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PERIODICAL COLLECTION

THE
INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOLUME X.

October, 1892, to March, 1893.

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.:

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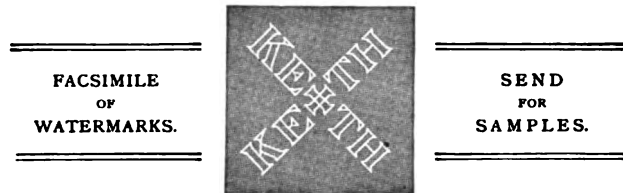
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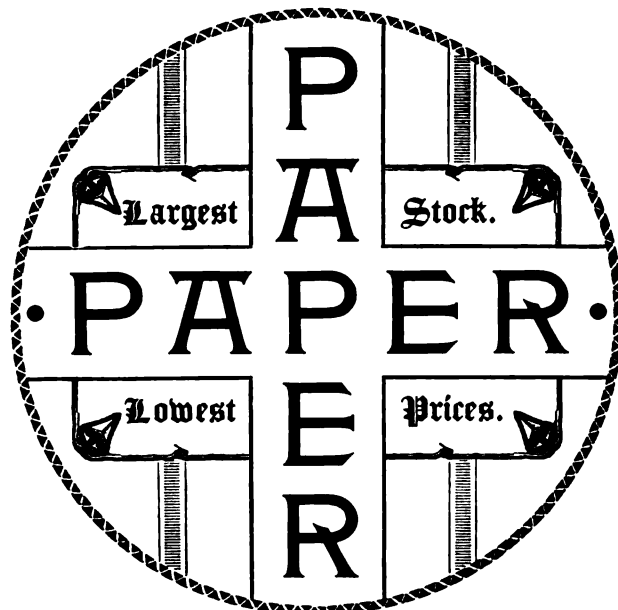


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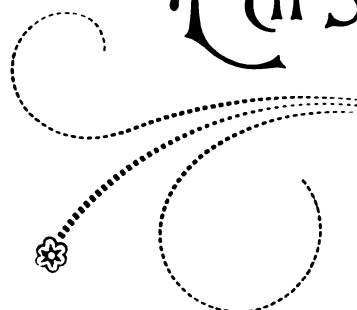
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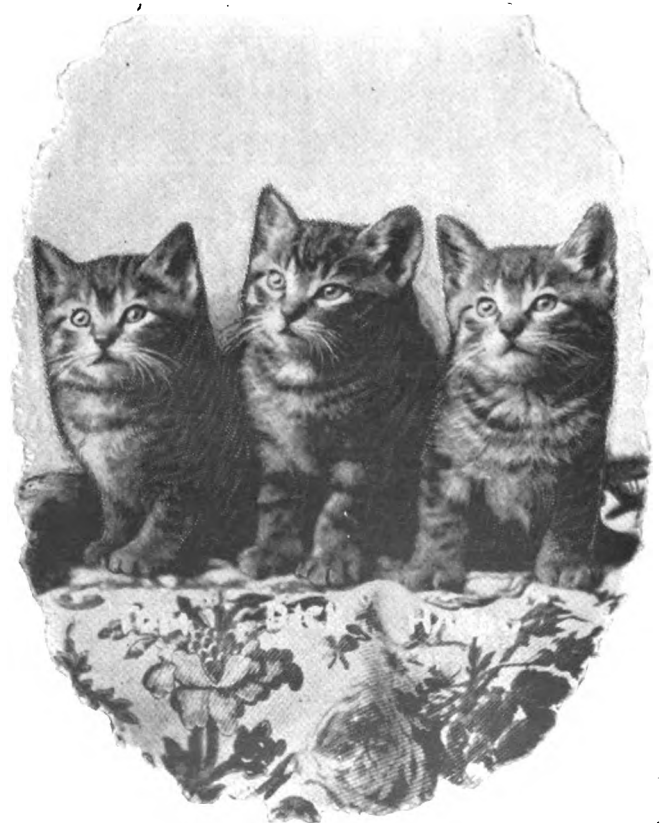
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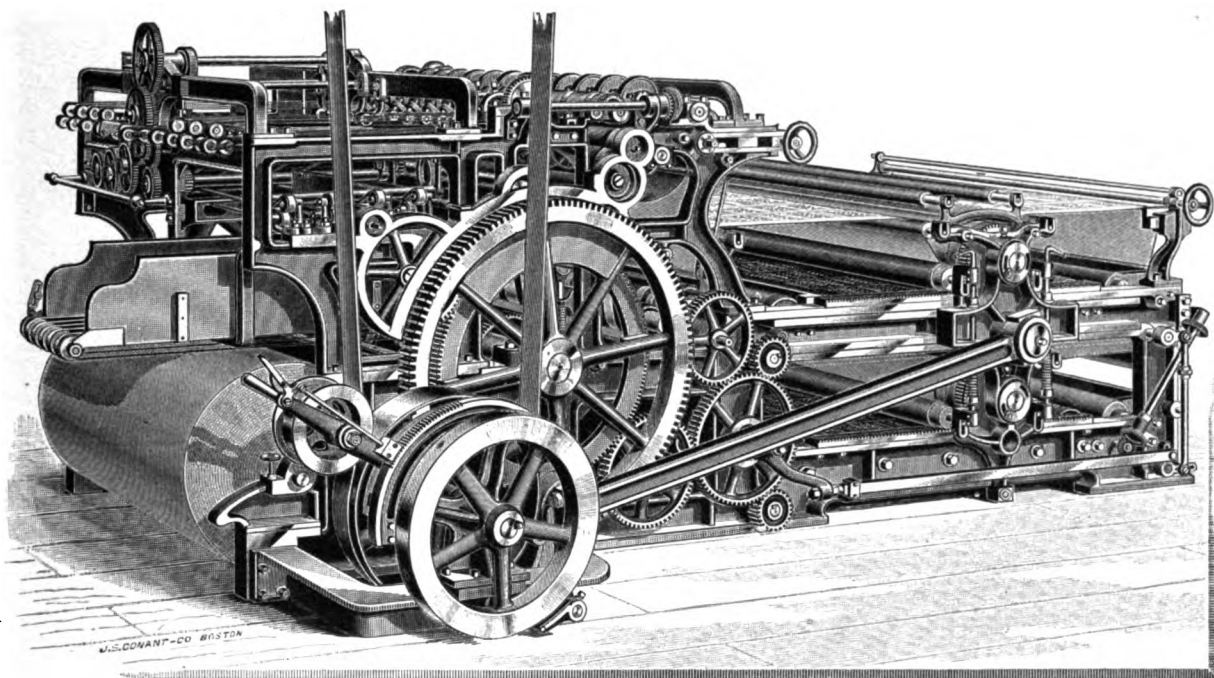
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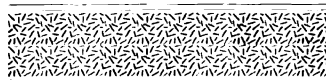
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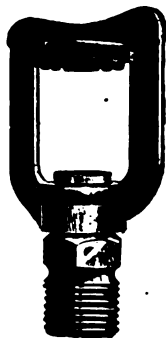
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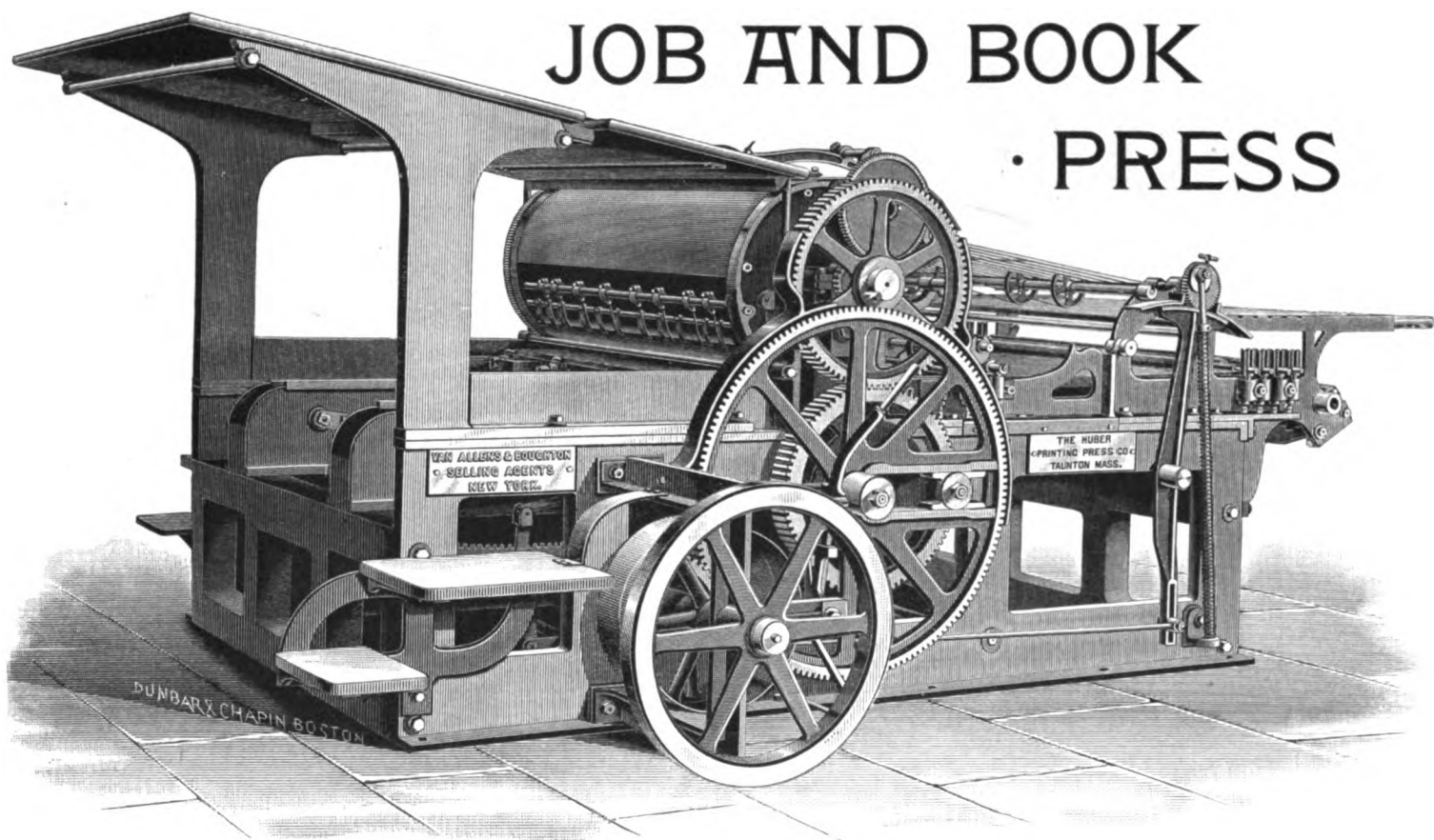
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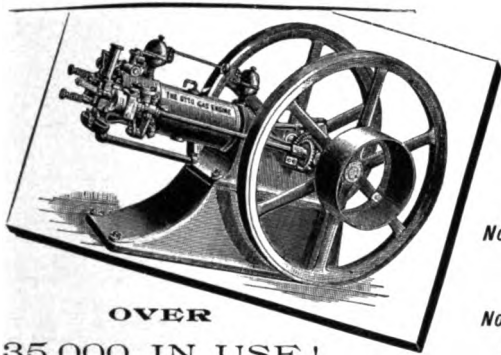
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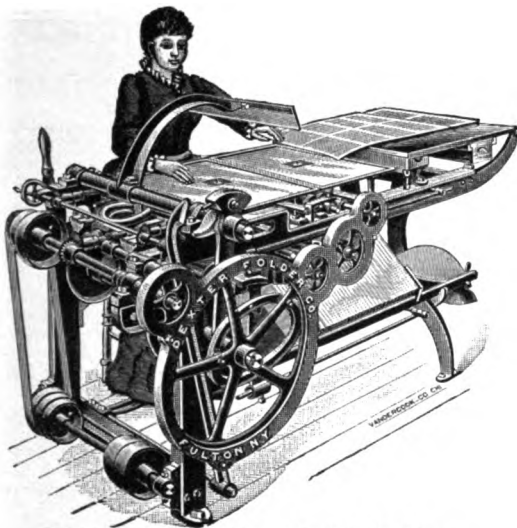
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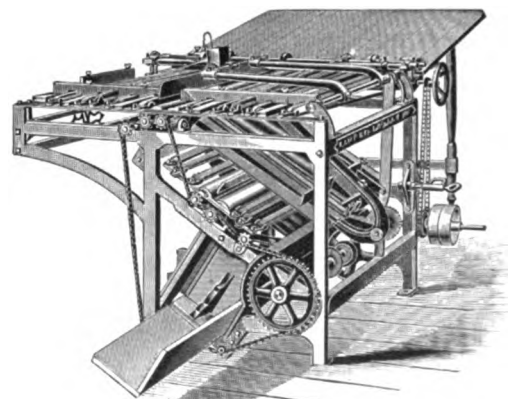
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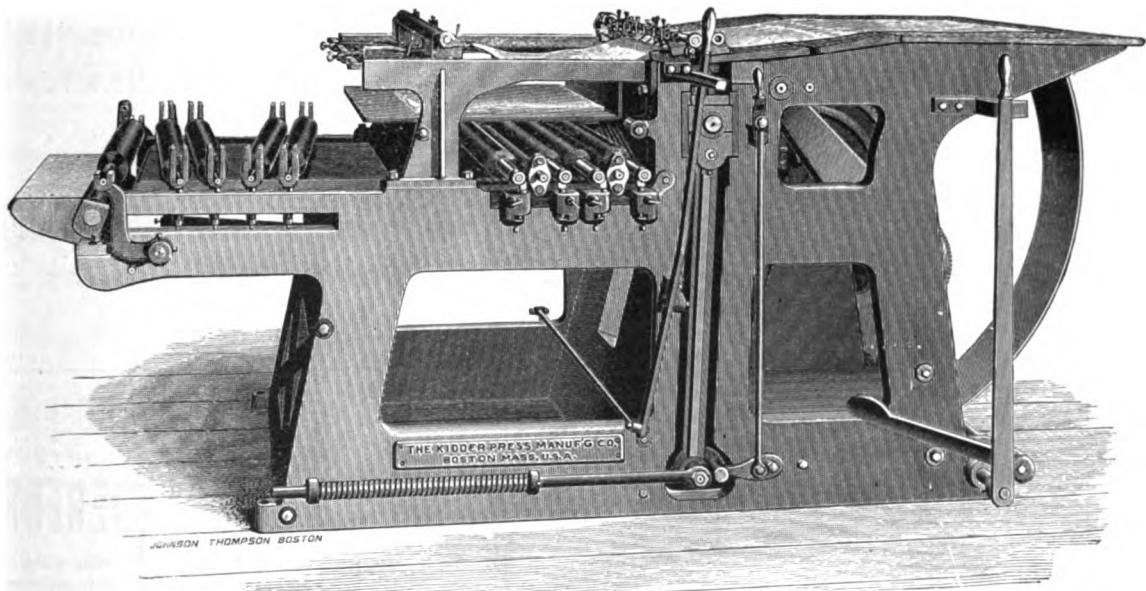
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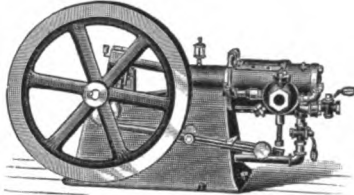
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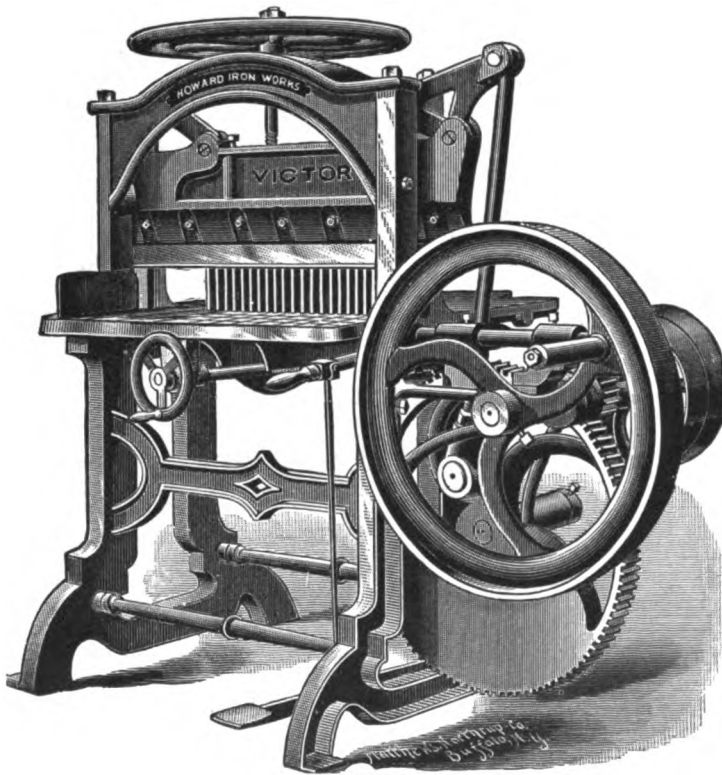
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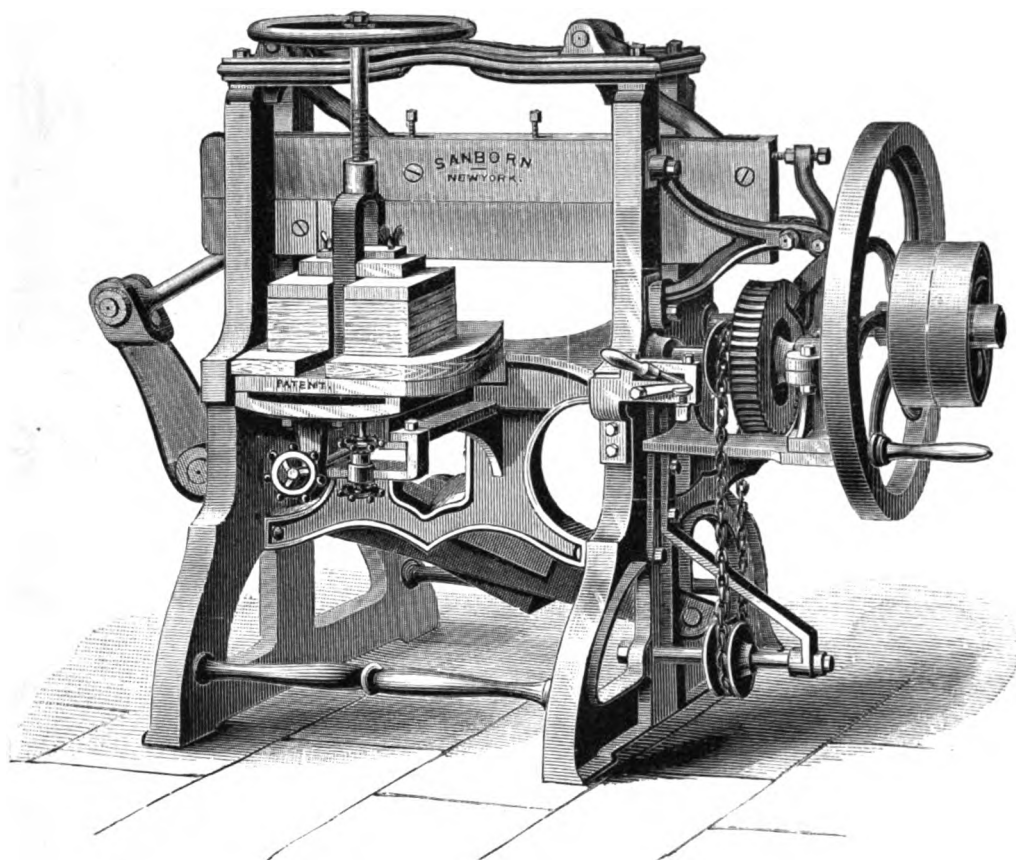
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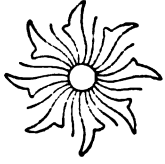
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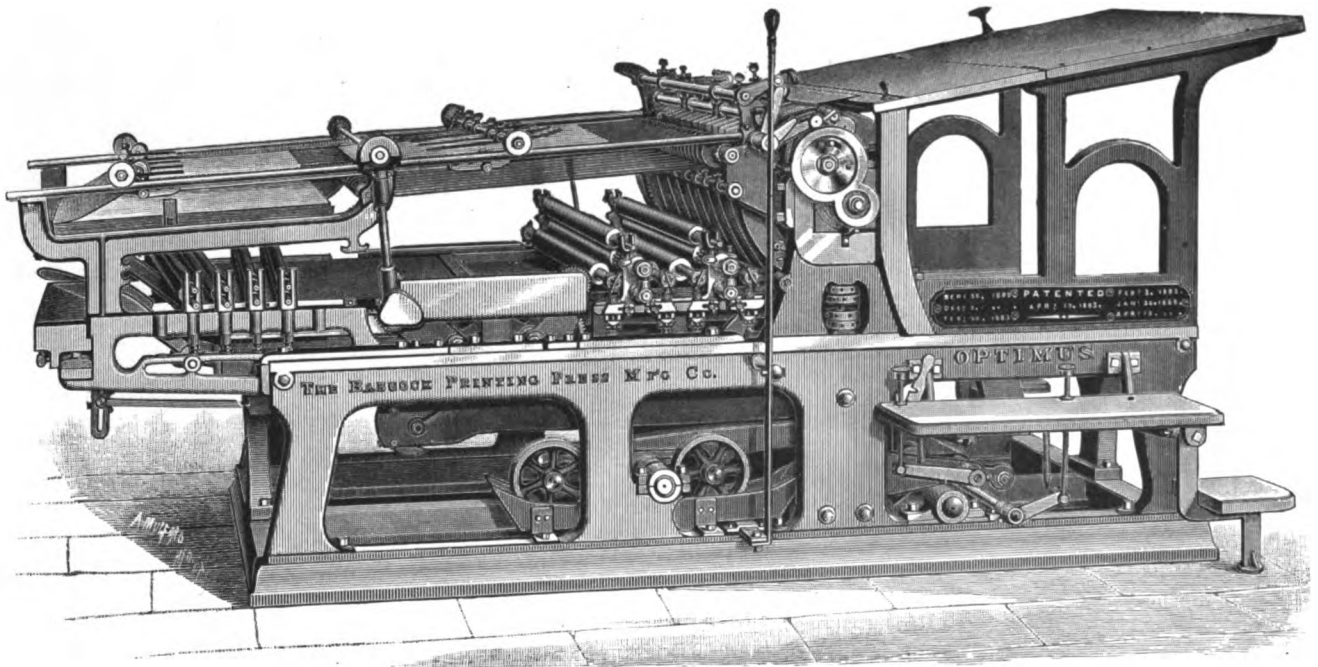
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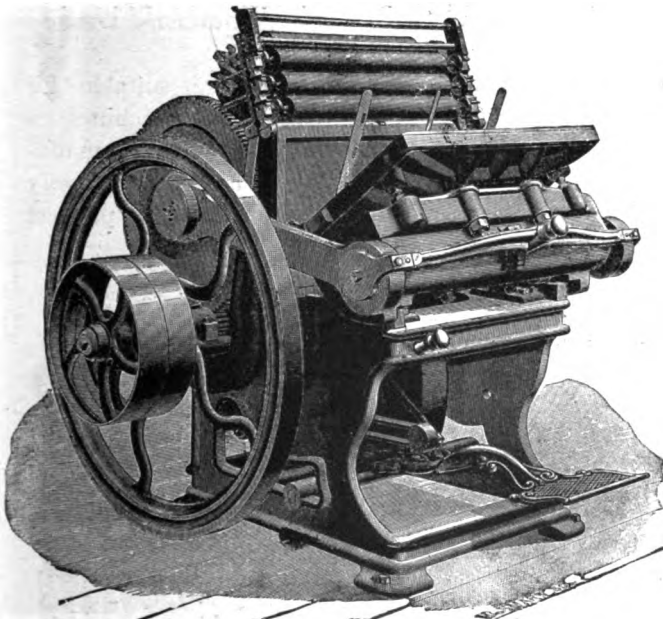
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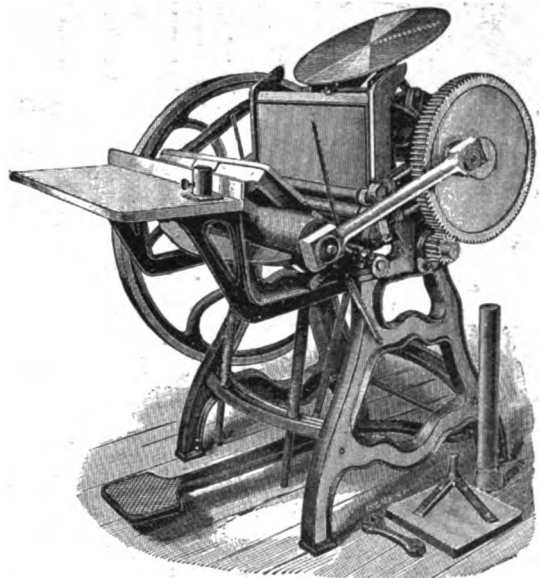
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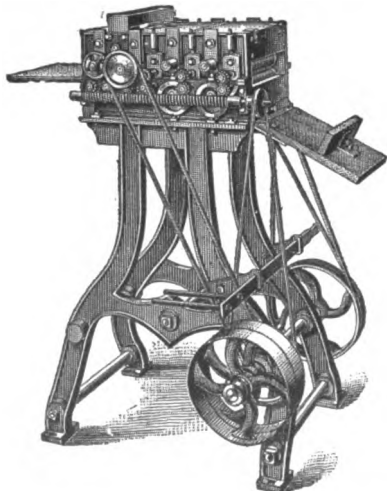
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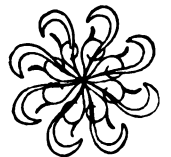
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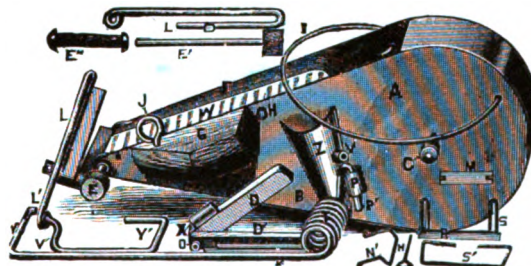
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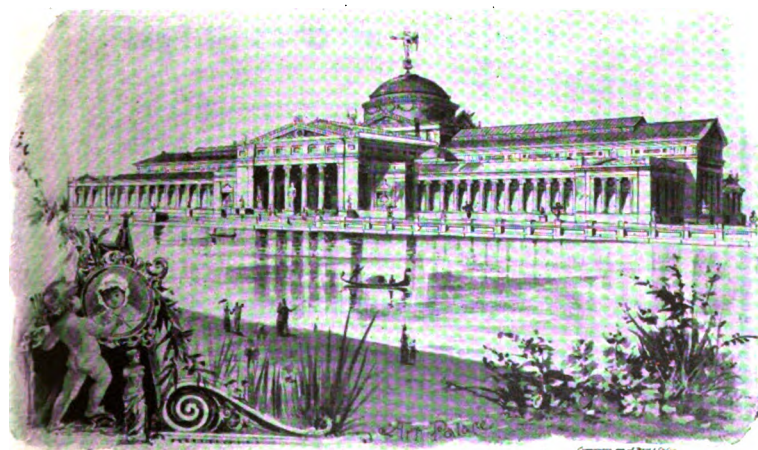
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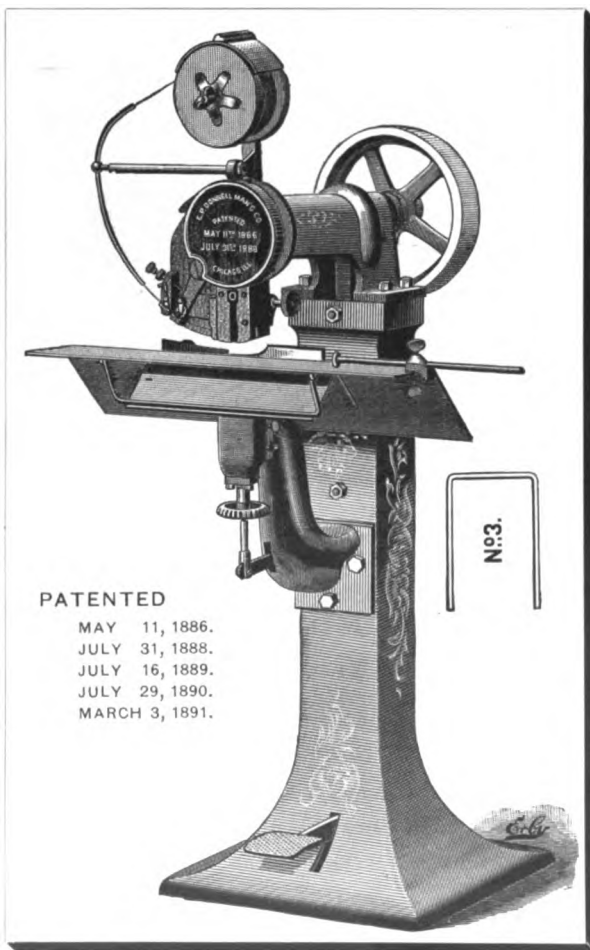
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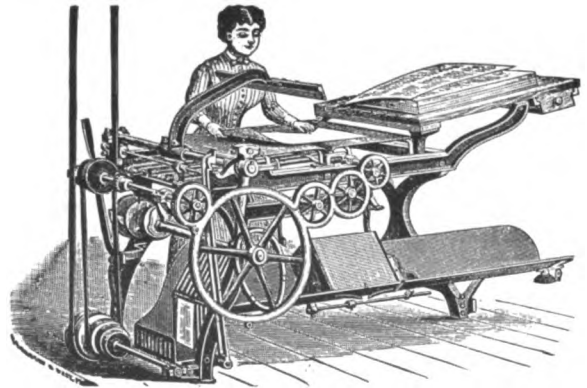
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VOL. X—No. 1.

