

MAKING A NEWSPAPER.

MR. BUNBY TRIES TO EXPLAIN TO MRS. B. THE INNER MYSTERIES OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

It was an exceedingly cold night and Mr. and Mrs. Bunby huddled the stove closely, he passing the time reading a paper and she sitting looking into the fire.

Without any preface whatever, she dropped the poker. With so much force did it strike the hearth that Mr. Bunby stopped his reading abruptly, and looked over the top of his spectacles inquiringly.

Mrs. Bunby had a happy thought; quickly it was translated to Mr. B.

"John," said she, "you remember some time ago you promised to tell me how newspapers are made."

"Yes, yes; but some other time, love."

"No, now, please, John."

Again he tried to content her with a promise, but it was of no avail; she wanted to know, then, just "how papers are put together."

He hesitated. The longer he hesitated the more impatient she grew, and he felt it. Seeing that postponement was of no avail, he heaved a long sigh, laid aside his paper and reluctantly began to unravel for his wife's edification the "inner life of a newspaper."

"In the first place," said he, "the copy is sent to the composing-room—"

"Where does the copy come from?" she queried.

"From the editors and reporters, of course."

"Oh, I see."

"Then it is given to the type-setters—"

"What do they do, sit on it?"

"No—thunder, no; they are the compositors who set it up."

"Oh, they compose the copy, and then set it up. But how does it sit?"

He drew another long sigh and calmly replied, "The editors compose the copy, then send it to the composition room, and the type-setters put it in type."

"What! the copy?"

"Yes—they set the types up so that they will read as the copy reads."

"Oh, I see."

A pause ensued.

"John," said Mrs. Bunby, "you stopped at the compositors setting the type. What do they set the type in?"

"In a stick."

"A stick! What kind of a stick?"

"O, a stick is a device that is just the width of the columns of the paper, and holds seventeen lines of brevier."

"And what is brevier?"

"A kind of type that is pleasing to the eye and easily read."

"Oh, I see."

"When the printers get a stick full," he went on, "they empty—"

"Are the printers different from the compositors?"

"No!" he replied, a little out of temper, "they are one and the same."

"Oh, I see."

"When they get a stick full of type, as I was about to say, they empty it on a galley—"

"And in throwing it upon a galley, don't it all go apart?"

"No—they lift it from the stick and place it gently, very gently on a galley—"

"And what's a galley?"

"A long article made of brass, in which the matter is proved—"

"What kind of matter, and how do they prove it?"

"Will you wait a moment? If so, I will try and explain—but give me time," he said nettled a little at her cross examination.

"All right, go on."

"Type, when it is set up, is called 'matter,' and when the first impression of it is taken, they call it—"

"Impression of what?"

"Oh, bother—the type! when it is first printed on the galley, that is called a proof, and they call it proving the matter."

"Oh, I see. Does the galley print it?"

"No, the 'devil'!"

"Oh! John!" she cried in tones of reproach.

"Why will you use such words?"

"I was not swearing. The apprentice around a printing office is known as 'the devil.'"

"Oh!"

"The proof-sheet which he makes, after going to the proof-reader, is returned to the printer and corrections are made."

"Corrections made of what?"

"The matter, my dear. It is then given to the foreman."

"What, the proof?"

"No, the matter."

"And what does he do with it?"

"Will you wait a minute?"

"The foreman takes the matter and places it in the form."

"What kind of a form?"

"An iron chase, which, when it has all the news in it which is in type, and it is locked up, is called a form."

"Lock it up! How?"

"With quoins and side-sticks."

"Sticks and coins—ha, ha, ha—what kind of coins?"

"Not coins, but quoins, q-u-o-i-n-s."

"And what are they?"

"Goodness gracious, any more questions? A quoin," he resumed, "is a small block, and is wedged in between the chase and side-sticks with a shooting-stick."

"A shooting stick! How does it shoot?"

"Shoots the quoins into place with the aid of a mallet."

She did not quite understand, but saw by the white of his eye that it would not be well to question him too much, so she bided her time and went on.

"Sometimes the matter is 'pied'—"

"How is that?"

"Why, when some type is knocked over or dropped on the floor, it is useless, and is called by the fraternity 'pi.'"

He thought he had gotten through, but the irrepressible wife continued:

"Where do they make the form up?"

"On the stone," was the rejoinder.

"What kind of a stone—a round one?"

"No, a flat one—a piece of level marble."

"Oh, I see."

