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FRIDAY, AUGUST 17

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS: At Large, RICHARD F. BEIRNE of Hanover, JOHN T. HARRIS of Rockingham.

First District, T. R. B. WRIGHT of Essex.

Second District, D. GARDNER TYLER of Charles City.

Third District, TAZEWELL ELLETT of Richmond City.

Fourth District, WILLIAM R. MCKENNEY of Petersburg.

Fifth District, H. G. PETERS of Henry.

Sixth District, W. W. BERRY of Bedford.

Seventh District, MICAJAN WOODS of Albemarle.

Eighth District, E. M. MEREDITH of Prince William.

Ninth District, JOHN A. BUCHANAN of Washington.

Tenth District, R. B. POORE of Appomattox.

OVER CONFIDENCE. Everything points to the election of Cleveland and Thurman in November.

Whether this charge is true or not, one thing is certain: the Democrats cannot afford to rest on their oars.

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THE MILLS BILL IN A NUTSHELL.

Many inquiries are made as to the way in which the average rate of duty, and the average reduction of duty proposed by the Mills bill, are estimated. Nothing can be substituted for an actual examination of the chief provisions of the tariff; and any one who will take the trouble to make such an examination will see how carefully the Mills bill has been framed in almost all its points to secure cheaper necessities and cheaper raw materials with extremely little disturbance to existing industries.

The Louisville Courier Journal presents this even still more tersely by giving figures. It finds out by calculation that the Mills bill, as it passed the House, makes a reduction of \$30,882,791.23 on dutiable goods, and adds to the free list goods which now yield a revenue of \$19,758,845.51, or a total tariff reduction of \$50,641,636.74.

Considering the condition of the Treasury this is a very mild reduction. There is in the Treasury, available for the reduction of the debt, \$103,220,464.71, and no bonds can be called until 1891, and then only \$22,000,000. After that nothing is due until 1907.

We are in receipt of a circular letter from Ada M. Bittenbender calling attention to the proposed amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the manufacture of and traffic in alcoholic spirits.

Ada is evidently in earnest and bent on fashions the tyrant if she can't get female suffrage.

The Washington Critic, in indorsing Blair's report on the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution that at least ten millions of the people of the United States are in favor of abolishing the liquor traffic by national legislation. The estimate is based upon petitions received in Congress, upon the Prohibitory vote in various States, and upon personal observations. We do not doubt the accuracy of the figures. This being the case there can be no serious objection to submitting the proposed amendment to the people of the United States.

The Nicaragua Canal Company has published an elaborate map of the continent affected by the shortening of the great trade routes of the sea when ships can pass through the Isthmus. The immense circuits around the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn inspire a hopeless feeling even in these days of fast steam ships, and there is a consequent degree of relief when we see on this map the straight and slightly oblique red lines representing the new routes, while the dark lines in long angles and curves show comparison between the present and the proposed paths of the sea.

HIGH WINES AND SPRING WATER.

It is our luck to know, pretty well, a beautiful mother of a tolerably beautiful family. And, sometimes the works of this genius have passed under our eye. We think her a very lovely type of the Virginia lady—a kind that never will pass away—but shine ever more and more to the perfect day. We almost think that such are indigenous here, and grow now here else except from our germs. We will be glad to have our narrow mindedness proved by specimens from afar.

This genius of ours is in strange contrast with the magazine article. Ardent, consuming passion has no place in her nature. But love of pure intelligence, gleaming, glowing love, most intense where most it is due, but freely shedding its effluence and warmth, on high and low, near and far. This makes up her bearing. Incidit regina—the queen of hearts.

Her works are for home consumption. She flies from the glare of worldliness, as the morning dew, as the breath of dawn from the noon-tide sun—bring filled her office as Aurora. Her correspondence is the reasonable outpouring of a heart full of love and beauty—of grace, fruit and flowers in season—always cheering, enlightening, elevating. Is she not a genius? Does nature claim a higher product?