CHICAGO, OCTOBER, 1892.

TERMS: { \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BAD ENGLISH: HOW PROOFREADERS AND COMPOSITORS CAN AMEND IT.

BY J. M'ALISTER.

IT is a truism to say that some writers require that their English be rewritten, in some respects, before it is presentable. Word-dividing, treated of in my previous papers, is a matter not concerning authors in any way—as a rule: it refers to the intelligence of the proofreader and the compositor. Not so with "bad English," it originates with the author. At the same time, a compositor or a proofreader may, by a combination of natural good taste and education be a much better authority as to the construction of language than the writer who presents his "copy" with the airiness of a born genius, whom it is a sin to trouble with the manipulation of his manuscript! Sometimes the particular form of a sentence is a matter of opinion—just like punctuation sometimes is. But as a rule the subject is open to explicit direction: very few can fail to see the difference between an indifferent and a superior method of stating a postulate or expressing a conviction—in English. In any case, in the instances given in the following lines I undertake to make no invidious or captious objections, from mere eccentricity or conceit; clearness of expression is my object. This being so, I am not in sympathy with the "school" which believes that "language was given to conceal thought." That is plainly not the case with the highest interests of life, which do not favor the befuddlement of thought or action in any such way.

As to intelligence being of small importance to the compositor, as some say, since he has, in any case, his "copy" before him—that is an impudent delusion. A compositor who can spell well has, in that matter alone, a decided advantage over one who cannot, probably is often \$6 to \$10 a week his superior on the point of speed, where the two work on piece wages. A compositor who can rely upon his spelling powers can take up eight to twelve words at a time, where a non-speller has in the same number of words to refer to

"copy" perhaps, twice or thrice. Look at the difference of the two in half a galley. Many compositors are altogether at the mercy of their copy for spelling most three, four or five syllabled words. Did you ever try them by way of examination? I have. Try some of them with such words—leaving aside technical terms—as precipitous, invidious, insidious, voluble, conspicuous. Try if they do not convert them into—precipitus, inviduous, insiduuous, voluable, conspicuous. Others are somewhat amusing in their mistakes, as if to make up for the dull vagaries of their more placid brethren. This is the sort of being who prefers to set up "tall woman with a gun," to "tall man with a grin," irrespective of the sense of the context; and "a pettycoat" comes quite handy to him in place of "a pretty cut." I have known men who at fifty never had got over the intrinsic difference between "principle" and "principal": who never could agree to spell "itrefragable" in any other way than as "irrefragible." But these are just the sort of compositors I want to get at; for a good compositor should make but half of the errors the average one commits—in fact would make fewer if his distributing were done justice to. And in the case of some of the typesetting machines your "duffer" has not the excuse of bad distributing to fall back upon!

If a compositor comes across "had he have agreed" in his setting exercises he ought to be intelligent enough to set it as "had he agreed," for that is what it simply means. This past perfect tense is played sad havoc with: "she did not have to deal with the world of expediency" would be more correct as laid down in grammars, and quite as expressive if put as "she had not to deal," etc. "Neither or" is never right: "neither" is invariably followed by "nor" for its complement.

Perhaps the most constant form of grammatical error persisted in is that of refusing to make a noun govern a verb when it should, or vice versa. For instance, "whom he knew loved him"—is that correct? It means the same as if placed thus: "who, as he knew, loved him"—consequently "whom" should be "who,"

in the nominative case. "I trust that he I desire to see so much will return soon." Should that be, as it is so often, "I trust that him I desire to see so much," etc? No, because "he" is nominative to will, and the sentence when written out *in extenso* reads: "I trust that he *whom* I desire to see," etc. If your copy includes such "bright, particular" verbal stars as "he arose erect in all his manly dignity," instead of simply "he arose from his seat"; or, if instead of saying "he departed," your deluded copy says "he flung himself out of the door,"—well, you can come to the conclusion that there are various kinds of hysterics, and that some writings require brains, others—keep on requiring them—and never get them. Whether it is right or not to term a woman "A dream of loveliness" in serious writing depends upon what her husband says of her twelve months after marriage! "He is not the person *who* it seemed he was"—not *whom*. "I understood it to be him"—not *he*. "*Him* being destroyed, the remaining robbers escaped"—"*he*" not "him" is correct. "He was taken by stratagem and killed with a sword": some would make no difference between this and, "he was taken with stratagem and killed by a sword," but it would be poor taste. "He walks with a staff by moonlight" is hardly open to question. "Every man and every woman and every child *were* taken" should be "was"; "each man and each woman *were* particularly alluded to in the report of the affair" is a similar error. "Every twenty-four hours *afford* to us the vicissitudes of day and night" is less obviously wrong than the preceding, but it should read "affords," since it does not refer to each one of the twenty-four hours, but to a single period. "Every twenty-four hours *add* another day to those in the total of the year" is similarly in error.

"The council *were* divided in their sentiments," is correct, just as, on the other hand, is "the council *was* composed of farmers." The latter treats of the single idea of enrollment, the other refers to a difference of sentiment, and is plural. More intricate instances than these are easy to produce, some of them requiring second thought to find the right way. "A man may see a metaphor or an allegory in a picture, as well as read them in a description," is incorrect—for "read them" substitute "read it." "Man is not such a machine as a clock or watch, which move merely as they are moved," should be "moves as it is moved." "Despise no infirmity of mind or body; nor any condition of life; for they are, perhaps, to be your own lot," should read "for it is, perhaps, to be," etc. "There are many faults in spelling, which neither analogy nor pronunciation justify"—"justifies" is the word. "When sickness, infirmity, or reverse of fortune affect us, the sincerity of friendship is proven"—owing to the presence of the word "or" in the sentence, "affect" must be made into "affects." "Let it be remembered, that it is not the uttering, or the hearing of certain words, that constitute the worship of the

Almighty"—in this case the same reasoning applies: "constitute" must be singular—"constitutes."