"Well, when the form is made up it is put on the printing machine and the edition goes to press."

"What do they press the papers for?"

"They don't press the papers; press means printing, and after they are printed, are circulated throughout the city."

"Oh, I see," and after waiting some little time for him to continue, Mrs. Bunby asked, "Is that all?"

"Thank Heaven, yes!" he grumbled from behind the paper he had resumed. Silence followed.

He read on undisturbed for fully an hour. His wife having regained her hold on the poker, was occupied in twirling it, at the same time murmuring, while looking intently at the ashes, "Types, matter, galley, proofs, devils, coins, presses."

HEARTH AND HOME.

CARELESS WIFE.—No matter how industrious or economical a young man is, his endeavours to save are wasted if he has a careless wife. He might as well be doomed to spend his strength and life in an attempt to catch water in a sieve. The effort would be hardly less certainly in vain: Habits of economy, the way to turn everything in the household affairs to the best account—these are among the things which every mother should teach her daughters.

PRaise AND FLATTERY.—There is just this difference between the two degrees of praise and flattery, that, whereas the former heartens up to brave and ever braver endeavour, the latter checks self-culture and destroys future progress by making one believe in attainment. According to the flatterer, the goal has been won and the great plateau of perfection reached; there are no more dreary distances to traverse, no more rugged mountain-sides to climb. All that is needed is to enjoy what one has and be grateful and glad for what one is.

JEALOUSY.—An unfailing accompaniment of jealousy is ill-temper. When a man has suspected a wrong, and is nourishing a jealous feeling in regard to it consequently, although it is indeed hard to say whether he is jealous because he suspects, or suspects because he is jealous, he is not apt to feel very sweetly about it. If he believes that wrong has been perpetrated, he is indignant, and the more he broods over the wrong, trying it in this light and in that, the greater does it grow, and the more preposterous and monstrous does it seem, till he can endure it no longer, and the outbreak comes.

FREEDOM FOR CHILDREN.—Don't worry your children by too constant interferences in their pleasures. They require freedom to a certain extent. Try a little judicious letting alone. The danger is often in your own nervous fancies; the little quarrel will blow over like a summer cloud; the chickens will be chased, but not killed; puss and the dog can take care of themselves; the swing won't break the sooner for not being watched; the tide won't come in with a sudden rush because you are not there to scream warnings every ten minutes; a little fall from the tree or rock will teach your boy caution more surely than forty lectures. Let them learn wisdom for themselves.

TO PARENTS.—Do not tell your little children that they will not mind, that you never saw such bad children, or that it is useless to speak to them. This is the certain way to make them disobedient and reckless, as any one can see. Once let a little child understand that you do not expect it to obey you, and you may look for insubordination as a matter of course. A little loving faith in the child's good impulses will be far more effectual than an announcement that you expect it to do wrong. The very stubbornness and disobedience of a child are oftentimes caused by nervousness and excitement as much as and more than by wickedness, and should be treated accordingly.

COLD FEET.—This is the plan to adopt with cold feet. They should be dipped in cold water for a brief period—often just to immerse them is sufficient; and then they should be rubbed with a pair of hair flesh gloves or a rough Turkish towel till they glow immediately before getting into bed. After this a hot-water bottle will be successful enough in maintaining the temperature of the feet, though without this preliminary it is impotent to do so. Disagreeable as the plan at first sight may appear, it is efficient; and those who have once fairly tried it continue it, and find that they have put an end to their bad nights and cold feet. Pills, potions, lozenges, "night-caps," all narcotics, fail to enable the sufferer to woe sleep successfully; get rid of the cold feet, and then sleep will come of itself.

PLEASANT OCCUPATION.—Pleasant occupation tends to prolong life, for longevity is much dependent upon the feelings and occupations of the mind. The individual whose thoughts are centred and whose ambition is aroused by some attractive enterprise or project seems to live a charmed life. There is less sickness and death among the busy portion of the community than in the circles of idlers, the retired merchants, gentlemen of fortune and leisure, seekers of mere pleasure and gratification of the senses. The active man can scarcely afford the time to be ill. It is not when soldiers are on the march, or in agreeable active service, that mortality most invades their ranks, but when encamped for an indefinite period, or confined to the dull routine of the barracks after a lively campaign. Constant employment is a safe armour against the shafts of disease.