The sum of her life before the genius of the market is as water out of a gum spring before high wines, as a rainbow contrasting with the thunder storm, as the cradle song of the virgin by the shrieks of a lunatic, as one of the beautiful spring days of our climate, when the earth is soft and bursting with new young life and the mild air is filled with blossoms and fragrance, and the blue heavens are glorious with rolling clouds, contrasted with the volcanic days at Java when the mountains were torn and riven through the land, and dust and darkness and lurid glare filled the heavens. We prefer our Virginia genius. We don't know what the other sordid genius has to do with husband and children.

CREAM OF THE PRESS.

CURRENT COMMENT BY VARIOUS WRITERS.

Herod and Marianne—The Key-note of the Campaign—Connecticut Republicans Like Nantux with Free Whisky, Will Parnell Resign?

THE BEST PLAN.—The keynote to the campaign is to hoodwink the working man and make him think that protection really protects him, and that the tariff keeps up his wages above what is termed the paper labor of Europe. The workman, however, is finding out that protection does not protect him, but the monopolistic manufacturer, like Carnegie, who clears a million and a half a year, and reduces the wages of his help. The workmen are all finding out that wages are governed by supply and demand, and they begin to open their eyes when the President of the American Protection Society is hailed up on the charge of importing Italian cheap labor.—Augusta (Ga) News.

HEROD'S SOLILOQUY.—Am I called Herod, and shall I laugh at me? No, I will laugh at fate. Herod the Fool, not Herod the King of Jewry. Who was the man in Egypt and a treasurer? Called Joseph? But that Joseph was not false. Potiphar's Joseph unto Herod's Joseph. Was as the smile of God unto His frown. God's Herod? Ay, God cut down; but so there—Herod.

THE DERBY IN THE DARBYS.—The Connecticut Republicans not only nominated candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor yesterday, but they gulped down the Chicago platform, free whisky and all. To take the taste of free whisky out of their mouths, however, the members of the Connecticut Convention adopted a resolution favoring local option as a means of suppressing the evils of intemperance.—Exchange.

JOHN BULL AND YANKEE BEEH.—In spite of high license and prohibitory laws, John Bull believes there is honey in Yankee beer and he is backing his bet with his cash. The investment of a million and a half of English money in the Beez breweries of this city has become a matter of history. On the heels of this transaction came an offer from the same parties for the Euret property in New York, which received a temporary wet blanket in the price—twelve millions.—placed upon the plant and franchises. An investment of several millions of English money in New York brewery property was reported on Tuesday, however, leaving the proposed Euret purchase still open for negotiation.—Philadelphia Times.

WE POINT WITH PRIDE.—We point with pride to the fact that protection has made it possible for a manufacturer to have the gall to offer a woman 5 cents for four hours work. "Rah for American industries!"—Chicago Times.

WILL PARNELL RESIGN.—Reports are in circulation here that Mr. Parnell intends to vacate his seat in Parliament until the Commission or the Scotch Court completes its inquiries. It is said here that Mr. Gladstone will invite a number of Parnellite members of Parliament to pass a week with him at Harward during the month of September.—Dublin Cable to the World.

BLAINE ON TRUSTS.—Mr. Blaine spoke at Portland, Maine, on Wednesday. A contemporary says: "The important point of his speech was that he would not commit himself by declaring that trusts were either advantageous or disadvantageous. They are largely private affairs with which neither President Cleveland nor private citizens have any particular right to interfere," said Mr. Blaine.

It would be strange indeed if Mr. Blaine were not on the side of every form of monopoly. A defender of subsidies, bounties for manufacturers and a national surplus for politicians to squander would naturally see nothing reprehensible in a trust.