The words "whom" and "which" are often used improperly. "The faction who most powerfully opposed his pretensions" is not so good as "the faction which"; and "who" is incorrect in the following instances likewise: "France, who was in alliance with Sweden"; "The court who"; "The cavalry who"; "The city who aspired to liberty"; "The family *whom* they consider as usurpers"; "He instructed the crowds who surrounded him." Sometimes "which" is better replaced by "whom," as, "One of the wisest governors whom (not which) Ireland had enjoyed for years"; "He was the ablest minister whom (not which) the king ever possessed"; "I am happy in the friend whom (not which) I have proved." In the cases of both children and animals "which" is more correct than "who."

Adverbs and adjectives often get mixed, thus: "Endeavor to live suitable to a person in your station," for "suitably"; "I cannot think so mean of him," for "meanly." Is there such a thing as "intense silence," or being "intensely silent"? I think not. A silence may be complete, or perfect, and no further can be said of it, justly, if truth and not sensationalism is respectable. "Agreeable to my promise I now write"—should be "agreeably to my," etc. Some persons say "exceedingly clearly," or "exceedingly forcibly," but they are both errors, as "exceeding" is the word to use; it is the adverbial form of the word, but the "ly" is sacrificed for euphony. "He acted on this occasion bolder than was expected"—say "more boldly" for "bolder"; "They behaved the noblest," should be "the most nobly"; "so" and "such" are sometimes misapplied; for instance, "He was such an extravagant young man," is better in the form of "He was so extravagant a young man"; "the conspiracy was the easier discovered," must be corrected into "the more easily discovered"; "he could affirm no stronger than he did," make into "he could affirm no more strongly," etc.; it is incorrect to talk of "the most perfect work," if the work *is* perfect, nothing can make it more so; "his assertion was more true than that of his opponent" is bad logic. A statement is either true or untrue, strictly speaking, so that the truth is never less than itself. There may be an absence of the whole truth in a given statement as compared with another; but in that case it is only correct to say that one remark "is nearer the truth" than another; that is, all the same, *it is not true*. Another blunder in the syntax of adverbs is shown in the sentence, "Such an occurrence was never remembered by the oldest inhabitant." "Never remember" is synonymous with "always forget," which of course was not the writer's meaning.

If any reader thinks this sort of a thing is, "too fine," he is welcome to his opinion; but it depends on how such points are looked at. A fact may be upsetting to one's preconceived notions, but it is incontrovertible.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EYES AND EYESIGHT OF PRINTERS.

BY CASEY A. WOOD, C.M., M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY; PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY IN THE CHICAGO POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL; OCUList AND AURIST ALEXIAN HOSPITAL, ETC.

II — VISUAL DIFFICULTIES.

ALMOST everybody connected with the production of printed matter, from the compositor who sets up the copy to the proofreaders who look it over, is engaged in constant efforts to see not merely distinctly but to see continuously close at hand. Those who did me the honor of reading the first of these articles will understand that this involves uninterrupted efforts at accommodation and means the expenditure of a considerable amount of muscular and nervous force. Efforts of this sort, tiring as they are for the eyes and the nervous system, should be seconded by every appliance known to science, unless weak eyes and the printer's art are always to go hand in hand. From investigations of the subject I find that about one-third (rather more than less) of all the compositors, proofreaders, writers and other "near" workers employed in printing and newspaper offices, suffer from ocular troubles brought about by the amount and kind of visual effort they are called upon to put forth.

These difficulties of vision are many. Some of them inhere in the eye itself, some in the kind of work undertaken and others in the printer's surroundings. Most of these drawbacks may, with ordinary care, be overcome, but it is to be confessed that there are others which must be regarded in the light of inevitable evils. For example, as long as the morning paper flourishes just so long is it in the nature of things impossible to avoid the necessity of doing continuous near work, requiring sharp vision, by

means of artificial light. And yet even when this illumination is of the best both as to quality, source and position, it never can equal natural light. For it must be remembered that the retina and choroid are adapted to the peculiar rays of sunlight. The sun's rays are, indeed, the natural and proper accompaniment of normal vision. The absorbing powers of the dark pigmented choroidal coat and the average sensibility of the retina are adjusted, so to speak, to the

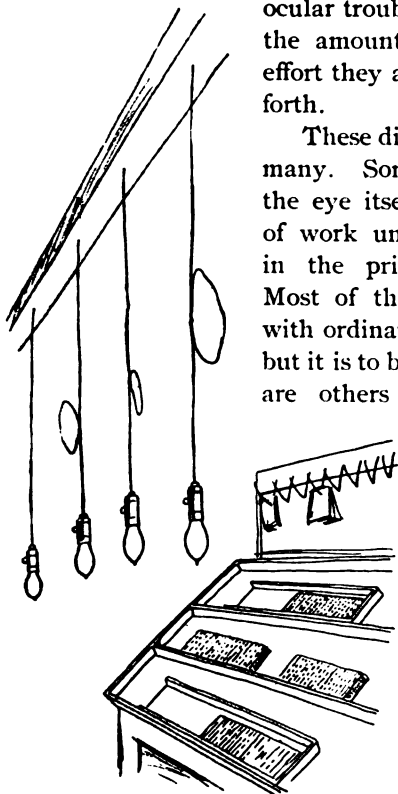


FIG. 1.

diffused white rays from the sun. Fatigue of the retina, with all its evil consequences, may be equally induced by too much or too little light. One should neither look at the naked sun or read fine print in a cellar. The writer well remembers a case of acute inflammation of the eyes produced upon a companion, who, unaccustomed to light reflected from snow, crossed the Mer de Glace on a bright summer day without the ocular assistance of tinted glasses. On the other hand, the small German schoolboy acquires

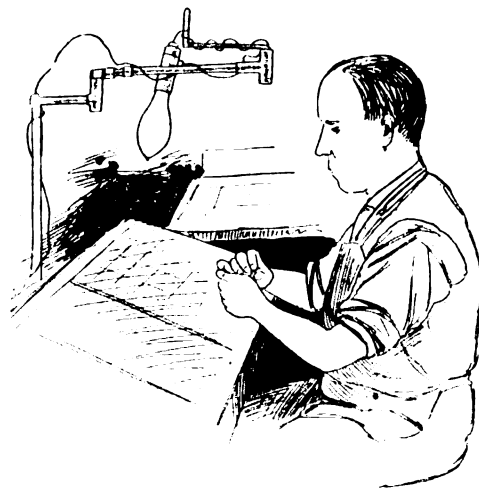


FIG. 2.

most of his knowledge — and his myopia — by that (to us Americans) "light of former days," the "penny dip." It is not too much to say that thousands of compositors, proofreaders and other near workers on this continent, persist in doing or are obliged to do their work in the presence of lights which are almost as hurtful to the vision as these. One may take as the standard of normal illumination diffused or indirect white sunlight shining *not into the eyes*, but upon the work from over the head or either shoulder. Lights that approach this condition are the most valuable and least hurtful, while those sources of illumination are likely to induce retinal fatigue, weak eyes, headaches, inflamed lids and other ocular troubles to the extent that they deviate from it. Apart from sunlight, the illumination best adapted to the needs of the printing room is by all odds that produced by the incandescent electric lamp. Its light is white, steady and sufficiently intense. It gives out no disagreeable odors that foul the atmosphere or unburnt carbon that besmirches the lamp chimneys like kerosene; it does not flicker or flare and overheat the room in summer and the worker at all times like gas; it does not splutter and vary in intensity every few seconds like the arc light; and, finally, unlike any of the foregoing, is capable of ready adjustment to any position at will. A tour of the composing rooms and other departments of even the best arranged of our Chicago printing establishments will show how far short the illumination falls of perfection. The chief offender is the italic case and, frequently, the "dumping galley." This is a sort of typographical "no man's land," and on account of the greater difficulties

encountered here in finding and depositing type, the illumination should be of the best; it is often the worst lighted in the whole establishment. Where natural light is employed, it is oftentimes placed in some obscure corner of the room; where gas or electricity furnish the illumination, the lights are almost invariably naked, and offend against the most important law of physiological optics by shining directly into the eyes of the patient searcher after "italics."

The illustration (Fig. 1) shows how they manage it in one of the newspaper composing rooms in this city. Another printing house has naked gas jets liberally supplied to the top of the frame, and as between the two these jets probably do a smaller amount of harm than the electric lamps, simply because they "worry" the choroid and retina less. I was tempted to advise a compositor working at a case lighted by a "converted" gas jet (see Fig. 2) to straighten out the latter so as to carry the light behind his head; but he was the owner, evidently, of those priceless possessions, a youthful retina, a powerful accommodation, a strong constitution and healthy eyes, and might not have thanked me. When he has looked naked lights "in the eye" for a few more years he may find that even these advantages do not always insure against weak eyes. Figure 3 shows a not uncommon form of light well adapted to illuminate the case below it, but particularly damaging to the printer's eyes. Not only the direct rays from the lamp but the indirect rays from the reflector are thrown upon the case, but they are with equal cer-

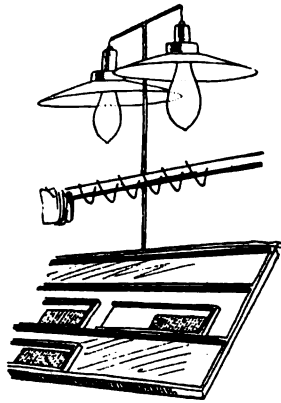


FIG. 3.

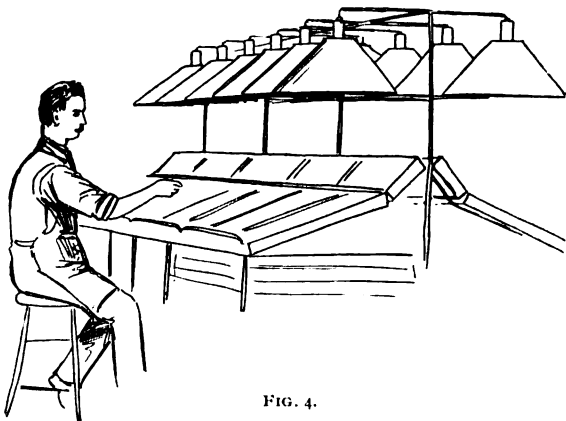


FIG. 4.

tainty, always assuming he does not wear a shade, thrown into the compositor's eyes.

It sometimes happens that the same light may be injurious to one man and innocuous to another. This is often a question of stature, posture or height of stool or chair, and so on. Well marked examples of this may be seen in an office in this city. A medium sized

compositor does not complain of his vision as long as he does his work on a high stool (Fig. 4), where, incidentally, he is out of reach of the bright electric lamps in front of him, but when he stands up and continues his work the lights shine into his face and soon compel him to put on his cardboard shade.

In the next and concluding paper it is proposed to suggest some remedies for the foregoing state of things and among other matters will be discussed that of eyeshades. Just here, however, it may be pointed out that these are only partially remediable agents in the presence of badly placed lights. It is a fundamental law of optics that *the angle of reflection is equal to the angle of incidence*. That is to say, for example, if a ray from the light A fall upon a plane surface, EBF, at B, it would make with a perpendicular line, BD, the angle (of incidence) ABD, which is equal to the angle (of reflection) DBC. In other words, a light placed at A would be reflected from the surface EBF toward C. Making allowances for the imperfect drawing of Fig. 6, it is easy to understand how a paper placed in front of the compositor and resting upon the upper case may act as an annoying reflector, throwing

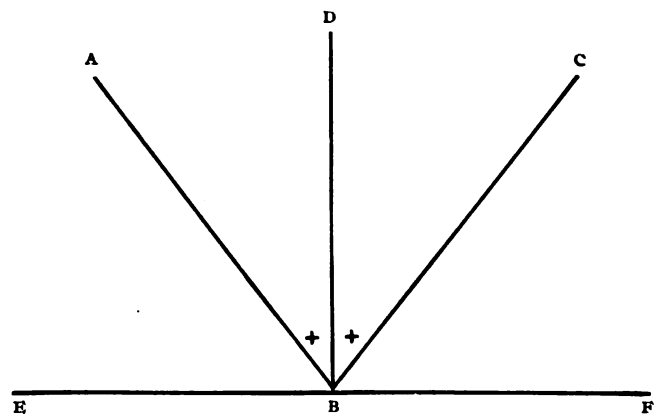


FIG. 5.

the rays directly into his eyes in spite of his eyeshade. But this is not all. The point of reflection on the manuscript or other document often covers or partially covers the particular line of the copy that is being set up and makes it difficult to see, thus adding to the worker's troubles.

New type furnishes another annoying source of reflection. Not only are the bright metallic surfaces trying to the eyes, but the nicks in their edges do not present so marked a contrast to the body of the type as they do when older and darker, and the eyes must be "strained" in their efforts to find these indicators.

While on this subject of type I cannot help thinking that the typesetter's eyes are not improved by the necessity for seeing almost instantly these shallow nicks. At any rate it must be very difficult for him to distinguish the first of the series shown in Fig. 7. The second is a little better, but it is a pity that every type cannot have nicks as plainly marked as are indicated in the lower samples. Another visual difficulty is illegible, or rather "dyslegible" copy. This arises not

only from "bad" writing, but from the use of pale ink, glazed and colored paper, lead pencil, colored inks, thin paper, and, worst of all, from the employment of a combination of two or more of these.

However, the greatest obstacle the printer has to deal with may reside in his own eyes. Aside from acute or chronic disease of the organ, the worst form of weak eyes is *hypermetropia*, or hypermetropia combined with astigmatism. This is a very common kind of ametropia and the possessor of it sooner or later finds his eyes give out, even when his surroundings are favorable to the

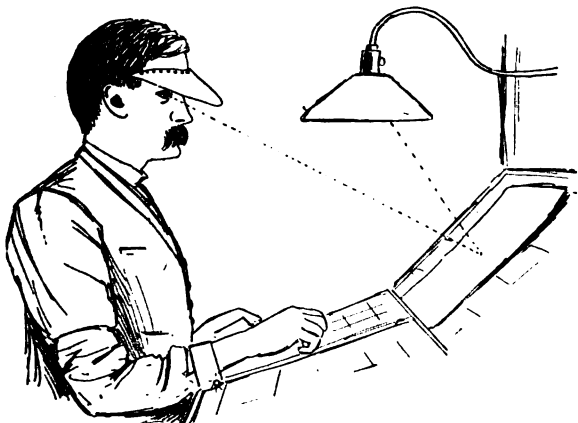


FIG. 6.

preservation of sight. It makes his powers of accommodation less effective and soon induces eye-strain with all its evil consequences. Myopia is perhaps not so hurtful to the printer, but as it, too, is often associated with astigmatism, is frequently a great source of annoyance. When young myopes persist in using their eyes in a printing house, their original shortsightedness is often increased thereby. This is especially likely to be the case when the lights are insufficient or badly placed. Myopia is often associated with structural disease of the interior of the eye, and although the myopic eye does not need convex glasses to see close at hand as soon as the emmetropic and hyperopic organ, yet this advantage is largely counterbalanced by its constant liability to serious choroidal, vitreous and retinal disease.

At about forty or forty-five the emmetrope's (earlier for the hyperope) accommodative power fails and the individual needs glasses to see distinctly at 10-14 inches. It may be, however, that he can distinguish the type in the upper case long after his lower case has become dim and misty, and it often requires all the oculist's care to fit him with glasses that will give him a sufficient "range" of accommodation so that

FIG. 7.

the contents of both cases are fairly distinct. After fifty-five most compositors feel this difficulty of vision acutely. At that age no glasses will enable them to keep their heads in one position in front of both cases and see *all* parts of the field with anything approaching

distinct vision. They are obliged to approach and withdraw the head from time to time in their search for diphthongs and other unusual characters. For them more than for any others should spectacles, illumination, shades, manuscript, etc., be so arranged as to conserve the failing visual power.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AVERAGE COST.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

THE lost minutes! The lost hours! Do you consider them in estimating? Do you not rather overestimate the amount of work which a man or a machine can do, even under favorable conditions, and then use that as a basis for figuring cost, oftener than you refer to your books and then use the past actual production of your office as that basis? A perfectly symmetrical plant and business has never existed, and never will. In the composing room, sorts will run out, causing time to be lost "picking." Occasionally a live form will have to be thrown in to obtain material needed for some rush job. The compositor often has to piece leads, rules, etc. Often a job will be set, and although neat, may not attract the fancy of the customer, and have to be reset. Occasionally a form or even a case may be pried, and lost time is the result. Often a customer holds a proof too long and serious inconveniences result.

In the pressroom one meets another class of drawbacks. Unsuitable weather often results in improperly working rollers, and ink and paper take uncontrollable freaks to annoy and delay the pressman. A belt breaks now and then, a cog gives out here and a pinion there. Lost time is the result. The pertinent point is: These delays are what may properly be classed as unavoidable, and must clearly be compensated for in some way in fixing the prices at which one's work is to be sold. It is impossible in carrying on a general printing business to so arrange facilities that every machine and every employé shall be occupied to their fullest capacity at all times. The quantity and style of work are things which can be controlled only to a limited extent by the proprietors. First the composing room will be rushed and the pressroom slack, and then vice versa. In adding facilities for the satisfying of his customers' most exacting demands, the employer must realize that those facilities will be occupied only partially. The customer has no right to expect that estimates will be based upon what a press is *supposed* to do, nor yet upon what it would do if busy all the time. In order that a press may be at his disposal at any time he wishes, it is often idle and necessarily so. Each customer must pay his fair share of these expenses. They are part of the *average cost* of his work. It is not, however, the customer who needs attention.

Employing printers, you are daily basing your estimates upon what men and machines *might*, instead of what they actually *do*, accomplish. You look at

your cylinder geared to 1,200 or 1,500 impressions per hour and think of what a money maker it is at \$1 per thousand. Do you realize that the average production of that machine is between three and four thousand per day?

You look at your quarter-Gordon geared to 1,800 and think of what a handsome showing a ten-hours' run at 50 or 60 cents per thousand makes. Do you realize that you are doing well if you achieve a constant average production of 6,000 per day from that machine?