EXERCISE FOR ADULT LIFE.—The sports of youth may, with the majority of men, be safely pursued up to the age of forty. At that age the period of middle life is entered upon, and changes begin to take place in the body which render it desirable that all exercise which throws great strain upon the heart and great vessels should be abandoned. Employments which require violent exertion for a short space of time should be exchanged for more prolonged and slower work. Although violent exercise might be given up, still at no time during life is the necessity for exercise so imperative as between forty and fifty. It is generally at this period that in previously healthy men dyspeptic troubles begin to appear. The toils, cares, and anxieties of life have commenced to tell on the vital power of the most robust. The circulation is not so vigorous, and as a consequence there is a tendency to passive congestion, especially in the organs of the abdominal viscera. The assimilation of food is not thoroughly performed, and there is a tendency toward "functional derangements," especially of the liver.

MARRIAGE.—People sometimes look upon matrimony lightly and thoughtlessly. They jest about it as about a common thing. But, if they think of it rightly, they must think of it as one of the most serious and important things that can happen in life. It is the most solemn or momentous choice that a man or woman can make in life, and it is the foundation of all beside. The whole of human civilisation has its rise, its origin in marriage. People often speak of one thing or another as especially indicating a high state of civilisation in society. For instance, the value of human life is often spoken of in this way; and that no doubt is one of the highest marks of civilisation in any nation or people. But it may safely be said that that which mostly distinguishes a high civilisation is the sacredness of the marriage tie and its indissolubility. The more sacred marriage is held among a people, the more indissoluble it is, the more certainly that people rises to a high state of civilisation. Indeed marriage is that which distinguishes altogether the civilised from the barbarian. Without marriage men may hunt in packs and fight in hordes, but they have no civilisation amongst them, and the married home is the type and source of civilised society. The home, the family, is the unit of civilised life. A people, a nation, is an aggregation of units. In the patriarchal government of home the father is king, the household his subjects.

LITERARY.

A BOOK once owned by Martin Luther and containing MSS. notes made by his hand, is owned in Maine. It is a Latin translation of Solomon's Song, with a preface and notes by Luther.

THE biography of Charles Lever, now in course of preparation, will contain many extracts from his correspondence, which, it is said, are of a most amusing character, and will also give the original draft of a part of "Harry Lorrequer," by which his reputation as a novelist was mainly achieved.

THE *Times* has suffered a severe loss, remarks the *World*, in the secession to the *Standard* of its ablest correspondent, Dr. Abel, of Berlin, of whom it was well remarked by a contemporary on Saturday last that a collection of extracts from his printed letters during the last few years would form a book of rare historical value.

IN the first number of the *Bayreuther Blätter* there appears a letter from Wagner, in which he avows with regret that his famous *Niebelungenlied* has not been considered by the German people as a national and patriotic work in which they should enter heart and soul. "Prince Bismarck," he adds, "against all my expectations remains cold towards my efforts, but had I known beforehand that he held the notions on music which he has since given vent to in the presence of Dr. Busch, I should never have looked for encouragement from him."

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

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

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 212 received. Thanks for letter, &c.

J. W., Ottawa.—We have answered you by post.

Student, Montreal.—Correct solution of Problem No. 212 received.

E. H., Montreal.—Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 210 received. Correct.

J. B., Montreal.—Shall be glad to have the proposed score of games.

W. F. H. C., Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Correct solution of Problem No. 211 received.

R. F. M., Sherbrooke, P.Q.—Correct solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 208 received.

H. and J. McG., Cote des Neiges.—Correct solutions received of Problem for Young Players, Nos. 200.

G. J. B., Montreal.—Problem received. It shall be inspected.

In our Column of last week we gave an announcement of a chess contest between Mr. Blackburne and eight selected players from the London Chess Club. The contest was to be at Moutet's Hotel, Newgate Street, London, and Mr. Blackburne was to play his opponents simultaneously, and without sight of boards or men. We copied the announcement from *Land and Water*.

From the same source we are now enabled to give the results of the match.

Play commenced on Saturday, the 25th ult., at 5 p.m., and proceeded very slowly owing to the careful play of the chosen combatants, and, also, to the indisposition of Mr. Blackburne who was suffering from a bronchial affection, which prevented him from playing with his usual quickness. He played, however, remarkably well, and but for a slip at one of the boards, he would have won the whole of the games. The slip occurred, it seems, from Mr. Blackburne's having made two or three moves in succession. This caused him to make a mistake, which, very likely, he would not have made, had he waited for the proper time to give in the move which lost him the game.