THE GENERAL IS WRONG.—General Harrison in a speech Tuesday said the statement that the Mills bill reduced the tariff but 7 per cent. was deception, because it did not take account of the additions to the free list. There is just where the General is wrong. If account be taken only of the dutiable list of the Mills bill the reduction is but 4 per cent. If both the free and the dutiable list be included in the reckoning the reduction is 7 per cent. It is to be feared that General Harrison is misleading his visiting delegations, or doesn't know what he is talking about.—Baltimore Sun.

INGENUOUS, BUT TOO THIN.—It takes two parties to make a bargain wages or anything else. When Mr. Blaine said the wages of the laboring man could not be reduced without his own consent he only meant that nobody could be found to work for a price that didn't suit him. Mr. Blaine has a way of putting things occasionally that makes black look like white.—Phila. Record.

Mr. Vance of Connecticut went to his State to terrify on tariff, having heard that it was over by the "Free Trade" cry. But on the contrary he found manufacturers and workmen, even the seven-year-old boys, talking tariff reform in a thoroughly intelligent manner. The "Free Trade" bubble had frightened nobody.—Exchange.

PRONUNCIATION IN ENGLAND.

Proper Names Disguised Beyond Recognition.—A Partial List.

Persons who are entirely educated through the eye without reference to the ear and on whom sound has no effect are content to pronounce names as they have been accustomed to hear them pronounced, without taking the trouble to observe or even to notice how they are spelled. So what we call bad pronunciation of names by those moving in good society—that is to say, the educated classes—is their good pronunciation, and in almost every instance the change is for the worse to the educated American ear; for instance, "Chumley" for Cholmondeley, "Marshbanks" for Majoribanks, "Beech" for Beauchamps, and so on. Nothing but the fact that the people in England speak different dialects in different counties, that they cannot understand one another, must account for the fact that Blythe is pronounced "Bye," Mainwaring is called "Mainaring," so "Guy Mansering" is really Guy Mainwaring; "McLeod" is McCloud, in Moynoux the x is sounded; in Vanux the final x is also sounded, but in Deveroux the final x is dropped. In Des Vaux the final x is dropped. In Des Vaux the final x is dropped. In Des Vaux the final x is dropped.

There is a saying in the United States that it takes two generations to make the merit of the fortunes of life. It is first industrious and successful father, then rich son, then poor devil. Mr. Walker's facts bear out this statement. Where property is not entailed, where the risks are taken which all business men are obliged to take, where so much depends as depends here upon the amount of personal will each one is able to put into a business whose conditions are constantly changing, there is no certainty that a manufacturing industry can be transferred from father to son, or that under his founder's sons, unless they are trained as severely as he was trained to follow today the same and yet not the same, conditions of success which he followed in order to gain the advantage of others in the race of life. The difficulty is easily explained by the usual proverb about rich men's sons, but one is not willing to admit that this almost universal failure of these sons to hold their own in life is due to the fact that they find living is something fundamentally rotten in American society when such a story as is here outlined can be told of a community as respectable, industrious and high minded as Worcester is known to be. Why should not the powers of acquisition which are possessed by the parent be transferred to the son? Where is your principle of heredity? You look into the home conditions of our great men to find how the parents were responsible for communicating the spark of genius, and why we find the great generation of manufacturers' sons turning out badly that there is nothing good to be said for them? It is contrary to the law of succession to sanction this state of things. It is a familiar principle that the exertions of the city grand man energy out of men and use up their vital force, so that the country constantly replenishes the town, but what are we coming to as an industrial commonwealth if there is to be no succession of property in leading families, if the only outcome of our civilization is to elevate one of the honest poor men of today to a position where his grand son is almost sure to turn out a poor devil? This is a plain question, and if there is such dry rot in our system of things that the bottom is constantly falling out of what we call good society, what are we coming to as a democratic people? If it is but three generations from poor man to poor devil in the city of Worcester, then what will it be in Springfield or Lowell or Fall River, and what are the serious rich families in Boston coming to? To be serious, there is something fundamentally rotten in the education which successful manufacturers give their sons. It is too often the case that the son begins, not where his father began, in the simple and honest training of a country home, but in a luxury which his successful father is fond of flaunting in the eyes of his fellow men. The son does not earn the dollar that he spends; he does not know how to work, because he is not compelled to earn his own living; he has few or none of the plain virtues which are the precious possession of poor boys who drive cows to pasture, or sell newspapers, or do chores for such loose change as they can earn in this way. The virtue is taken out of such a youth at the start. His father thinks that he will not have him climb the ladder as he did, and does not require him to do anything that is hard. The discipline over his morals is apt to be as lenient as that which is exercised over his studies or his habits of usefulness. The result is that the devil takes charge of the youth and makes him his child forever.—Boston Herald.