You note with satisfaction the compositor's time marked 35 minutes for setting up a billhead, or 15 minutes on a little light notehead, and calculate the profit at 75 cents each. Do you realize that these are not *average* figures, but only the exception? When you figure 25 cents per thousand for a long run of platen presswork do you think of the time your press stood still that it might be there ready for that order? Have you thought that the silent press draws its salary just as surely as the idle feeder? nor can it be laid off and its wages stopped. It is there to stay—a pensioner during its idleness. Each time the lacing of the revolving belt turns round the loose pulley it sings out: Whirr-a cent—whirr-a cent—whirr-a cent.

If you have not studied these subjects, give them your attention. Go over your books carefully. Determine your *average* production, your *average* cost and what you desire as an *average* profit and ESTIMATE ACCORDINGLY.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A PRESSMAN'S IDEAS ON WASHING ROLLERS.

BY F. X.

THERE have been several articles published lately in the trade papers throughout the country on the subject of the treatment of rollers in the pressroom, but they have invariably been written by roller-makers. One paper in particular, by Mr. Garbrock, read at last year's Typothetæ convention, was calculated to give pressmen much annoyance, as perhaps a few of the employing printers may wish to have the author's ideas adopted in their own pressrooms. But, as I am not advertising roller-makers, I offer the following as the result of considerable inquiry on my part.

First, it is well to consider what should be used to wash rollers. I find in this much difference of opinion, as the result of inquiries made at twenty-eight different offices in Baltimore and elsewhere. In all the label offices I found that kerosene, which is only a lighter and cheaper grade of coal oil, was universally used. About two-thirds of the book and job offices used benzine and coal oil, though many pressmen believe that benzine is not good for rollers, as it has a tendency to dry the face of the rollers and cause them to crack—despite the assertion of one of our roller-makers that it is absolutely harmless. Six of the offices used machine oil, and most of them after washing with the oil sponged the roller with water. Two

pressmen advocated, when washing for colors, to rub sufficient machine oil on the roller to loosen the ink, and then with a caseknife to carefully scrape the face of the roller. This process is said to make the roller very clean. I have never tried it myself, so cannot speak of its value from experience, but they were good pressmen who used this process. Quite a number of the offices used lye, that is, after the first freshness had left the roller, carefully rinsing the lye off with plenty of water, and then permitting the roller to dry just enough before inking. This method will give a very good suction to quite an old roller.

I consider it well to say at this point that the lye pot is a much more important item in the economy of the printing office than many would seem to imagine, and should be looked after by some responsible person, instead of every person meddling with it and making the lye to suit their own ideas, as is usually done. If lye is too strong it has a tendency to set the ink, and if not strong enough it requires too much rubbing to get the roller clean, thus injuring its face. I have never read of a positive rule to determine the required strength for lye, but I have a rule of my own which is reasonably positive; it is to *taste* the lye. There is nothing harmful in potash. The concentrated lye should never be used, as it is so hard on the hands both of those who use it, and of the compositor who distributes the type. If the lye is made in a clean vessel there is no objection to tasting it to determine the strength; it should just bite the tongue, but not burn it. This test will always give a positive, uniform strength to the lye.

But, to return to my subject, I found the practice varies with the location of the presses. The newspaper and other offices situated close to the ground use machine oil and coal oil; those higher up used benzine and coal oil, while the lye was used in those offices which had a high, dry atmosphere.

In washing transfer ink, water alone should be used. Some years ago the worst rollers we had were used for copying ink; but now we find it is best to use good rollers, and if care is used the wear is not much more than in ordinary black inks. A roller should always be seasoned before working, but *not* seasoned in the press as advised by Mr. Garbrock, because the effect of working a roller before it has acquired its relative solidity is to overtax its strength, and if there should be rules in the form there is almost a certainty of cutting the face. Some pressmen have the peculiar ability to put a new roller just from the mold—even in July—into the press; and run it at a speed of several thousand an hour during the whole summer, and make the same roller (which must have been cast very hard for summer use) do excellent work during the following winter, but such men are rare, and perhaps it is just as well most of us pressmen find it best to get our rollers made for the season we intend to work them in. Defective setting ruins many rollers. A roller should never be changed without resetting. Don't trust to the idea that it is about the same size as the one you took out,

for if you test it you will find perhaps you were mistaken, as it is rare that two rollers are of the same size.

The setting of the rollers should be frequently examined, as screws have a habit of slipping when they are believed to be all right.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE BIBLE A CRITERION FOR THE USE OF CAPITAL LETTERS.

BY ESTIENNE.

THE proper use of capital letters, which has been discussed in several of the recent issues of THE INLAND PRINTER, is a vexed question in English printing. There is no difficulty in French. In that language capital letters are strictly reserved for proper names — that is, proper nouns; common nouns, unless when beginning a sentence, always commence with a lower-case letter. This it is which gives such an appearance of quiet elegance to a page of good French printing. The rule is strictly and logically carried out in all the great printing houses in France, and it is observed by good French printers in Canada also. Capitals are not permitted in the adjectives of proper nouns, such as *françois*, *anglais*, *espagnol*, which we would write "French," "English," "Spanish." The rule is simple and rational. French writers trust to their powers of expression and rely very little upon capitals and italics for emphasis.

In German printing the matter is even simpler. Every noun substantive is spelled with a capital letter, whether it be common or proper, and a page of French, if compared with a page of German, will convince anyone that in point of typographical elegance the French page is superior; without taking into consideration the superior clearness of the Roman compared with the Gothic characters. Still, uneven as the lines may appear, it is the law of the language and there is no uncertainty in usage.

In English, however, the case is different. The want of uniformity is perplexing, and a printer who takes pride in his craft is incessantly struggling with writers who, without taking any thought upon the matter, or without recognizing that there are any rules of orthography on the subject of capitals, insist upon their pages being marred by an eruption of upper-case letters. Many wish to use them for the sake of emphasis; but anyone who has to resort to capitals and italics to eke out his meaning must be very ignorant of the powers of expression of the English language. There are rules in English, and an author, not being a "fonetic" person, has no right to be a law unto himself. In a page of English, to spell "dog" with a capital letter in the middle of a sentence is as much an error as to spell "house" without an initial "h." That may seem to be an extreme case; but "city" and "state" are common nouns, the same as "dog," and yet we continually see the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois; as in Canada, it is usual to write the Province of Quebec and the City of Ottawa. The cause

of this may be that the English language is the composite product of German and French and that the two elements are not entirely reconciled; yet a rule exists in English, and it is, like many other things English (I use "English" in its widest sense), a compromise; it is, that proper names, whether substantives or their adjectives, take a capital and other words do not. That is the general rule; the exceptions, such as the first personal pronoun and others, there is no occasion to discuss here.

Such being the general rule, we are fortunate in having a concrete standard to resort to in case of doubt — a standard which, I fear, we find it as difficult to follow in our printing offices as in our private lives. I mean the English version of the Bible, and I mean also the editions of it printed by the authorized presses which, in England, have printed it for hundreds of years under the strictest pains and penalties for incorrectness. Beyond doubt there are many other editions very correct — notably Bagster's — but the issue of the authorized editions is most carefully guarded, so that according to common report, there is even a standing reward offered for finding typographical errors in any of them. There is also a rumor that on the first issue of the revised Testament one trifling error was discovered in the long primer edition; but whether these reports be correct or not they evidence the extreme care which is taken in the printing of one book which, to say the least, we are continually talking about.

Taking then — purely as a piece of printing — the Bible as our guide, we may solve many knotty points in capitalization. The following passages will show my meaning:

Gen. xiv, 1, "And it came to pass in the days of Amraphal king of Shinar, Arioch king of Ellasar, Chedorlaomer king of Elam, and Tidal king of nations."

I think most of us would have spelled king with a capital "k" and nations with a capital "n," but they are clearly common nouns. In like manner we find king David, king Solomon; and, in direct address, in 1st Kings i, 24, "And Nathan said, My lord, O king." This shows also the capitalization in a direct quotation after a comma. Again in Dan. iii, 3, "Then the princes, the governors, and captains, the judges, the treasurers, the counsellors, the sheriffs, and all the rulers of the provinces." These were important people who would expect capital letters from most printers. Even the great king, Dan. iii, 9, "They spake and said to the king Nebuchadnezzar, O king, live for ever." A similar rule is observed throughout for names of places as "the wilderness of Sin," "mount Sinai," "the river Euphrates," "the great sea," but we are continually printing "the River St. Lawrence," "Lake Michigan," "the Straits of Mackinaw," excepting on a few occasions when an intelligent proofreader is able to get his own way.

Then again it is common to use a great profusion of capitals for words having any reference to Christ or

God ; but the Bible follows a definite rule. Is. liv, 5, "For thy Maker is thine husband ; the Lord of hosts is his name ; and thy Redeemer the Holy One of Israel ; The God of the whole earth shall he be called." These are names in direct apposition with the word God, and "Maker" and "Redeemer" are capitalized ; but the personal pronoun "he" is not ; and the pronouns referring to God are not spelled with capitals in the Bible. So again we find "the captain of their salvation," "the image of the invisible God," "the first-born of every creature," and many similar expressions referring to Christ, not capitalized. Many other expressions are in lower-case letters which would be spelled in capitals in many offices, e. g., "kingdom of heaven," and personifications "O death, where is thy sting ? O grave, where is thy victory ?"

I think, therefore, that there is a rule in English for capitals, and that printers need not take refuge with those whom one of your correspondents calls "faddists" and omit them altogether. Doubtless they are much abused, but when in a body of varied literature, such as the Bible, a consistent standard can be followed, it ought not to be so difficult in plain, straight setting to avoid either extreme. In the case of some scientific works, book titles and displayed matter, the rules would be relaxed ; but I have no wish to enter into a detailed discussion of this complicated subject. My desire is merely to call the attention of printers to a readily accessible standard which it might be well to put on the shelf beside the dictionary in their proof-rooms. All the Bibles issued (at less than cost price) by the British and Foreign Bible Society are of the authorized editions. As I write I notice even in a Bagster Bible (paragraph edition) a single parenthesis in Eph. iv, 1, after the word Lord, which is not in the authorized edition nor in other Bagster editions. It has no corresponding sign and has slipped in by an oversight. It is the only error I ever saw or heard of in a Bible from that justly celebrated house.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XI.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

LEADEN BLOCKS OF A SINGLE PIECE AND SYSTEMATIC BLOCKS.—*Continued.*

LITTLE strips of paper placed between each piece of block rapidly reestablish the locking from the foot, provided that they extend clear to the bed of the press, which they seldom do. In ten verifications which I make on this subject, I do not find two forms where as many strips do not stick at the head or center of the block as such that reach clear to the bottom. In this condition they become annulled one by the other, and the springing and rising is as frequent as if the time had not been lost in endeavoring to avoid such inconveniences. With blocks well organized, there is no material too brittle, provided, however, that no short clamps are employed. Those that I find the most expeditious, the most convenient and most economical

are at the same time the most simple ; it is the old model of sheet-iron, while it is long enough. I have been able to run a series of volumes on plates with blocks fixed in this fashion without a single accident or the lowering of a single clamp during the run.

IRON BLOCKS COMPOSED OF TRANSVERSAL BARS.

This system, the most ingenious of all, invented in 1851 by Cruché, foreman of the office of Cosse et Dumaine, was never much utilized, and the few whom I have seen using them did not hesitate to abandon them for the same reasons which induced the inventor himself not to continue their use in the house which he directed and in which I was at the time employed. The placing of the clamps is very difficult, and the screws which hold them often become loosened by the shock of the machine.

MAKE-READY FOR TABLEAUX (PICTURES).

On platen presses there are hardly any difficulties in the printing of cuts except slurring, while on cylinder presses the impression is nearly always defective. Foldings are formed, which are attributed to the alleged fact that the air cannot escape from under the paper or inside the frame. This reason is currently given without taking into account that, cylindrical pressure taking effect on an insignificant surface, air cannot be imprisoned on any part. This belief is nevertheless so common that many intelligent pressmen make holes under the eyes of rules of the frames to let the air escape. This means, which does not suppress any foldings whatever, has been employed by some even after my explanation of the causes of such accidents. They would not admit that the text, goffering the paper, diminished its dimensions in the center of the tableau, at the same time the paper becoming longer at the edges by the rolling accruing from the continuous pressure of the rules—contrary effects from which result rumplings of the sheet.

To weaken these folds, if not to make them disappear, it is necessary to print without visible packing. The minimum is obtained by a summary make-ready, composed of very few thin sheets, cut but not overlaid. The packing is diminished by an excess of pressure when the paper can be made moist. It can be masked by taking a thinner blanket or by replacing it with paper. These procedures, while useful to the clearness of the frames, are all injurious to the impression of the texts, and more still to that of the engraving. Whenever it is possible, I take recourse to two other and more rational means to obtain good impressions of forms of framed pages : 1. Frames without rules, made of detached vignettes, in a manner to obtain on the edges an impression nearly similar to the texts. The paper not being printed in the wrong way, folding cannot be produced. 2. Two runs ; one first for the frames, the other for the texts and engraving next. Very often it is the most economical method ; it is the only one capable of giving entirely good results.

(To be continued.)

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Chicago,

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THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

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 G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

THE present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is the initial number of volume ten, and finds us on the verge of a year full of promise of advancement in all lines of trade from the great influx of representatives of all nations to America to visit the Columbian Exposition, who will bring the results of their research and experience and exploit them in a manner which they would not have an opportunity of doing at other than this colossal display of the inventive genius of every people and of the products of every mart in the universe. The printing fraternity, both employers and employés, will no doubt be richly benefited by a careful examination of the methods and processes of the disciples of Gutenberg from various countries, and it is the intention of THE INLAND PRINTER to pay especial attention to this matter and carefully collate

and publish the more valuable features shown in connection with the graphic arts.

During the year past we have been the recipients of many valuable suggestions from our subscribers whose increasing interest and assistance has encouraged unsparing efforts on our part to furnish them a magazine without a peer in its line in the world, and the vast number of replies to a circular of inquiry recently issued by us prove indubitably that we have been eminently successful in our efforts, and we can assure our patrons generally that their interest is our chiefest care, and that THE INLAND PRINTER has ample energy, ability and capital, and will leave nothing undone during the future to maintain its preëminent position in their regard. We may state here that volume ten promises to be so unwieldy in size that at the request of many subscribers an index will be furnished at the close of each half year, so that the volume may be divided in two parts.

"THE DIAL" AND ITS EDITOR.

ON the first of September there appeared in Chicago a journal which in character, interest and typographical beauty was the most notable issue of a literary periodical, with one exception, ever produced in the city. It is a noteworthy fact that the two periodicals referred to, though twenty years apart in point of time, are the creation of the same man. These periodicals are the new *Dial*, which takes a fresh lease of life under the proprietorship of its editor and founder, Mr. Francis F. Browne, who was likewise editor and proprietor of the *Lakeside Monthly* during the most prosperous and creditable period of its career. So sound and competent a judge as Dr. W. F. Poole, of the Newberry Library, is authority for the statement that the two most creditable periodicals ever produced in Chicago are *The Dial* and the *Lakeside Monthly*, and that Mr. Browne has done more for the literary interests of Chicago than any other man in the city. There are probably hundreds of printers in Chicago who will read these pages who know *The Dial*, and some who know the *Lakeside*, and some even who know Mr. Browne, but fewer still who are aware of the fact that he is an old-time member of their craft. This fact, particularly, should make some account of the man and his work of interest to readers of this paper. Many of the older printers of Chicago will remember Mr. Browne from personal associations of twenty-five years ago. Since then a new generation has come into the field who know little of the craft of a quarter century ago.

In 1867, Mr. Browne, then a young man of twenty-three, landed in Chicago, from an eastern steamer, prepared to begin life in the new city by the lakes, with whose fame and prospects he had already become impressed. His earthly treasures, besides his young wife and the hopes and ambitions of youth, were extremely few. His boyhood had been spent in acquiring such training as was afforded by a New England

high school, in learning the printer's trade in his father's newspaper office, and in a term of service in a Massachusetts regiment in the Civil War. Returning home with his regiment, with a sense of duty performed, but with health so impaired that he has been a sufferer through life, he turned his attention to the study of the law, removing soon after to Rochester, New York, where for a time he was a student in a prominent law office, afterward taking a course in the Law Department of the University of Michigan.

Hereditary tendencies, however, asserted themselves. Mr. Browne came from genuine literary stock, and soon found his tastes and ambitions turning toward the literary calling. There was little enough of literature in Chicago in those days; and the literary aspirant, especially with a wife to support, needed some more practical resource. Here his handicraft stood him in good stead and served him opportunely in the always difficult problem of getting a start amidst new surroundings. Mr. Browne was thoroughly grounded in all the details of the printing art and quickly became known as a skillful and rapid workman, of the sort that "needeth not to be ashamed," and need never be out of employment. His mastery of his craft, gained in his youth by hard effort and thorough training, though he early abandoned it as a pursuit, afterwards became a potent factor in his career. There is in this example a moral that must prove useful to every reader of THE INLAND PRINTER.

The second year after Mr. Browne's advent in Chicago saw him a part owner and the practical manager of a snug little "brand-new" printing office on Dearborn street, just north of Madison. A few months later, disposing of his interest to his partners, he purchased an interest in the *Western Monthly*, an aspiring but somewhat crude periodical, then in the first year of its existence. Yet his insight saw in this humble enterprise a sure opportunity for influence and success in his chosen field of letters. How well this hope was justified was clearly shown during the next five years in the successive numbers of the chaste and polished *Lakeside* (a name of Mr. Browne's own invention, which he soon adopted for his magazine in place of the more provincial *Western Monthly*). The career of this now historic magazine, with a recital of all the attendant circumstances, would form a very interesting chapter in the unwritten history of literary Chicago. At the close of the few short years of its eventful existence, the *Lakeside Monthly* had been recognized at home and abroad as one of the four or five leading American monthlies. And all this was due to its typographical merits (it was wholly without illustrations), and to the taste and scholarship, the wise conservatism, the tireless zeal, of its editor and final owner, Mr. F. F. Browne. It has been said of the *Lakeside* that "a citizen of distinguished sagacity, after reading its celebrated 'Chicago Number,' declared that its circulation in Europe, by accrediting the civilization of the city, would lower the rate of interest on its loans." And yet the practical support

necessary to conduct successfully an enterprise of such importance was given none too freely in Chicago in those materialistic days. Innumerable vicissitudes attended the career of this ever struggling but always hopeful Chicago monthly. Twice did it suffer severely from fire, but each time it shook off the ashes, and as it emerged from the smoke and prepared to resume its course Mr. Browne was always at the head and always indefatigable. A still severer blow came in the financial panic of 1873; but even this would scarcely have proved insuperable had it not been followed, in the winter and spring of 1874, by an utter collapse of Mr. Browne's health, due to the continued strain of work and anxiety. Under the peremptory order of his physician to absent himself from business and even from the city, he announced the suspension of his magazine—a cruel blow coming just at the time when the *Lakeside* had reached a paying basis, was receiving substantial foreign recognition, and had established itself firmly at home. This suspension was at first believed to be only temporary; but continued ill-health, and a generally unfavorable condition of the country, prevented the publication from being resumed.