One of the games played in the match appears in our Column this week.

We are always glad to give examples of Mr. Blackburne's blindfold play, as, independent of the circumstances under which they are fought, they abound in positions which are well worth the attention of the Chess student.

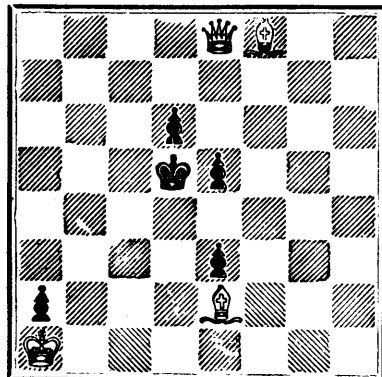
Mr. Blood, of Maine, has lost a game in the International Tourney, which once more makes the score even. The fourth and last game between Mr. I. E. Orchard, of South Carolina, and Mr. Parker, of England, has been abandoned as drawn. Mr. O. made the unfortunate mistake of underrating his antagonist.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times*.

"We have always regarded the invention of new Chess notations as a harmless outlet for misdirected ingenuity, interesting to contemplate, but wholly futile from a practical point of view. During the past twenty years the writer has prepared for the press many hundreds of games and solutions of problems, and the result of his experience is that whatever advantage the English notation may lack in respect of brevity, there is full compensation in the superior clearness and directness with which it conveys to the mind of the student a picture of the board and the position of each piece in relation to the others. We have so frequently expressed our objection to any change in the English notation that we were surprised last month to find several of our contemporaries assuming that we approved or disposed to adopt either of the systems set forth in the letters of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Anthony in our last number, and take the earliest opportunity of setting them right on the matter. We are not so intolerant, however, as to refuse to listen to the advocates of change, and therefore give them in these pages a fair field, but no favour."—*Westminster Papers*.

PROBLEM No. 214.

By J. G. Slater.

BLACK.



WHITE

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 341ST.

One of the eight games played by Mr. Blackburne, without sight of boards or men, at Moutet's Hotel, on the 25th ult.:

(Evans' Gambit—Richardson's Attack.)

WHITE (Mr. Blackburne.)	BLACK (Mr. B. Hodge, Clapton C. C.)
1. P to K4	1. P to K4
2. Kt to KB3	2. Kt to QB3
3. B to B4	3. B to B4
4. P to Kt4	4. B takes Kt P
5. P to B3	5. B to R4
6. Castles	6. Kt to B3
7. P to Q4	7. Castles
8. Kt takes P	8. Kt takes K P
9. Kt takes B P	9. R takes Kt
10. B takes R (ch)	10. K takes B
11. P to Q5	11. Kt to K4 (a)
12. Q to Q4	12. B takes P (b)
13. Kt takes B	13. Kt takes Kt
14. Q takes Q Kt (c)	14. Q to B3
15. Q to R5 (ch)	15. Q to Kt3
16. Q to B3 (ch) (d)	16. Q to B3
17. Q to Q3	17. Q to Q5 (e)
18. Q to B2	18. Kt takes Q P
19. B to Kt2	19. Q to Kt5
20. P to Kt3	20. Q to Kt3
21. Q to Kt3	21. P to B3
22. P to B4	22. Q to R3 (f)
23. Q R to K sq	23. P to Q3
24. P to B5	24. K to B sq
25. P to B6	25. P to Kt3
26. B to R3	26. Resigns (g)

NOTES.

(a) Better than the Kt to K2, which was the move proposed for Black by Mr. Richardson.

(b) He should play Q to R5, followed after Q takes Q Kt by P to Q3, and his game would then be decidedly preferable.

(c) The capture of the other Kt strikes us as stronger.

(d) He obviously cannot afford to exchange Queens in such a position.

(e) He could here win the exchange, but apparently not to much advantage—e.g., 17 Kt to K7 (ch), 18 Q takes Kt, Q takes R, 19 Q to R5 (ch), P to Kt3, 20 Q takes R P (ch), Q to Kt2, 21 Q takes Q (ch), K takes Q, 22 B to B4, P to B (if P to Q3, then R to Q B sq), 23 P to Q6, etc.

(f) In order to check at K6 if B P be further advanced, but it will be seen that Mr. Blackburne is able to take a beneficial preliminary step.

(g) Black is quite right to resign, but at the same time the insight which prompts him to do so is highly creditable to him. Upon the position being investigated it will be discovered that White's attack is simply overwhelming.