Gold Washing in California.

What an earth scarring, devastating process that whole system of gold washing has been a portion of California! It has torn down hills and mountains, filled up lowly valleys and ravines with rock and mud and left only bare rock and piles of bowlders where were before shaded and fertile little plains. This has taken place over hundreds of miles of territory. But nature repairs such ravages very quickly, especially in California, where vegetation, wild or cultivated, grows after a rapid transit fashion. There it soon binds up these earth scars with wild vines and bushes. I have seen saplings growing through the roots and barring the doors of the cabin in a camp which had not been deserted more than ten years.

So far as outward "indications" went, no set or perfect rule will work in finding gold. As to place or manner of deposit, the diggings in one locality would be a contradiction to those in another. The heaviest gold was generally found deepest. But sometimes the heaviest gold was found on the top in the very grass roots. Old miners finally dropped on an adage that developed itself like many other things out of the life and luck of the diggers. That adage was: "Gold is generally where you find it." This worked all right, getting outside of it. There is no getting outside of it. It takes a mine to work a mine. I would recommend these two texts to all who are disposed to embark in mining ventures.—Prattice Mulford in New York Star.

A Novelty in Watches.

English cavalry officers have been the means of furnishing people from the states with a novelty in watches. The cavalrymen have found it convenient while on horseback to carry their timepieces on a strap around their wrists to save themselves the trouble of unbuttoning their coats whenever they want to know the time of day. Some one turned up at the Metropole a few days ago with a watch worn as a bracelet, and now nearly every American who wants to be in style carries his timepiece in this manner. They are really of value to men on horseback.—London Cor. New York Press.

Warranted Waterproof.

An old silk lining is a new fad for bathing dresses.—Inter Ocean.

RICH MEN'S SONS.

REMARKABLE FACTS AS TO THE PROBABILITIES OF SUCCESS.

Statistics of a Manufacturing Town—The Circuit of Fortune—Dry Rot in Our System of Things—Lack of Correct Training.

Hon. J. H. Walker, of Worcester, has published some remarkable facts as to the probabilities of success in a New England manufacturing town. He states that in 1849 there were thirty persons engaged in the eight leading manufacturing industries in that city, of whom twenty-eight began as journeymen; that fourteen failed, and that of the rest fourteen retired or died with property, while ten were left with property; while in 1850 there were seventy-five persons engaged in substantially the same industries, of whom sixty-eight began as journeymen. Of these sixty-eight failed and thirty retired or died with property, though only six of the sons of the seventy-five now have any property or died leaving any. In 1860 there were 107 persons engaged in these industries, of whom 101 were journeymen. Of these forty-three failed, and out of the 107 only eight now have property or died leaving any. In 1878 there were 176 engaged in the ten leading manufacturing industries, of whom 162 began as journeymen. Out of these only fifteen were the sons of manufacturers. It is yet too early to know what their sons will amount to. These statistics are the fruit of Mr. Walker's personal knowledge of individuals and their history. They indicate what is probably true of other cities where industrial pursuits take the lead.