For several years after the *Lakeside* was given up Mr. Browne was absent from the city much of the time in search of health, and his principal literary work during the interim between 1874 and 1880 was done in the capacity of literary editor of the *Alliance*—then a prominent and respectable journal—and as a special editorial writer on some of the leading Chicago dailies. His mind had, however, been working on the problem of a new literary enterprise in Chicago, of the success and usefulness of which his experience had peculiarly fitted him to judge. He formed plans for a high-grade critical literary journal, such as *The Dial* after twelve years existence has now become. Lacking capital of his own, he enlisted in his enterprise the leading publishing house of the city, Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., and in 1880 the first number of *The Dial* appeared as a monthly publication under the imprint of that firm. Mr. Browne's relations with this firm quickly led to other connections, and for twelve years he occupied the position of manuscript reader and adviser in literary and typographical matters in the publishing department of that house. This position was one for which Mr. Browne's equipment was exceptionally good; his sure literary taste and correct insight, his wide acquaintance with authors and literary people, his varied experience as editor and publisher, and his thorough familiarity with every detail of typography, all came into prompt and constant activity. During that period the publishing business of the firm underwent a wonderful development, until, instead of three or four inferior books a year, there averaged almost as many monthly, meritorious in contents, and with an excellence of typography that has made the imprint of this house one of the most respectable in the trade. Mr. Browne toiled incessantly in conducting *The Dial*, much of whose contents in the earlier years was the

product of his own pen, in reading and revising manuscripts for publication, and in the innumerable details of book-production. During those years he read many thousands of manuscripts of all degrees of merit and demerit — the latter of course immensely preponderating. He himself has said that he has probably read more bad manuscripts than any man who has ever lived to tell the tale. This double duty, however, told seriously upon his health, and he saw the necessity and wisdom of withdrawing from the book-publishing work and devoting his energies exclusively to *The Dial*. Finding that relations with a publishing and bookselling house were in some respects a disadvantage to an independent critical journal such as *The Dial* aspired to be, Mr. Browne recently acquired the interest of Messrs. McClurg & Co. in the journal, and has now established it on a wholly independent basis, with enlarged scope and more frequent publication.

Besides his critical work, Mr. Browne has found time to write "The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln," and to compile and edit "Bugle Echoes, a Collection of Poems of the Civil War, Northern and Southern," "Golden Poems by British and American Authors," and "The Golden Treasury of Poetry and Prose." He also edits the "Laurel-Crowned Verse" series, published by Messrs. McClurg & Co., and has written many short poems, humorous and otherwise, some of which have been widely circulated and have found a place in such standard anthologies as the Stedman-Hutchinson Library of American Literature. Many of his poems have never seen the light, and these, with his fugitive pieces, deserve a better fate than to languish in the scrapbooks of his friends. Let us hope that Mr. Browne, now that he is a publisher on his own account, may collect and preserve these poems in a setting as dainty and seductive as the verses themselves. At least one of Mr. Browne's poems must be familiar to all lovers of pure literature — the one entitled "Vanquished," which is considered by competent authorities to be the best piece of verse inspired by the death of General Grant.

The change in ownership of *The Dial* has already been noticed in THE INLAND PRINTER, and further comments on that excellent and at the same time exquisite periodical, are unnecessary here. Much of an interesting personal nature remains to be said, but the limits of this sketch are narrow. Something has been hinted as to Mr. Browne's capacity for work and his happy faculty of associating with himself the best talent available. Not enough has been said, however, about his untiring energy in elevating the standard of literary criticism, or of his efforts to develop available resources. His hand will be made more apparent in this direction in future numbers of *The Dial*. Mr. Browne has worked always in the face of the most serious disadvantages. A constant sufferer from ill-health, shy by nature and hence something of a recluse, his modest and unobtrusive though shrewd

and far-seeing methods of conducting his various enterprises have without doubt stood in the way of immediate success and caused him, not unnaturally, to be to some extent misunderstood in a community filled with the spirit of Western aggressiveness and accustomed to judge men and things not by what they are but by what they contrive to appear to be. Naturally of a sunny disposition — inherited from his father, who still enjoys unimpaired health at the ripe age of eighty — he has put much of himself, though unconsciously, perhaps, in his "Life of Lincoln," and in his poetry. Intuitive to a marked degree, and quick to detect and appreciate the foibles and follies in human nature, the amusing things in life's panorama rarely escape him. As an instance of his wit and of his ready versatility, we need only mention that the next morning after Lord Tennyson's "Locksley Hall Sixty Years After" appeared in the daily press, the *Morning News* printed a parody of equal length, written by Mr. Browne, that attracted wide attention, and was as original and as full of harmless mirth as was the laureate's of sober earnestness.

Not being sour-complexioned, he is a lover of the "contemplative man's recreation," and on one of his fishing trips some years ago he addressed some humorous lines, written on a specimen of birch-bark of "uncommon strength," that may fittingly close this sketch, to

THE ANGLER WHO CAUGHT TROUT ON SUNDAY.

BY THE ANGLER WHO DIDN'T.

"That man a perilous course doth keep,
Swept on like tides of Fundy,
Who preys — while others pray (or sleep) —
Upon the trout on Sunday.

"A prayer and sermon, closed with some
Good psalm-tune like old 'Dundee,'
His sinful state would more become
Than catching trout on Sunday.

"Has he no dread of what is said
By pious Mrs. Grundy:
'How ever can that wicked man
Go fishing on a Sunday?'

"There is an angler shrewd as he
(And craftier could none be),
Who sets a bait for sinners straight,
That fishing go on Sunday.

"Then let him heed his wicked deed,
Put by his rod till Monday,
Or he'll be fish for the devil's dish
And served up hot some Sunday."

A SHORTER WORKDAY FOR JOB PRINTERS.

ATTENTION is directed to a circular and call for a convention of union job printers, which appears in another portion of the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. We have consistently maintained in the past that a reduction of the hours of labor could be effected by the printing industry of the country without any particular danger and without serious loss to this industry, provided the movement was made general and the burden placed on all alike. Animated

now as formerly by the kindest wishes for the welfare of the journeymen printers of the country, we claim the right to discuss this new proposition without reservation.

We take the matter up with reluctance, as we are compelled to admit at the outset that in our opinion the result of the convention, as foreshadowed by the documents referred to, will be a certain disappointment to its projectors and to all friends of the short-day movement.

We are informed that the proposed convention grows out of a meeting of job printers held in this city some weeks ago, which meeting was called for the purpose of discussing what steps should be taken to hasten the adoption of a shorter workday, and where it was resolved to call a convention to *formulate* a plan or plans for this purpose. Had the original object of the convention been adhered to, nothing but good would have resulted. In obedience to such a call the representative job printers of the country would have come together, when they might have discussed the whole question pro and con in all its bearings, a course that would have enabled them to put forward a proposition that would have commanded respectful attention and secured the coöperation of powerful friends. The promoters of the movement have seen fit to substitute an altogether different course of procedure, and the one least likely to result in a realization of their hopes.

It will be seen that neither in the call for the convention nor in the circular that preceded the call is there one word that will lead the members of the convention when it assembles to believe that they are called together for consultation, or that any advice is expected from them, or that such would be tolerated. On the contrary, particular pains appear to have been taken to instruct delegates that their whole duty will consist in indorsing the plan sent forth from this city, a function that they could just as well and far more cheaply perform through the medium of a postal card. The writer of the documents referred to was evidently laboring under the impression that he had the whole thing just right, and that nobody else could be trusted to in any way meddle with it. And yet, however objectionable this assumption of superlative wisdom may appear, it might not of itself lead to a total collapse of the movement, for the reason that the question of a shorter workday is one of wonderful vitality and extraordinary attractiveness.

But here again, the writer or writers of the resolution show their unexampled cunning and ability to strangle the project by omitting every feature essential to final success. The United Typothetæ, a powerful and aggressive organization, is completely ignored, and, worse still, the coöperation of the International Typographical Union has been presumptuously spurned throughout the whole proceedings. Owing to the steadfast opposition to the shorter workday constantly manifested by the former organization, there might have been some excuse for ignoring that body if the conditions

were such as to warrant success without its assistance; but why the International Union should be set aside passes all comprehension, unless it be on the hypothesis that the projectors of this movement were not sincere in their demand for a curtailment of the hours of labor. The International Union is certainly entitled to respect in this instance. It has expended thousands upon thousands of dollars in the vain effort to establish a shorter workday, and if success has not crowned its efforts, it was probably as much due to precipitate action at inopportune times by job printers as to any weakness on the part of the union.

Another beautiful feature of the resolutions is embodied in that section providing for representation by proxy. The International Union continued this practice for a number of years; in fact, until the abuses perpetrated under the system became so oppressive that the suspension of the rule followed as an absolute necessity. In the present case this method of representation would be open to more serious objections than when it formed part of the laws of the International, and for good reasons. There are but very few men who are known as yet to be elected delegates to the convention, and to these few men the mass of proxies will naturally be sent. It is not extravagant to suppose that in this way one or two delegates might be entrusted with proxies sufficient to enable them to outvote the whole convention. This cannot be regarded as a very reassuring condition of affairs under any circumstances, but is positively dangerous, when it is remembered that the men so empowered are instructed in a way that precludes the possibility of them exercising their own judgment, even admitting that they will be men of judgment and experience.

There is still another feature of this movement, as set forth by the resolutions under discussion, that deserves attention. Should the convention assemble in pursuance to this call, as it undoubtedly will, the only work that can be presented and the only action that can be taken will be the adoption of a nine-hour workday under the conditions named in the resolutions. And what will follow? Without question, a vigorous and united opposition on the part of the Typothetæ, who will be reënforced and strengthened by employers now friendly to union printers, but who will fear disaster as a result of the new rule falling short in general application. There will still remain a number of employers who will accede to the demands of the men for a time, but only for a time, as they will soon be convinced that the competition is too severe and too unjust to be borne for any great length of time.

In brief, it is our candid and earnest opinion that a "nine-hour workday without any reduction in existing scales" is a proposition that cannot be successfully put into practice at the present time. To attain the shorter workday, we must be ready to discuss the question of mutual concessions. It will be absolutely necessary to study the interests of employers, as well as the advantage of the men. A convention that would succeed in

bringing the International Union and the United Typothetæ together on this subject would be of more real benefit than would a thousand conventions such as the one proposed.

In conclusion, we wish to say that we are prompted solely by a desire to prevent a disastrous and unsuccessful strike—and one that will delay the nine-hour day for many years—in speaking as we have. We will say without any qualification that the best interests of all concerned will be best served by abandoning the proposed convention altogether and calling one with the original object in view, namely, to discuss and formulate a plan for the early adoption of a shorter workday.

VACANT POSITIONS IN THE PRINTING TRADE.

THE large amount of correspondence which THE INLAND PRINTER has conducted for years past in furnishing information to applicants for situations and to employers desiring to secure competent and reliable workmen having increased to an unusual extent, renders it necessary that some means be found of obviating it and at the same time continue our assistance to our patrons. It is our intention, therefore, in the next issue, and issues thereafter, to publish a register of situations vacant and situations wanted. Those who are desirous of having their names placed on this register will give their name (but not necessarily for publication), the city and state in which they live, their present occupation, the work they desire and where they desire to be employed; stating the experience they have had, their age, if they can give references as to character and ability, and the wages which they expect. Employers desiring workmen will please be equally concise and explicit. Twenty-five cents must accompany each application for space.

SPECIMENS OF EVERYDAY JOBWORK.

IN compliance with the request of numerous subscribers we publish on another page a few specimens of jobwork in one color. Realizing that the demand is not so much for fanciful or expensive colored work as for artistic specimens of jobwork which will be acceptable to the customer and which can be produced at a reasonable expenditure for material and labor, it is the intention of THE INLAND PRINTER to continue this department indefinitely and exhibit samples of one class of work each month. Printers generally are invited to contribute to this page.

EARHART'S COLOR PRINTER.

AT last Mr. J. F. Earhart has rewarded the patience of those who have been awaiting the publication of his work on color printing. "The Color Printer" is now ready for distribution, and the printers of America may be congratulated with Mr. Earhart on the publication of this superb and useful volume. It surpasses expectation, and no printer can afford to neglect securing it. A brief description from the author's circular is published elsewhere.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ADVERTISEMENTS WITH IDEAS.

BY BURT. H. VERNET.

DO you grasp the idea? Perhaps you do; perhaps you think you do—probably you don't. I say probably, for I am of the opinion that not one good printer in five gets the advertiser's idea, or even tries to.

In getting up ads. for the better class of publications, such for instance as elaborate programmes, high-class magazines, souvenir books, trade journals, etc., where a reasonable amount of time is obtainable for the purpose, the average printer-artist is too apt to indulge his fancy to extremes in turning out something very elaborate, and no doubt artistic from a printer's standpoint; something he is inclined to think will eclipse former efforts and rouse the dormant envy of "the fellow in the next alley." This will be the case more especially when he gets a half or full page marked "handsome display" or "get up something striking."

If you are in a rut get out of it. What is needed above anything else in the average ad. work is more character—more *individuality*—*ideas*. If you feel yourself drifting toward the same old long-line-and-a-short-line style, or getting up the same old panel and band, "break away," give it up. Try and rake up something new—if not entirely original. See if your copy won't give you a cue.

Of course every advertiser doesn't have an idea all ready for you to work out, but as a rule you will find that the majority of the best advertisers have some prominent feature they wish brought out in every ad., or some especial mode of display, and have also a vague conception of what their matter should look like when put in type.

If your copy contains no given idea, try and supply the omission. If you are wide-awake and have an interest in your work, two or more ideas will probably at once suggest themselves—*one* is enough. Don't make the mistake of trying to crowd four or five ideas from your fertile brain into one ad., for it will prove a failure, sure.

Given the idea, try and look at your work for the moment from the advertiser's standpoint. That ad. has been solicited with the understanding that it is to cost so much, and you as an advertiser expect to get the return of your money through the ability of the ad. to attract the attention and custom of the public. You expect the printer to give you something a little better than is given the rest of his advertisers in the way of display, and you are displeased if disappointed.

Now, you, as a printer, should take a more or less individual interest in that ad.—every ad. in fact that passes through your hands. Learn the tastes of advertisers who do not draft their copy exactly as they want it. Find, if possible, what does and does not please them. Some advertisers will get "caught," and be your everlasting friend by some inserted happy thought

or unique display of their apparently poorly written ad. or job. Why, I have known advertisers to patronize comparatively obscure journals and special publications for years simply because their matter was always well displayed and nicely printed. This is a point many publishers could pursue with profit to themselves.

Now we will suppose you have your idea. If its going to be something elaborate in the way of a page ad., with panels or other rulework, draft out a rough sketch of it. If you are not handy at sketching it is something you should try your hand at during spare moments or evenings—not in the summer! It is a necessary "trick" of the tasty printer's trade of today. Unless you are working on a typefounder's publication or printing trade journal don't indulge your fancy for rulework to an "indecent" extent. Your audience, the public, won't appreciate it, and doubtless your employer will frown. Remember the shop has to make some money on that ad. as well as the advertiser.

If you insist on something in the way of rulework try and grasp something with an idea in it, and not so cumbersome that a few leading lines will be "out of sight." Try and not get in "too deep," and go floundering around for ten hours and finally prove up "a something" which neither pleases the eye nor the man who locks it up.

Don't chop up four or five feet of rule for every fancy ad. Did you ever stop to wonder where all the



Printing
Embossing
Designing
Binding

AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS

on printing is always sure to result in the unanimous verdict that it pays to get the best work. Our printing is superior in many respects to the average. Our specialties include pretty nearly everything.

GRIFFITH, SHEPARD & BARTELS CO.

PRINTERVILLE, TYPO.

pins go to? Chopped rule finally goes to the same place. Learn to utilize rule that has already been introduced to the mitering machine and curver. Do as your tailor would with an old coat—put on a new binding or new buttons; dress it up a little here and there and it passes for a new garment.

But above all, work out that *idea*. Don't lose sight of the fact that there will be at least *one* person who will scan that ad. with a look of pleasure or pain—the man who wrote the copy. If he should happen

to be a professional ad. writer he will probably be disappointed, anyway.

You may probably say that it is utterly impossible in the everyday rush and run of a printing office to evolve an idea for every piece of good work in the ad. line, but I say no. Take an old idea, if necessary; dress it up in new clothes, after the style of the accompanying ad. for example. There are plenty of odds and ends in the way of cuts and unique ornaments that can be procured at first hands for little money if you keep on the lookout, especially the little cuts drawn after the style of Palmer Cox's famous "Brownies."

Twist your copy around sometimes, if necessary to get good lines, or, perhaps, with an indulgent advertiser, add to or omit certain lines to permit of a better effect.

Don't *waste* the white space in an ad. The advertiser pays for that, and if there is plenty of it in a page it should be so distributed or placed as to materially heighten the effect of the printed lines.

Adapted to THE INLAND PRINTER by permission.

PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHY FOR HALF-TONE ENGRAVING.

BY PHOTO-ENGRAVER.

IN this essay no attempt has been made to exhaust the subject of the manufacture of the half-tone printing plate.

