kt to B 3 19. Kt to Q 5 M, Q takes K: 21. Kt takes B 20 22. R takes P (reti; 23. Q takes P 13. Q to R 4 Ktto Q 5 Kt taker kt rejer

22. R takes P (chi 23. Q takes P (ch) Resigna NOTES - (Condensed)

R to R -

(a) Dr. Zukertert andombredly, the highest authority on the Evans Gambit, recommends 1518 gives. Mr. Booker favours B to K12, and Mr. Wormald prefers Q K1 to K 2. We believe the more in the text to be the most effect.

tive of the tires.

(b) This leave to means satisfiadory, hat, or the other hand this neural move (13.1) to Q.B. de appears to be a

bettier.

19. An excellent stroke. If Black now capture the Q
with B, he will be mated forthwith
19. 21. P. takes KI, would have been latter play a
though h that rane White could have continued with 22.
Q to K B 3, with a withing attack.

## GAMD BETH

WHITE-IME. Macdonorthy Beat King Major Martin . 1. Pto K 4 2. Pto K B 4 3. Kt to K B 3 4. B to K B 4 5. B to K B 4 Pto K 1 Ptoker P Pto K Kt 1 Pto K 12 Pto K 13 5. R to K R 4 6. P takes R 7. R takes R 8. P to Q 4 9. K to B 3 10. P to K K B 14. B takes P 13. Castles 14. P takes P Pitakes P OKIORI Kt takes I' 14. R takes Kt 15. B takes P (ch) 16. B takes Q E P (ch) Q takes R K to Q sq And tay Mack tosign d

ful Black's game does not appear to be absoluted hopeless, but White's passed pann would probably larve rost him a piece in the long run.

## SOLUTIONS.

Salution of Problem No.76. WHITE. BEACK.

1. Q to K 2. 2. Kt to K 4 mate P takes Q L. K takes Kt or B takes B or

Ptakes H

2. Kt from Q 6 to Solution of Problem for Young Player No. 35.

BLACK WHITE.

1. Kt to Q 6 (ch) 2. B to K B 4 (ch) 3. Q to K Kt 3 mate

 $(\Lambda)$ 

2. K to Q 5 3. Q to Q B 1 mate

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS No. 16. (A position occurring in actual plays)

WHITE. Kat K R 3 Rat K B 5 Qut QRF Pawns at QR5 KRt 4 and KR3

But Q Kt sq Pawns at Q B Pawns at K B B K Kt 4 and K K Kt 3 and K R 4 White to play and match three moves