The statement is correct enough, perhaps, to generalize upon, or at least to demand an explanation. Men look to their sons to succeed in business. There is no sign more common today than the one which indicates that the sons of a famous man are still carrying on the business or industry which he established. It keeps the firm name in honor, and is a source of family pride. There is in the mind of every self-made man a certain consciousness of family that is not to be put aside. If he does not belong to an aristocracy by birth, he likes to feel that by his own industry and exertion he has raised his name above the mass of men, and that he is sure to have a good family standing in the community. Half the comfort of living with many people is the fact that some of their ancestors were distinguished people. But, if Mr. Walker's statistics can be depended upon, very few except the traditional old lines in New England have any chance of building up the family name, or of preserving their integrity beyond one generation. He presents the sons of our wealthiest manufacturers in a very humiliating light.

There is a saying in the United States that it takes two generations to make the merit of the fortunes of life. It is first industrious and successful father, then rich son, then poor devil. Mr. Walker's facts bear out this statement. Where property is not entailed, where the risks are taken which all business men are obliged to take, where so much depends as depends here upon the amount of personal will each one is able to put into a business whose conditions are constantly changing, there is no certainty that a manufacturing industry can be transferred from father to son, or that under his founder's sons, unless they are trained as severely as he was trained to follow today the same and yet not the same, conditions of success which he followed in order to gain the advantage of others in the race of life. The difficulty is easily explained by the usual proverb about rich men's sons, but one is not willing to admit that this almost universal failure of these sons to hold their own in life is due to the fact that they find living is something fundamentally rotten in American society when such a story as is here outlined can be told of a community as respectable, industrious and high minded as Worcester is known to be. Why should not the powers of acquisition which are possessed by the parent be transferred to the son? Where is your principle of heredity? You look into the home conditions of our great men to find how the parents were responsible for communicating the spark of genius, and why we find the great generation of manufacturers' sons turning out badly that there is nothing good to be said for them? It is contrary to the law of succession to sanction this state of things. It is a familiar principle that the exertions of the city grand man energy out of men and use up their vital force, so that the country constantly replenishes the town, but what are we coming to as an industrial commonwealth if there is to be no succession of property in leading families, if the only outcome of our civilization is to elevate one of the honest poor men of today to a position where his grand son is almost sure to turn out a poor devil? This is a plain question, and if there is such dry rot in our system of things that the bottom is constantly falling out of what we call good society, what are we coming to as a democratic people? If it is but three generations from poor man to poor devil in the city of Worcester, then what will it be in Springfield or Lowell or Fall River, and what are the serious rich families in Boston coming to? To be serious, there is something fundamentally rotten in the education which successful manufacturers give their sons. It is too often the case that the son begins, not where his father began, in the simple and honest training of a country home, but in a luxury which his successful father is fond of flaunting in the eyes of his fellow men. The son does not earn the dollar that he spends; he does not know how to work, because he is not compelled to earn his own living; he has few or none of the plain virtues which are the precious possession of poor boys who drive cows to pasture, or sell newspapers, or do chores for such loose change as they can earn in this way. The virtue is taken out of such a youth at the start. His father thinks that he will not have him climb the ladder as he did, and does not require him to do anything that is hard. The discipline over his morals is apt to be as lenient as that which is exercised over his studies or his habits of usefulness. The result is that the devil takes charge of the youth and makes him his child forever.—Boston Herald.

From Cedar Wood Pulp.

One of the new applications of a waste product to a useful purpose is the manufacture of paper out of cedar wood pulp, for underlaying carpets, wrapping of wool, furs, etc. The paper makers procure the cedar chips of pomakers for use in the paper mill of this material will, it is claimed, preserve articles wrapped in it from the moths.—Scientific American.

HOW MAPS ARE MADE.

Dots and Lines and Crooked Marks That Require Months of Skilled Labor.

The story of a dot—a fortune in a hair line—is the making of a map. Dot stories fill a row of walnut cases; the reminiscences of dotted lines occupy thousands of pigeonholes; a library of crooked marks is piled to the ceiling of a five story block on Monroe street. It is the largest map house in the world, and for twelve years has printed 1,000,000 maps a week—624,000,000 pieces of linen paper covered with dots, lines and crooked marks.