Briefly, the collodion I use is the simplest I know, and therefore the best. The formula and manner of mixing is as follows:

To 1 ounce alcohol add 10 grains iodide of ammonium (white) and 2 grains bromide of cadmium, and after dissolving add 10 grains Anthony's No. 1 Soluble Cotton, shake well and add 1 ounce photographic sulphuric ether; then shake well till the cotton is dissolved, and in a day or two you will have a collodion that will work well and keep as well.

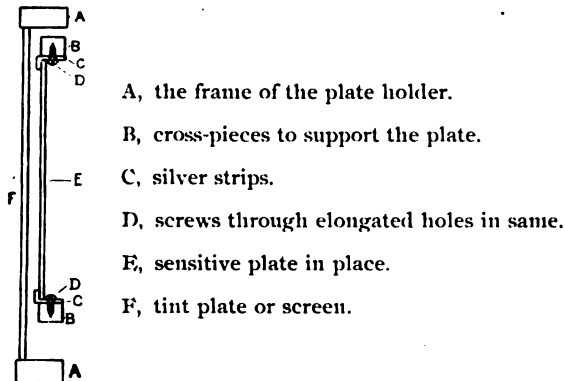
I develop with a 20-grain solution of protosulphate of iron (made with a silver actinometer) to 20 ounces of which add 1 ounce acetic acid No. 8, and alcohol *q. s.* Fix with *fresh* cyanide of potassium solution. Intensify with, first, a 30-grain solution of bromide of copper, and, after washing, immerse in a 30-grain solution of nitrate of silver.

The bromide of copper bath, made by adding to 2 parts of a 30-grain solution of copper, 1 part of a 30-grain solution of bromide of potassium.

To make successful half-tone negatives, one tint only is necessary—and I would recommend one in which the black lines of two single tints are made to cross at right angles, and sealed together. The opaque lines should be two-thirds as wide as the clear line, and should be no coarser than 125 lines to the inch.

In my business I have used one 10 by 12 tint, 133 lines to the inch, for every size and kind of work for the past three months, and find I do better work than when I used a variety of tints. To do this I arranged the tint in a Benster Plate Holder in such a way that the cross-pieces would easily slide up and down, and

by using an L-shaped strip of silver at the bottom and a similarly shaped hoop at the top, fastened with screws through elongated holes so that the sensitive plate can be brought close to the tint or moved away at will, as per the following section :



- A, the frame of the plate holder.
- B, cross-pieces to support the plate.
- C, silver strips.
- D, screws through elongated holes in same.
- E, sensitive plate in place.
- F, tint plate or screen.

Now, having focused on a certain subject with the distance between E and F one-sixteenth of an inch, expose a negative, using the smallest stop, giving a good generous time ; develop, fix and intensify in the ordinary way and you will find that the dots in the high lights do not close up, that is, they will appear (greatly magnified) like this ●●● and the dots in the deepest shadows will be nearly as large. Such a negative would give a gray plate too flat and full of detail. Now expose another plate, but use a very large stop or none at all ; finish your negative, and you will find the dots in the high lights so enlarged as to almost close up, thus ●●● and those in the deepest shadow will entirely disappear—the great refraction of light around the dots having practically eliminated them, even at this small distance between plate and tint, owing to the larger angle of light ray. Now there are certain laws governing the proper angle of light to be admitted through the lens for *different subjects*, but this element would require too much space to go into fully ; it is sufficient to say that with a certain *fixed* and small distance between the plate and screen, focusing as for ordinary negatives, there will be found for any subject a certain lens aperture or diaphragm which will admit exactly the proper defraction to close up the highest lights *as much as is necessary* and still enable you to get detail in the deepest shadows, and this lens aperture is not so rigid a matter but that it will allow a reasonable latitude in practice.

The chief elements of success in making a good half-tone negative is, first, to know a good negative when one sees it, and, second, to learn what size stop to use for a certain screen, distance between screen and plate, and certain subjects.

I would describe a good negative as one in which the highest lights are just closed up enough to give the smallest dot that will etch nicely, and the shadows just so opened that the dots in the deepest blacks disappear.

The distance between screen and plate should be such that with an average subject, full size, the third stop will give this negative. If with such subject and stop the resulting negative is too flat, *separate*

the plate and screen ; if too brilliant, bring them closer together, and when once the adjustment is effected for any given lens do not change it, but change the stops as the subjects change, using large stops for flat subjects and small stops for brilliant originals.

ETCHING.

I have adopted the enamel process as applied to copper as the best—being in every way the simplest—and having all the advantages of the old albumen method, as it works quickly and simply, and all the advantages of bitumen, in that it gives a print on the copper which stays there, and is not spoiled in three or four ways by a multiplication of processes, as in the old albumen method.

The printing solution is made as follows : Take of the whites of fresh eggs, well beaten and settled, 1 ounce ; of distilled water, 6 drams ; of Schuchardt's bichromate of ammonium (C. P.), 15 grains.

Dissolve the bichromate salt in the water, then add sufficient aqua ammonia to turn the solution to a light lemon color, then add the albumen ; shake well and filter three or four times.

After polishing and washing the copper with dilute ammonia, coat in the ordinary way, using as little heat as possible in drying, as too much will cook the albumen and prevent its dissolving.

Print in electric light about ten minutes, then put into a bath of tepid water, well dyed with aniline red, for five minutes.

Now, should the print be undertimed, the blacks of the picture will be deeply dyed and the whites almost colorless, and in the after-washing the print will wash off in spots.

Should the print be overtimed, the whites of the picture will be deeply dyed, the blacks will be almost colorless, and the whites will refuse to wash off.

But, should the timing be correct, the blacks and whites will be dyed an orange color, and will be nearly equal, the color increasing in the blacks or whites as the printing has been carried over or under the correct time. Wash well under the tap, gently laving with a piece of filter cotton, then dry on a twirler.

Now heat the plate as evenly as possible over a gas oven till the color of the bare copper commences to turn brown, then cool and varnish the back with shellac.

Etch, say twenty minutes, in solution of muriate of iron (commercial), 1 part ; water, 10 parts.

If the plate, by careful proving, should prove too shallow or too dark, put it back in the etching solution and continue the action longer. (Note, I have repeatedly done this four times.)

In conclusion, when heating the plate after development is complete, care should be taken to heat just far enough to bring the bare copper to a brown color ; if the heating is carried too far, till the copper turns blue, the print will be spoiled, and if not carried far enough, the print will not resist the etching fluid.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

BY W. I. WAY.

THE *New Dial*. This is the heading under which Mr. Francis F. Browne outlines his plans for the future conduct of his journal, beginning with the issue of September 1. After reviewing its past, the editor announces that while retaining its familiar form and size the *Dial* will henceforth become a semi-monthly publication of "Literary Criticism, Discussion and Information." The paper will "assume a distinct voice upon questions of general intellectual concern. The lives and works of writers recently deceased will receive careful attention. A special feature of each issue will be the leading review, descriptive and extractive rather than critical, of the most important book of the fortnight, provided it lend itself to such treatment." The latest news about books, their writers and publishers, and such other features as will make the journal indispensable to educators and librarians, to authors and their publishers, to book-sellers and book-buyers, and commend it to the intelligent reading public in general, will all come within the scope of the *New Dial*. "The critical review, which in the past has been the *Dial's* almost sole mode of expression, will continue to be the principal means of its appeal to the reader. As heretofore, these reviews will be the work of competent specialists, and the longer ones will bear the authority of their authors' signatures." No one will deny Mr. Browne's claim that "the *Dial* stands preëminently for objective and scientific criticism; it believes in the existence of critical canons, and endeavors to discover and adhere to them. On the other hand, it endeavors to avoid that mis-called criticism of the subjective sort which displays the mood of the critic rather than the character of the work that he is handling, and whose flippancy or triviality of tone seems mainly designed to excite admiration for the cleverness of its writer." In outlining the many distinctive features of the *New Dial*, mainly in the words of its editor, we cannot urge too strongly upon the attention of the reading public its claim to their support as the only comprehensive journal of its kind published in America, having at the same time the highest claims in the matter of its typography, composition and quality of paper, to the admiration of all lovers of the typographic arts.

The Messrs. Macmillan have conferred a genuine favor on the lovers of choice books by reproducing Mr. Andrew Lang's charming story in rhyme of the adventures of "Helen of Troy: Her Life and Translation." The first edition appeared in England in 1882, and simultaneously in America but without the interesting Note. If one mistakes not, the American edition of the story was one of the last books to bear the early imprint of the Messrs. De Vinne, Francis Hart & Co. In 1883 the rhyme was a second time set forth in England, with a new engraved title page, which, as Mr. Lang said in a private letter to a friend, is "highly Grosvenor Gallery." Some valuable additions to the Note appeared in this second edition, and this revised Note, together with the "Grosvenor Gallery" title page, have been retained in the new and very inexpensive edition just issued by the Messrs. Macmillan.

In this day of "erotics," how pleasant it is to turn to Mr. Lang's story of the fortunes of Helen. It is as grateful to the senses as a *crème de cocoa*. The not un-Homeric theory that Helen was an unwilling victim of the magic wiles of Aphrodite, has been preferred; and while the descriptions of manners are versified from the Iliad and Odyssey, the account of the events after the death of Hector, and of the sack of Troy, is chiefly borrowed from Quintus Smyrnæus, Mr. Lang tells us. This worthy champion, who in a "silent age sang the swan-song of Greek epic minstrelsy," was no less gallant in his treatment of the fair Helen than the blind old singer of the Iliad, or than the commentator who believed in the amulet said to have been worn by Helen—a red stone which shed drops like blood. It is a sweet and touching story

Mr. Lang tells of the adventures of the immortal goddess; how Aphrodite came to her through the forest glade, "in a lovely mist of rosy fire," with promises that Helen, having fallen into a deep sleep, "should awake forgetful of her old life and ignorant of her shame"; of her wanderings among the Greeks, and of the beauty of the face that captured the hearts of the hosts of Troy:

"* * the face that launched a thousand ships
And burnt the topless towers of Ilium";

and of her "translation" back to Lacedæmon. While Mr. Lang's poem has none of "The surge and thunder of the Odyssey," yet is his Helen a graceful and lovable woman

"* * * fairer than the evening air
Clad in the beauty of a thousand stars."

One likes to place this story out of the Greek books beside the "Eros and Psyche" of Mr. Robert Bridges. Coming as they do at about the same time they must dwell together in the affections of men. And here follow the three closing stanzas of Mr. Lang's "Rhyme":

"'Death ends all tales,' but this he endeth not;
They grew not grey within the valley fair
Of hollow Lacedæmon, but were brought
To Rhadamanthus of the golden hair,
Beyond the wide world's end, ah never there
Comes storm nor snow; all grief is left behind,
And men immortal, in enchanted air,
Breathe the cool current of the Western wind.

But Helen was a Saint in Heathendom,
A kinder Aphrodite; without fear
Maidens and lovers to her shrine would come
In fair Therapnae, by the waters clear
Of swift Eurotas; gently did she hear
All prayers of love, and not unheeded came
The broken supplication, and the tear
Of man or maiden overweigh'd with shame.

O'er Helen's shrine the grass is growing green,
In desolate Therapnae; none the less
Her sweet face now unworshipp'd and unseen
Abides the symbol of all loveliness,
Of Beauty ever stainless in the stress
Of warring lusts and fears; and still divine,
Still ready with immortal peace to bless
Them that with pure hearts worship at her shrine."

MR. ROSWELL M. FIELD signalled his advent in New York as an editorial writer in the *World* by the following lines on the fallen idol of modern Athens:

ATHENS WEEPS.

- "Weep, Athens the New, o'er this story of slaughter,
Let tears dim the eyes of each spectacled daughter,
To drop and to sprinkle the dust he has bitten—
Our Theseus departed, our Hercules smitten!
- "Vain, vain are his records of conquest and glory
In the face of defeat—as remarked a priori;
Though Athens may mourn (you will not contradict us)
The man who was licked, or, in other words, victus.
- "Far out of the West, where the gods do befriend 'em,
Came Cyclops, a giant, a monstrum horrendum;
But Athens, secure in the knowledge she'd got him,
Dispatched her own hero to—er-t—well, to swat him.
- "This monster, however, proved one in a mille—
He lunged with his right, and sinistra hinc ille;
With the awful result—and it pains us to say so—
That Athens went down with an infracted naso.
- "O nose, that with scorn truly godlike and splendid
Far into the clouds has turned up and extended,
What vaudal is he who so roughly has bled you—
Has maimed and distorted and otherwise spread you?
- "O mouth that has worked with untiring vigor
In daring all comers (save only the tigger),
What spirit of evil and mischief has tricked you
To dare once too often the thing that has licked you?
- "Weep, Athens the New, but remember while weeping,
The ghost of your hero is still in your keeping,
The only "has been" to console those who lost on
The glory, the pride and the mainstay of Boston."

THE INLAND PRINTER.

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WEIGHT OF THE INLAND PRINTER

SUCCESSFUL COUNTRY PAPERS.

BY HURKON B. ALLEN

IN a former article I attempted to outline the reasons why I considered the country press of the United States as more powerful and influential, taken as a whole, than the mighty city press of the same country. I wrote from the standpoint of one who has, up to within a short time, spent his life in work on the country press, and, having had exceptional opportunities of observation, that is my deliberate conclusion upon observations taken in nearly every State of the Union. Though now connected with a great newspaper, I see no reason to modify my judgment rendered, rather, for I find the same conditions before now present in my own branch of the country paper to come again.

In this article I will undertake to outline some of the work on a country paper from experience, having had the opportunity of leading to linking up with the example which the *Jonesville* has given, wide and to be followed, and containing, including some of the company who furnish to press Friday, which include business firms. There are, also, advertising on this page, editorials, surrounding town notes occurring too late to be used, side, as the ready printed sheet may be the most important. On that depends the degree the amount of local patronage they will receive, and it will also be in other ways the mainstay of the paper. I always let my editorial page go and attend to the locals. People want them and will pay for them. They care nothing for the editor's private opinion on any given subject, but will take the paper which furnishes the most local news written from a

purely impersonal standpoint. The comments on the matters of interest are little heeded or little cared for in the present rush and hurry of business life. Unless a writer can point his remarks and make only bright, pithy epigrams he had better not write them. Instead, his paper should increase in circulation if he devoted the space to the publication of locals and personals, which would interest himself and maybe a boy learning to read. It is needed to get out such a paper. It is needed, and when the hands are tired, it is the best resting place its power grows broader, ever with the end of time. It is only within the sphere of that class of people in every village as

A man should be that he will be going on outside of important and history. In some distant quarter of the world there is any space left attend to. The rule of a country newspaper, should be the nearer the office the more it should have. If a country paper adopt the one I am describing did adopt it, its success is assured from the issue of the first number. The rule is that the more space should be given to it until it fades away altogether in unknown countries and regions.

But you will say that I am wild and that the people want all the news. That is true, and for that very reason they take the country paper. The great metropolitan daily or weekly furnishes them plenty of abstract news, news about matters which to them is nothing but news. They expect that the *Banner* is going to tell them once every week who has gone out of and who has come into town. They want to know what is transpiring in their own little world, and because the *Banner*

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THE INLAND PRINTER.



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CUPID'S CONFIDANT.

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not, were he ever so willing, make an increase of 25 per cent in wages or a decrease of 20 per cent in time, especially on the close figuring of the present day. This accounts for the defeats sustained by the printers in their demands.

The writer would suggest that in order to successfully bring about an eight-hour day, the printers submit a proposition for a nine-hour day with nine hours' pay. Even in this there is an additional outlay to the proprietor, who, in order to accomplish the same results as previously, must increase his plant to an effectiveness of ten per cent more product and employ enough men to overcome the deficiency. An overture to the proprietors of this nature would probably be met with consideration. In the course of a few years the wages would equalize up to the standard of ten hours and nobody would notice the difference; then would be the time for another advance on the same line and the results would certainly be more gratifying than they have been in the same struggle for the past twenty years.

Under the eight-hour system in New Zealand, the printing business has flourished, and it would no doubt do the same here; but the radical change from ten to eight hours with ten hours' pay will never become a reality so long as it is tried at one stroke.

CHARLES FRANCIS.

THE PLAIN DEALER STRIKE.

To the Editor: CLEVELAND, Ohio, September 20, 1892.

The Plain Dealer Publishing Company (democratic daily, morning and evening issue) has been using the Mergenthaler machines since February, at which time an agreement was made with Typographical Union No. 53, subject to thirty days' notice from either party before any change was made. The scale agreed to was \$4 for night operators and \$3.50 for day, each to work eight hours. The company put a machine in their job department and said they would only pay the job scale there on that machine, \$2.50 per day of ten hours. After strenuous efforts by the district organizer, the men were called out from all departments on September 3. There were about sixty in all. The executive council of the International Typographical Union has notified this union that they will stand by the action of the *Plain Dealer* men. The *Plain Dealer* concern now says that it will never again be a union paper.

The democratic county convention, held on the seventeenth, was asked to repudiate the paper, and a resolution was introduced to that effect, but was thrown aside for a substitute advising both the union and the paper to arbitrate their differences.

Rumor has it that a new 2-cent morning democratic daily will soon be started which will employ only union men.

One noteworthy fact is that the former union foreman of the *Plain Dealer* "ratted" and went back to work. He only held his position a few days when he was put to work on cases and another man was made foreman.

Honors are even now, both the democrats and republicans having a rat organ, the *Leader* (rep.) having ratted its office six years ago.

Business in job offices is picking up somewhat, but there are many men out of work. There are plenty of "subs" on newspapers. Cards are not being received at the present writing.

KOM.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., September 20, 1892.

The eighth annual session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened in the Council Chamber of the City Hall on Thursday, September 8. The delegates were received by his worship the mayor and members of the council on behalf of the citizens, after which the business of the session was begun by President Lafontaine. After the appointment of a committee on credentials, the meeting adjourned to meet in the legislative chamber of the parliament buildings. The congress continued in session during Friday, Monday, Tuesday

and Wednesday, adjourning over Saturday for the purpose of taking part in the grand labor demonstration. During the meeting a large amount of business was transacted which will, I am sure, tend to the betterment of the condition of all who work for wages. The congress was composed of eighty-two delegates, representing fifty-five labor organizations, and a more intelligent and gentlemanly body of men on the whole seldom met in convention in this city before. The delegates came from all classes of workers, typographical, molders, carpenters, machinists, shoeworkers, stonecutters, plasterers, bricklayers, builders' laborers unions and Knights of Labor assemblies, all meeting on a common platform, and representing every section of the Dominion, French and English. The reports of the president and executive committee were well considered documents, and the secretary-treasurer's statement showed the congress to be in a healthy financial condition. On Tuesday afternoon the officers for the ensuing year were elected, and are as follows: President, George T. Beales, Builders' Laborers Union, Toronto; vice-president, P. J. Jobin, Quebec and Levis Trades and Labor Council; secretary-treasurer, George W. Dower (for the fifth time), Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91. Executive Committee: Ontario — Robert Glockling, A. F. Jury, David A. Carey; Quebec — Delphis Marsan, J. A. Rodier, Redmond Keys. The congress adjourned on Wednesday evening to meet again in the city of Montreal in September, 1893.

During the meeting Toronto Trades and Labor Council constituted itself host, and right well did it fulfill its duty, every delegate being made thoroughly at home. The entertainments consisted of a banquet on Monday evening, a trip to the Island, a carriage drive on Tuesday, and last, but not least, the demonstration on Saturday.

The most conspicuous body in the labor parade was the typographical union, which turned out 475 strong. At its head was the handsome new banner, which was flung to the breeze for the first time, and at the head of each large chapel were neat bannerettes bearing the name of the office. Closely following the typos, in point of appearance, came the cigarmakers. On the whole it was a creditable parade, comprising about six thousand men and taking one hour and twenty minutes to pass a given point.

The times are advancing, and to keep up with the times printing offices are moving to larger premises or enlarging those now occupied by them. Chief among these is the *Monetary Times*, which has just completed a handsome new building on the corner of Church and Court streets. Since the commencement of the firm's business in 1872, it has steadily continued to increase, and is now one of the largest and best equipped offices in the city.

WELLINGTON.

LONDON NOTES.

To the Editor: LONDON, Eng., September 7, 1892.

Everything is very dull and quiet here this month; there is really nothing of importance to chronicle. After the Printing and Kindred Trades Exhibition, which opens at the Agricultural Hall on September 20, there will, I have little doubt, be many interesting items to send you which will prove useful to American printers, and your readers may accordingly depend upon receiving information of anything worth knowing.

The labor question has been very much to the front recently, and although at present the printing industry is not affected greatly by the agitation, it is palpable that any success attained by the advocates of the eight-hour movement must have an effect upon the printing trade as well as many others. To such an extent has the labor party developed in this country that at the recent parliamentary election at Newcastle-on-Tyne it was thought with very great confidence that the labor party would have been strong enough to have kept Mr. John Morley, the new Secretary for Ireland, from obtaining reelection. It happened, however, that on the question of eight hours, as on many other questions, the labor party is not united, for the

workingmen of the country are not yet agreed among themselves as to the advisability of a legal eight hours. This, and the straightforward stand made by Mr. Morley secured the necessary reflection.

With the hours of labor reasonably short it is quite a question whether it would not be very detrimental to the interests of the men for parliament to interfere and to enact that eight hours shall be the maximum number worked. There appears to be a general belief among a certain class of men that the masters would pay the same rate of wages for eight as they are now paying for nine or ten hours' work. A moment's reflection would, of course, show them that it is anything but likely, if more men have to be employed to make up for the reduced number of hours, that the same rate of wages would be paid. If printers and others in America are contemplating following the lead of the labor party in this country in regard to the reduction of the hours of labor I would strongly impress upon them the necessity of carefully weighing the difficulties in the way, and whether it would not be more advisable to approach the masters and employers of labor in a friendly spirit rather than invoke the interference of the state.

The Labor Commission, which has been sitting for some considerable time, has brought to light many interesting facts and details regarding the condition of labor in this country. At one of the latest sittings, Mr. H. Smith, partner in Messrs. Ashley & Co., of the *Sportsman*, gave evidence as to the conditions of work in that office, and threw some light upon the struggle which has been going on for some time against the introduction of the Thorne typesetting machine. There were no long hours, he said; in fact, the men worked on an average not more than fifty hours a week, and earned an average of £2 16s. each. They had introduced some typesetting machines and allowed men a paying rate of wages while learning to use them. One of these machines was supposed to be equal to five men, and they had an idea that by using them they could reduce their staff in proportion. After a short time, however, the men refused to do justice to these machines, and having communicated unsuccessfully with the Union, a lockout ensued. The result was that they had been subjected to all sorts of annoyances and held up to ignominy all over London as employers of unfair labor. They were now employing non-union men and had about twenty compositors, instead of between thirty and forty, as before. These men earned £2 15s. 2d. a week on the average. By the use of the machines a man ought to earn £3 5s. a week and be fully competent in about three months, instead of, as under the present system, having to serve a term of seven years' apprenticeship.

Yet another trade journal, the *Printing News*, has just made its appearance in the interests of the workers. It has been coming for some time, and now that it has appeared I am somewhat doubtful of it having a very long life. It is published monthly at 2 cents.

M. Bailly Bailliere, the great Madrid publisher and bookseller, died recently while on a visit to Paris. He arrived at Madrid many years ago as a modest bookseller's assistant, and ended by supplying not only Spain but all the Spanish speaking countries of America with literature. He created the Spanish directory, a huge work embracing the South American republics, as well as the peninsula, and he also did good work in reproducing in Spanish the best treatises of modern science. He worked very frequently eighteen hours a day in the small office attached to his vast shop. It is a saying in Madrid that one could build a town with the money which was owing to him. In spite of this, however, he leaves a great fortune behind him.

The *Printing World*, which is rapidly attaining the highest position among the trade journals of this country, contains what I should consider to be an excellent portrait of the president of the Inland Printer Company, together with an interesting sketch of that gentleman's career, and that of THE INLAND PRINTER. The number is highly interesting, and

marks a decided advance on its predecessors, which must have proved no easy task. American printers who are looking out for a suitable companion to their own art journal, THE INLAND PRINTER, cannot do better than to subscribe to the *Printing World*. I am confident that they would not be disappointed.

I have not yet had an opportunity of judging the capabilities of Dalziel's new stereotyping process. Mr. Dalziel writes me that he has not yet got in all the necessary plant to complete his foundry and is waiting until that is completed and will then make a big show of the whole affair at the Printers' Exhibition. I hope, therefore, to have an early opportunity of testing the process.

I have just heard of a new patent book protector which has recently been brought out by Mr. Joseph Dollard, of Dublin. The adoption of the protector in the binding of office and account books will prevent their premature decay by protecting the edges from being worn away or battered out of shape by falling, etc. Any kind of book can be fitted with this very useful invention.

Among the novelties which will be shown at the coming exhibition will be new book-sewing machines, account-book and back-making machines. These will be exhibited by Messrs. Kampe & Co., and arrangements have been made to show the machines at work. H. WOOD SMITH.

A ROLLER MANUFACTURER ON THE SHORT-HOUR QUESTION.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, September 15, 1892.

I have been somewhat interested in the discussion of the nine-hour (or, for the matter of that, the eight-hour) question in your journal. For the sake of variety, I will make a few remarks on the side of the opposition. The truth hurts nobody. If a man is in error, it is no kindness, but a harm, to encourage him in the wrong. I have heard it at various times claimed:

1. That the shortening of the day will not decrease the product of the laborer. He can do as much in eight or nine hours as he now does in ten. The extra hours of relaxation are supposed to give him this power. (I have heard this claimed for the eight-hour scheme, and so it must also be true for the nine-hour.)

2. That the shorter day will furnish work for the unemployed. Because it is plain (to a child or a fool) that the extra two hours work not done by the present hands will have to be done by calling in extra hands. (It will be noted that one and two do not "consist" very well.)

3. That if only all the employers at once would consent to pay ten hours' wages for nine or eight hours' work (or five hours or one hour) everything would go on just as well as now. That ten hours' wages can and will be afforded for eight (why bother about the subterfuge of nine?) hours' work. All that is required is to get the consent of the employers. There is no wisdom in mere numbers. I care not how many men the trades unions of America number. There is not wisdom enough in the whole number to laugh at and condemn the above feeble nonsense. All of them combined cannot play a successful game of chess against one professional. Nor can they show any greater aggregate wisdom in any other direction. Their ranks are constantly kept down to one level by the constant desertion of those who do have sound judgment, wisdom and self-reliance. The self-promotion of such men deprives the trades unions of their counsel and services. Of those that remain, those without judgment have just as much voice as the best. This pulls down the average. It is from the average level of the multitude that remain that these wholly worthless and impracticable schemes arise. One hour's thought ought to disabuse their minds. But they are not capable of the simple thought necessary. So they cling to their old nonsense year after year. There are actually living fools who earnestly and honestly think that ten hours' wages can and will be afforded

for eight or nine hours' work. It could not be done even if you had the active sympathy, not only of every employer in the world, but also that of every other human being. If the deluded trade-unionists were capable of examining the whys and wherefores, they would very quickly lose all interest in the shorter day. Not only that, but they would fight against it tooth and nail. If the thing is sound for nine hours, it is sound for seven, or for five, or for one. If it does not work, then at what particular hour does the hitch occur? Where does the hitch come in, and at what hour does the machine fail to work? Why may not a man who receives \$18 a week receive the same for six hours' work a week — one hour each day, or, instead, one day each week? Suppose every employer in the land would consent to pay the present ten hours' wages for one hour's work? What difference would their consent make? None at all. Their consent amounts to nothing whatever. Your employers have nothing to do with it. You think that it is their consent that you want, and that you would be all right if you got that. Nothing stands in your way but your obstinate employers. The consent of the head clown of Barnum's circus would be worth just as much, for all the good the consent of your employers will do you. If every employer were to consent to the eight or nine hour day, and if all of them would agree conscientiously to pay the present ten hours' wages for such shorter work, and if every man of them honestly wished to see the thing succeed, then, with all that accomplished, you would be as far off as ever. In spite of the combined efforts of both yourselves and your employers, you would receive not nine or eight hours' pay, but a little *less* than that. This is caused by certain considerations of interest, rent, etc., which work on the twenty-four hour system, and work on Sundays, too. Eight or nine hours' work is not worth so much per hour as ten hours' work is. I do not mention this to show that you will only get eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, but to show that you will get a *little less* than that. If they can only afford to pay you less, depend on it that you will get less. The government, backed by a standing army as large as Russia's, would be powerless to raise wages any whatever. Give the entire government over to the trades unions, and let them appoint the president, every member of congress, the supreme court and every officer in the land, from constable up. Let every law that can be thought of be passed and enforced. That government will not be able to raise the income of the laboring classes one penny. Then what do *you* expect to do?

If the government could make wheat sell at \$1 a bushel and corn at 50 cents, what a prosperous country we would have. And how that prosperity would be reflected on you and on everyone else. But the poor government cannot, by any means or force, raise the price of wheat one-tenth of a cent. Do you expect it to raise the price of the commodity called labor? When the government can legislate the farmer into wealth, it can do the same for the artisan, and not before. All wealth has got to come out of the ground. There is only one way to increase the wealth of the nation, and that is to either get more out of the ground, or else make a better use of what we do get out of it. Labor, aided by capital and directed and guided by talent, tries to do the first. Our inventors try to do the second. You cannot tell a farmer that a man can plow as much land or husk as much corn in eight hours as he can in ten. He cannot do it. And the same holds true in nearly all routine trades. A gentleman, who is one of the largest builders in Cincinnati, and who has changed from the ten to the nine-hour day, tells me positively that his men do *less per hour* than they did under the ten-hour day. If that is so, it is an additional weight. And what is the sense of saying that a shorter day will make work for more hands? Not only will it not do that, but it will diminish the demand for hands. I will discuss that point in a few moments. But for the sake of argument, let us concede for a moment that this falsity is true. What hope is there when the gates of immigration are open? Who do you propose to make work for? If there were a certain surplus of people in

Europe, and they were to emigrate here and that were to be the end of it, there might be some hope in that direction. But Europe can and will breed a good deal faster than you can find jobs for them.

I have seen country rat-hunts where they killed every rat in the barn. In two months there were twice as many. If we are prevented by a tariff from buying from Europe, and if in that way we do all we can to lower wages in Europe, by withholding employment from them, then the European will come here bodily and have some of your wages whether or no. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the shorter day did demand more hands, it would do you no good. Under such a stimulus immigration would double and quadruple. It could increase tenfold and still Europe would increase in population. Try to carry water in a sieve, but do not try to bail out Europe. But the shorter day will not require more hands. It will, on the contrary, require less. (What becomes of wages then?) With an eight-hour day, not only will the wages *per hour* be less than at present, but the army of the unemployed will be greater. That alone will cause a further reduction in wages. Let us, for example, take the carpet industry. No weaver will pretend to say that he will turn out as much carpet from his power loom in eight hours as he can in ten. He cannot do it, any more than a dray horse can make more trips in eight hours than he can in ten. "It is the pace that kills." It takes four times as much power to drive a boat ten miles an hour as it does to drive it five. And to drive it twenty miles an hour takes sixteen times the power. Labor is a great item in the carpet trade. The labor will cost more per hour. Carpets will have to advance in price. (You overlooked that little trifle, because none of you are business men.) Every advance, no matter how small, narrows and contracts the market. Fewer carpets will be wanted at the advanced price. Fewer hands will be needed. Some must be discharged. Are they going, with their families, to starve quietly, just to accommodate you, or that you may enjoy ten hours' pay for eight hours' work? Do you really expect that? Do you dare to say that an eight-hour day will not make carpets cost more? Do you say that if carpets cost more that as many will be sold? If you do, you know nothing of the laws of trade or of the law of supply and demand — a law not made by man, and a law that nothing can evade. Every advance in the price of carpets, labor or anything else, tends at once to restrict the demand. Every decline in price tends at once to widen and expand the market. You must never forget that. You think that people require just so much wheat, and that they have to have that exact amount and don't need any more. You are wrong. They can and will get along with less wheat when the price advances, and they will and do use more of it as the price declines. Every advance of a single cent curtails the consumption. Every decline of a single cent expands it. In those years when the world's crop of wheat is large, why do farmers sell it cheaper than when the crop is small? They have to do it to encourage consumption and to widen the market and work off the large crop. But wheat is an article of prime necessity. We cannot get along without wheat. We can without carpets. Then if every increase in cost does actually curtail the consumption of wheat, still more so will it curtail the consumption of carpets. When you tell me that under the shorter day, it will require more men to do the same work, I tell you that under the shorter day the same work will not exist to be done. Anything that increases the cost of the goods to the public will diminish the demand for the goods and therefore the work. You might as well expect to invent perpetual motion as to try to increase the income of the people by trades unions. You do not see the fallacy of the whole thing. You think the whole thing lies between you and your employer. It does not at all. Your employer has nothing to do with it. It lies between you and the public. The public, and not your "boss," is your real and direct employer. The "boss" is only your broker who finds the work for you. He cannot take and pay for your goods.

They are of no use to him. Douglass, the shoe man, does not use any more shoes than a printer does.

You say that your employer takes work too cheap and you complain about "ruinous competition." You say if he got better prices he could pay better wages. If he did not take the work cheap, half of it would not exist to be taken. His low prices create work. That is, they create work for you. If it were not for the low price of printing half the printers would be walking the streets.

Three-fourths of the printing that is consumed could be dispensed with very easily. Merchants are smart. They will take all the printing that they think it pays them to take. Your employer tries to put it at a price that will pay them. Sometimes he does take work low, and without profit, or at a loss, just to avoid turning you off and to keep you together. His low prices create work. You must get out of your heads the silly notion that there is just so much work to be done. Work and the markets are very elastic things. Nine-tenths of our wants are artificial. They have to be fostered and kept alive by low prices. People have to be *tempted* to buy most things. They are *compelled* to buy very little. You must remember that your "boss" is not your employer at all, and that your real and only employer is the public, who pays for your goods and takes them out of the market. And you must remember that your employer, the public, does not care anything for you at all. Nor, when it comes to dollars and cents, do you care anything for each other. At the same price you may, but not at any extra cost. Laborers and artisans always employ the cheapest labor they can find. They want everybody else to employ union labor. I notice that when they go into a store, whether they are farmers or artisans, they are all alike. They want the most they can get for their money. Here is a bedroom set for \$40. It is union made. Here in another store is another set, not union made but the same thing, for \$32. Which does he buy? He is not making a present of \$8 to the "boss" and hands of a strange shop, in a different trade from his own. He will make a present of that \$8 to himself. Who is more worthy of it in his eyes, or needs it more? I notice that the patrons of the cheap, weekly-payment shops, who only employ non-union labor, are of the working class exclusively. The greatest friend that the laborer has is his "boss" or apparent employer. The employers create work that otherwise would not exist at all. If you think anyone can do that, try it. If the work existed and came of itself, then you would not need employers, but the coöperative printing office (which has always been such a miserable failure) would be the easiest thing in the world. The senselessness of all strikes should be apparent, especially when you get to know that your employers are as powerless to buy labor below its market value as you are to sell it above that market value.

Space forbids my going into some further demonstrations. There is more to be said to show that trades unions, as conducted heretofore, are of no profit whatever to themselves. They are a source of loss, pure and simple, to their own members, to say nothing of the losses they have caused to others. There is ample field for such unions for society and mutual benefit and improvement. But it can be demonstrated that they have no effect whatever on the income of the laboring class, except to cause to that class an occasional serious loss. They can no more raise or lower the income of the laboring class than a combination of farmers could regulate the price of wheat. The markets adjust themselves, without regard to the efforts of man. If every trades union were to dissolve tomorrow, wages would not fall. The income of the laboring class would not be affected to the extent of \$1 by it.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER.

[We must again ask our correspondents to condense their letters. We expect several replies to Mr. Van Bibber's letter, and we trust they will be as concise as possible.—ED.]

WHAT ARE THE DUTIES OF A FATHER OF THE CHAPEL?

To the Editor: NEW YORK, September 15, 1892.