Fortune lies in the accuracy of the lines and stories in the locations of the dots. Maps are as necessary to real estate men as title deeds, and nearly as much depends on their accuracy. A map is a plain, simple thing that tells its varnished tale at a glance. How is it made? Until about the time of the great fire maps were engraved on stone, copper or steel. The process was very slow, tedious and expensive. The plates soon wore out and maps cost about as much as a sheet of gold. About 1870 a Buffalo man invented the process of making maps on wax. It revolutionized map making, and now maps are as common and nearly as cheap as newspapers.

The mapmaker works in a room whose temperature cannot run below 90 degrees. Few men work at it longer than four years, though years of apprenticeship are required to make them expert. The best becomes unendurable in the end and they go into some other employment. Preparatory to making the original plate melted beeswax and some hardening ingredient are poured on a highly polished metal table. For fine work the wax is as thin as a piece of paper, but for the coarser kind the waxen sheet is an eighth of an inch thick. Rough pen and ink drawings of the work to be done are given the operators. They draw the hair lines with sharp pointed instruments by the aid of straight edges. The dotted lines indicating county or township boundaries are made with little wheels, on whose narrow edge are cut the peculiarly designed lines. All crooked lines are made by hand and require an artist's eye. The names of towns, rivers, countries, and the like are impressed in the wax with type letter by letter. Every impression must cut through the wax to the polished steel plate beneath, for the map is made face down. When all the lines and letters are in the wax is placed under a cooler temperature, which hardens it. The wax is then covered with black lead and the steel plate, with its waxen coat, is suspended in an electrotyping solution. The copper in the solution covers the black lead and forms a hard plate which is called the original. The wax is then peeled off and the printing surface is presented. The thin copper plate is backed up with type metal and the plate is ready for use. It is usually preserved, however, for the making of stereotype plates from which the actual printing is done.

In the preparation of the etchings great care is required to keep the wax at the proper temperature, as a degree too low would make it hard to work and a degree too high would melt it and probably destroy it. Often many hundred thousand maps of the same pattern are ordered and from twenty to forty plates are made from the original. If the maps are small so many of these plates as can be used conveniently are placed side by side on the presses and a sheet of maps is printed at each impression. The ordinary advertising real estate map is finished when it leaves the press. The better maps are sized and varnished. The larger ones are mounted on rollers and wooden strips. This completes the mechanical process of the making of a map. But this is the smallest part of a map.

The unseen work, the preparation of the original draft, represents the time, labor and money expended. The story of the dot is not woven in a day. Postoffice towns are located by copies of papers in the postoffice department at Washington; the chief engineers of the railroads send profiles of their lines; county surveyors make maps of their localities. Where the government has made surveys the location of a section, township or county line is easily made. But the six mile township system was not thought of until the western reserve of Ohio was surveyed. In the older states, where a boundary line begins at a stone and runs to a white oak tree, the trouble begins. Good local maps are used in these states. But in countries where no government surveys have been made the greatest difficulties are encountered.—Chicago News.

Use of Foreign Titles.

The "intelligent foreigner" is highly amused at the ludicrous custom adopted by some of our "leading" London papers of giving the German title "Herr" indiscriminately to Teutonic, Slavonic and even non-Aryan gentlemen. One finds it natural that the uneducated masses do not know the difference between a "Roosian" and a "Proosian"; but when our leading lights fall into the same error it is difficult not to smile at their ignorance. Nobody will find fault with any of our "dualists" for not securing the services of a Mezzofanti, but on the other hand, they should try to hide their want of knowledge, and not pose as learned in matters of which they are hopelessly ignorant. "Herr Tiza" or "Herr Ristich" looks exceedingly odd in English print. "Mons. Dragumits" perhaps less so. The rule which the papers seem to wish to follow is to give every gentleman his title. Well and good. But in that case they should write, if they wish to be polite, "Tiza u," "Pan Ristich," "Kyrios Dragumits," etc., or drop the title altogether if they do not know it.—Notes and Queries.

The Seeds of Heretics.

A curious phenomenon, generally rare, and attributed to physiological idiosyncrasy, has this year been quite common. Thousands of persons have been mildly poisoned by eating strawberries. The fruit of eating fruit is a fine art not generally understood. Most people sit down to a repast of the first fresh fruit that they can secure. When strawberries come they gorge themselves on that fruit for a month or more. There is no fruit that does not carry with it a special danger if over indulged in. The grape is probably healthiest of all, if the seeds are discarded. But berries have direct medicinal effect. Either laxative or astringent while the seeds are irritants. The only conclusion is that people should exercise common sense about eating, that is if the common sense be as plentiful as the fruit.—Chicago Democrat.

The Range of the Dentists.

Neuralgia and abscesses are the bane of the dentists. Patients come to them with their faces swollen to twice their natural size and as sensitive to the touch as a gony foot, and will insist upon having the tooth taken out at once. They are in misery and must have relief. In vain the dentist assures them of the impossibility of an operation. They insist and he protests. He dare not suggest the idea of leaving the extra amount of cheek in the office with him for a week or until it subsides, and so he probably attempts a lancing operation that may be successful or otherwise, as the case may be, but the patient is appeased, and that is the chief result to be desired.—Chicago Herald.

Assisting the Memory.

A simple device for assisting the memory is to change the pen, pencil, bunch of keys, or other article in constant use, from its accustomed pocket to another. Failure to find it when wanted will bring to mind the reason for transferring it. I have found this plan of great advantage when it was not convenient to note down an item that might otherwise be forgotten. In fact, the plan can be used for an indefinite number of purposes.—The Writer.

WOES OF A TELEGRAPHER.

Trouble During a Thunderstorm—Message Not Easily Disciphered.

"And you imagine you have a sick time of it, eh?" said an operator at the Western Union Telegraph office. "Well, you are away off. An operator's life, especially this sort of weather, isn't altogether a pleasant one, when he has got to use a fan with one hand and a pen with the other."

"How many words do operators usually write a minute?" "An expert operator has to write an average from thirty to forty-five words, and sometimes more, according to the ability of the transmitter at the other end of the wire. If the sender is a first class man he can make it very comfortable for the receiving operator by sending so fast that he won't have time to dip his pen in the ink bottle, not if it were buttoned to his bosom. Then, in a thunder storm, the lightning interferes a good deal with the operator's transmitting. The receiving operator, if his ability allows it, can readily at times by guessing, but he has to be very careful, or any mistake that he may make will cause his salary to be somewhat diminished at the end of the month on account of having to pay the cost of his message, or a few hundred dollars more. No, sir, an operator's life is not so much pleasure, as is the general impression. It's one of continual worry, and a strictly business."

"How do operators usually learn the business?" "A first class operator frequently starts out as 'messenger,' and through his own perseverance gradually learns the ropes, and, if he is ambitious enough, he finally becomes an operator. He may not be fully up to the standard. He's got to become accustomed to different sized 'cipher,'. Any first class operator can 'down' and write cipher after cipher, with the experience he has had with this economic and costly style of telegraphing. For instance, in an everyday style like this: 'How means type cannot be placed on cotton's cover, market steady, cotton closing in lively,' it is not so easy. The operator looks at such a message, turns it different ways, and either carries it back for 'revision,' or lets it go as written. Then again, I wasn't yet even right down on the wire no doubt means, wants him to reply by wire. When he gets such a message the operator is in another 'pickle' what to do."

"In 'cipher' and 'cipher,' though, such risks cannot be taken, as it might involve thousands of dollars, and as the operator's finances are nominal, he cannot take the risk."

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