I am the proprietor of a printing office in this city, and have always employed union labor, but many times I have been harassed by incompetent and irresponsible men securing work under the union card. The foreman claims that the incompetence of these men is difficult for him to detect at times, as they are sustained by the good will of their fellows, and a feeling of loyalty due from one to the other in their membership. Speaking impartially, I think this is a species of dishonesty toward myself, and what I would like to know from your readers is, "Do the duties of the father of the chapel involve any degree of attention to the interests of an employer?" I am told not. That the foreman is my champion, and the father of the chapel the champion for the employés. Must I adopt a system of espionage instead of depending on the honor of the men in my employ? I am no advocate of tale-bearing, but if a machine is defective I am soon informed. Why then allow me to struggle to pay a man union wages when he is not worth \$10 per week. I trust I may hear this discussed in an impartial way. Thanking you in advance for the opportunity of getting the information, I am, respectfully,
ZENO.

JOB LETTER SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED IN SERIES.

To the Editor: SHELBYVILLE, Ky., September 13, 1892.

In your September issue, "Inquirers," of Baltimore, ask, "Should job letter be classified in series?" From a time-saving standpoint, we would answer in the affirmative.

Should job letter be classified in sizes instead of series, a great amount of trouble would be the inevitable result, as it would render it impossible for more than one compositor to set a line of any one particular size at the same time, unless there were more than one cabinet of each size. Only one compositor can set at a cabinet at a time, and if two or more wish a line of—say nonpareil—they would have to take their turn, barber fashion, and while one was at work the others would be idle.

Again, it is often necessary that several sizes of a series be used in a job, in which case it would be necessary for the compositor to spend a large portion of his time in moving from one cabinet to another. Classifying the sizes would cause endless trouble to the employés from the fact that the office might not have the complete series, and valuable time would be lost in looking for a size that is not in the office. This loss of time neither the compositor nor the office would be willing to lose. On the other hand, by having the type classified in series, the style of letter desired could be readily found, and compositors could tell at a glance whether or not the series was complete.

Time is a great factor in the printing business, and I have considered this question only from that standpoint. There are many other reasons why job letter should be classified in series, and I can see no benefits that would result from classifying sizes as proposed by "Inquirers."
J. F. W.

[Several letters have been received in reply to the questions of "Inquirers," all of which agree with the opinions expressed in the letter of "J. F. W."—ED.]

AMONG the inmates of the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs, Colorado, is Mr. William B. Eckert, whose advanced years and bodily ailments have unfitted him for the active duties of the profession. Mr. Eckert was the first president of Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 2, and held that honored position for more than sixteen years consecutively. In a letter recently sent to his friends in Philadelphia, Mr. Eckert expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with his home in the West, and of the kind treatment he receives from the management of the institution.



MADONNA AND CHILD.

Specimen of half-tone engraving by the Moss ENGRAVING Co., 535 Pearl Street, New York.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

THE BALLAD OF THE THRUSH.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

Across the noisy street
I hear him careless throw
One warning utterance sweet;
Then faint at first, and low,
The full notes closer grow;
Hark! what a torrent gush!
They pour, they overflow —
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

What trick, what dream's deceit
Has fooled his fancy so
To scorn of dust and heat?
I, prisoned here below,
Feel the fresh breezes blow;
And see, thro' flag and rush,
Cool water sliding slow —
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

Sing on. What though thou beat
On that dull bar, thy foe!
Somewhere the green boughs meet
Beyond the roofs a-row;
Somewhere the blue skies show,
Somewhere no black walls crush
Poor hearts with hopeless woe —
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

ENVOY.

Bird, though they come, we know,
The empty cage, the hush;
Still, ere the brief day go,
Sing on, sing on, O Thrush!

WHAT THE THRUSH SAID.

BY JOHN KEATS.

O thou, whose face hath felt the Winter's wind,
Whose eye has seen the snow-clouds hung in mist,
And the black elm tops 'mong the freezing stars,
To thee the spring will be a harvest-time.
O thou, whose only book has been the light
Of supreme darkness which thou feddest on
Night after night when Phoebus was away,
To thee the spring shall be a triple morn.
O fret not after knowledge—I have none,
And yet my song comes native with the warmth.
O fret not after knowledge—I have none,
And yet the Evening listens. He who saddens
At thought of idleness cannot be idle,
And he's awake who thinks himself asleep.

TO THE CUCKOO.

BY WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

O blithe newcomer! I have heard,
I hear thee and rejoice.
O Cuckoo! Shall I call thee bird,
Or but a wandering voice?

While I am lying on the grass
Thy twofold shout I hear,
That seems to fill the whole air's space,
As loud far off as near.

Though babbling only to the vale,
Of sunshine and of flowers,
Thou bringest unto me a tale
Of visionary hours.

Thrice welcome, darling of the spring!
Even yet thou art to me
No bird; but an invisible thing,
A voice, a mystery;

The same whom in my schoolboy days
I listened to; that cry
Which made me look a thousand ways
In bush, and tree, and sky.

To seek thee did I often rove
Through woods and on the green;
And thou wert still a hope, a love;
Still longed for, never seen.

And I can listen to thee yet;
Can lie upon the plain
And listen, till I do beget
That golden time again.

O, blessed bird! the earth we pace
Again appears to be
An unsubstantial, faery place;
That is fit home for thee!

THE CUCKOO.

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

We heard it calling, clear and low,
That tender April morn; we stood
And listened in the quiet wood;
We heard it ay, long years ago

It came, and with a strange, sweet cry,
A friend, but from a far-off land;
We stood and listened, hand in hand,
And heart to heart, my Love and I.

In dreamland then we found our joy,
That Helen in old times had heard
And so it seemed as 'twere the bird
At noon beneath the oaks of Troy.

O time far off; and yet so near!
It came to her in that hush'd grove,
It warbled while the wooing throve,
It sang the song she loved to hear.

And now I hear its voice again,
And still its message is of peace;
It sings of love that will not cease —
For me it never sings in vain.

WHAT will be one of the greatest paper bag factories in this country, if not the largest, is now being built at Sandy Hill, New York. For several years past large concerns in the West have been supplied with paper bags from that place, but the cost of shipment from the mills to the factories is almost equal to one-tenth of the manufacturer's expenses. For this reason several large corporations have decided to remove there and consolidate. The concerns that have united are the Union Bag and Paper Company, of Chicago; Occidental Bag Company, San Francisco; Smith, Dixon & Co., of Baltimore; Hollingsworth & Whitney, of Boston, and Howland & Co., of Albany, New York. By a consolidation into one big company it is hoped that the cost of manufacturing paper bags will be reduced fifty per cent. The factory is nearly completed. It is 300 by 75 feet, three stories high and built of brick and stone.

HORATIO WINSLOW SEYMOUR.

THE growth, within a few years, of the Chicago *Herald*, out of a small four-page sheet with a few thousand subscribers into the leading democratic journal of the West with twelve and sixteen pages daily and a quarter of a million of readers is one of the wonders of the age, and the men who have been important factors in this marvelous development are interesting figures in the history of our time. "Money makes a great newspaper," but it is only when the money is wisely combined with ceaseless toil and aggressive enterprise that this happy goal is reached. Messrs. John R. Walsh and James W. Scott, the wealthy and liberal-minded owners of the Chicago *Herald*, showed a keen appreciation of this when they called H. W. Seymour from a subordinate position and placed him in editorial charge of what was soon to be the greatest democratic journal on the American continent.

Horatio Winslow Seymour was born in Genoa, Cayuga county, New York, July 29, 1854. Losing his father when nine years of age, he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, to the home of his uncle, Hon. H. G. Winslow, after whom he was named and under whose guidance he was educated. It was a fortunate matter for the fatherless boy to have so good a guardian. Under the tuition of Mr. Winslow, a man of broad culture and a lover of books, young Seymour first embraced the great principles of Jeffersonianism, and above all developed the taste for literature and the lucid, logical thought and keen sense of selection, so necessary to obtain the highest results from study and argument, that are prominent characteristics of his mental make-up.

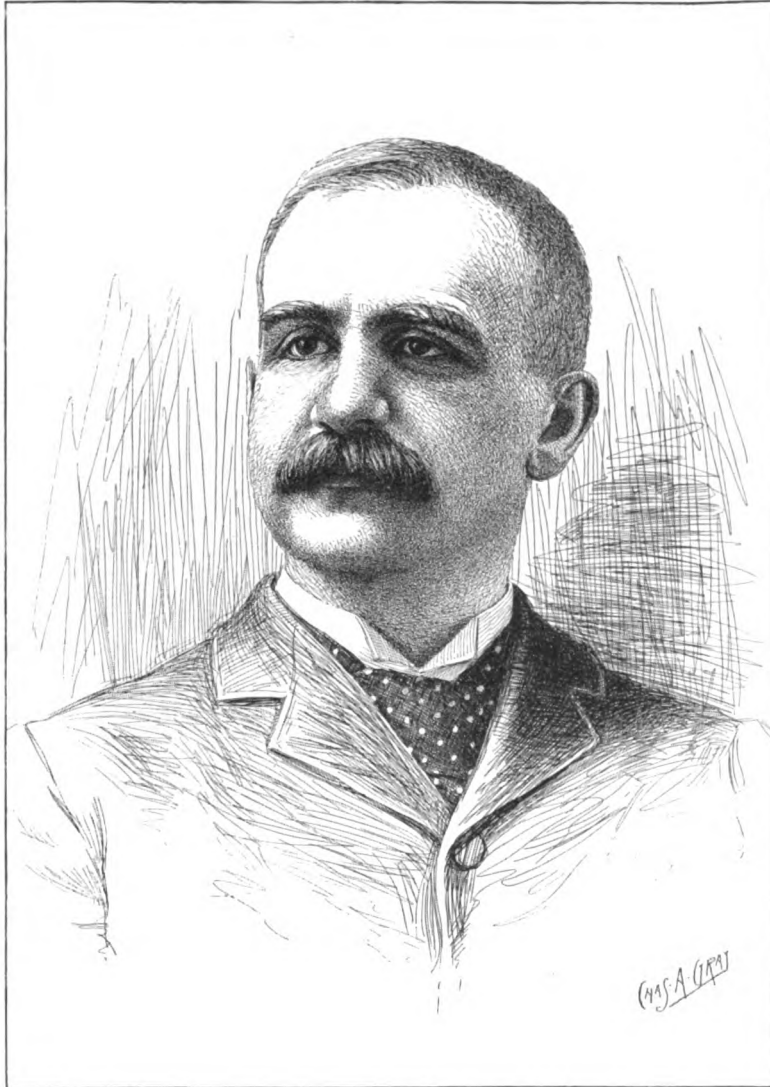
In 1870 Mr. Seymour entered the office of the Racine *Advocate*, and in that and in the office of the Racine *Journal* acquired a thorough knowledge of the printer's trade in all its branches, which proved of inestimable value to him in the various departments of newspaper work in which he afterward labored. He became city editor of the Milwaukee *News* in 1873, continuing in that capacity for about two years when a wider field opened to him in Chicago. He came to this city in the spring of 1875 and entered the employ of Wilbur F. Storey as telegraph editor of the *Times*. The work of the young man attracted the attention of the veteran journalist, and when a vacancy occurred in the office of night editor in 1879 Seymour

was chosen to fill it. The successful performance of the duties of that position required the possession of executive abilities of a high order, keen discernment of the value of news, instant decision and such knowledge of the printer's art as would lead to the most attractive presentation of the various contents of the paper. Much of the popularity of the *Times* at that period was due to the manner in which the news was arranged with a view to securing the attention of the readers.

Mr. Seymour left the *Times* in 1883 to become an editorial writer on the *Herald*, then a young and struggling newspaper. He continued in that capacity until 1887, when the owners of the paper decided to push it to the front as a great daily and installed Mr. Seymour as managing editor. Thus did merit and capacity win a high prize in the journalistic profession.

The new position called into exercise all the physical and mental resources of the young editor, and the fruits of his great work were seen when the *Herald* immediately forged to the front and took an honorable place in the van of American journalism; one of the most remarkable evidences of the possibilities of editorial enterprise combined with the aggressive policy of liberal-minded newspaper publishers.

An immense capacity for work, a lofty sense of fairness and honesty in dealing with men and affairs, a keen appreciation of the value of the happenings of the day, a quick foresight of the wants of the public and a corresponding promptness in meeting them; all these exhibit themselves conspicuously in the managing editor of the Chicago *Herald*. But nothing speaks louder in his praise as editorial



head of that journal than the fact that while he maintains a high order of discipline in the great staff which he directs he has the unreserved loyalty and love of every man in his employ.

It is, however, as a man and friend that the noble qualities of the character of H. W. Seymour shine forth in all their grandeur. Behind the reserved and dignified personality with which business associates are familiar lie a noble mind and an honest heart that know no cant or hypocrisy, and that are unpretentious to a fault.

Mr. Seymour is particularly happy in his domestic relations. He was married in January, 1876, to Miss Annie F. Jones, of Racine, and has a beautiful home on Ellis avenue, where in the society of a charming wife and three children he passes pleasantly the hours that are not devoted to business.

BRITISH NOTES.

TO BRITISH PRINTERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE TRADE.—With the special object of further extending the usefulness of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, which may fairly be considered as the printing art journal of the world, it has been decided to devote two pages each month exclusively to British interests, which we are confident will be found to harmonize in many ways with the interests of the American printing trade. New inventions in machinery used in any of the branches of the printing trade, and in fact anything calling for special attention and notice will be duly chronicled in these pages to the mutual benefit, we trust, of the two countries. British manufacturers and printers who have anything new and of use to the trade will confer a favor by bringing the same under the notice of Mr. H. Wood Smith, whose services we have secured for this special object. All communications should for the present be addressed to 119 Mercers Road, Tufnell Park, London, N.

* * *

BRITISH printers who wish to keep pace with the times cannot afford for the sake of a few shillings to be without a copy of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, which contains every month many articles of rare interest to the trade and some of the finest printing it is possible to obtain. There are many ways of spending 11s. 6d., but those printers having the success of their business at heart ought not to hesitate to send this amount at once to Messrs. W. Foulsham & Co., 4 Pilgrim street, London, E. C., in order to secure a year's supply of the leading printing trade journal.

* * *

By the time these lines are in print the exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, will have been brought to a close. If the amount of business resulting to exhibitors from the last exhibition of this character may be taken as any criterion of its success, there is every reason to hope, from what is already known, that the present show will prove even more successful. American printers are *always* on the lookout for any good thing, and as many new things are promised, the November issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will be anticipated with more than usual interest, for it will contain full particulars of the latest novelties and inventions.

* * *

TWO NEW BOYS' PAPERS.—Two new boys' journals will shortly make their appearance, "Boys" and "Chums" being the respective titles. From what can at present be learned of the contents of the first numbers, and of the programmes sketched out, it is not probable that the two journals will clash. Both will endeavor to be high-class papers, and it is hoped that their appearance will strike the death knell of many of the pernicious periodicals which at present manage to secure an existence.

* * *

THE EIGHT-HOURS QUESTION.—The eight-hours question has been very much to the front recently. The London Society of Compositors has instructed its delegates at the trades-union congress to vote for the legal eight hours, but in the face of the very considerable differences of opinion on this question, it is doubtful whether much, if any, good will come of the society's action. While any reasonable being will admit the urgent necessity for state interference in the matter of shorter hours in certain trades more or less injurious to health, or in cases where the public safety is concerned, one is not altogether prepared to agree that the condition of all trades is such that it is absolutely necessary for the number of hours to be limited by law. To bind labor to this hard and fast rule would soon prove to be a mistake, and a terrible injustice in numerous instances. As far as the printing industry is concerned, the workmen are not overworked, and, in some of its branches, anything approaching state interference would be resented as meaning nothing more or less than a reduction of wages. The

question, affecting as it does the rights of labor and the freedom of the citizen, is too complicated and far too important to be dealt with hurriedly, and in the excitement brought about by systematic agitation it is far preferable to be too slow than too fast over a matter of this character. Should the step be taken and prove a mistake, the mischief which would follow would be great and far-reaching. Before parliament should be asked to make the necessary change, it ought to be proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the workmen of this country desire the change, and are prepared to abide by it.

* * *

OUTDOING THE TELEGRAPH.—For pigeons to accomplish this feat may appear an exaggeration, but it is, nevertheless, a fact. These useful birds are fast becoming indispensable to the enterprising journalist. The *Daily Graphic* availed itself of their services upon the occasion of the University Boat Race, a few months since, and the experiment proved most successful. The *Liverpool Daily Post* has lately adopted these little trusty messengers also with every success, especially in conveying the news of the progress and results of football and other games in which the people of the North of England take considerable interest. The *Liverpool Daily Post*, however, experienced difficulties at the start, for the manager, after purchasing a number of the birds at the rate of £2 per pair, erecting an elaborate house for the birds on the roof, and keeping them penned in for some time, according to custom, let them out with the result that they flew away and have not yet returned. Not to be outdone, the method of breeding the birds on the premises was tried and proved entirely successful. On the occasion of a well-known race, run some ten miles from the office, the result, conveyed by means of these birds to the office, was printed off within nine minutes of the result being known on the course. During the late general election these new press messengers proved very useful upon several occasions. When Mr. Gladstone proceeded on his journeyings during the Midlothian campaign, the rear of the cortège was brought up by the carriages of the reporters. In one of the carriages were stored the baskets of pigeons, and as the party drove along, any incidents which occurred were duly noted by the reporters and jotted down on pieces of "flimsy" and passed on to the man in charge of the new press messengers. A bird was taken out of the basket and laid on its back, while the message was fastened securely to one of its legs. This accomplished, the bird was let loose, and, mounting high, flew round and round until, having obtained its bearings, it flew off in direct line for Edinburgh. As the result of the enterprise, on the part of the Scotch journalists, the evening papers, containing full accounts of the incidents, were selling in the streets of the Scotch capital before Mr. Gladstone's journey had been accomplished. These experiments having proved so successful, it will probably not be long ere the great newspapers of the world have regular staffs of these little journalists.

* * *

IS WOOD ENGRAVING A PAST ART?—This is essentially an age of process reproduction. A large number of persons interested in the printing and publishing trades of Great Britain appear to have forgotten that such a beautiful art as wood engraving exists, or that it has ever accomplished anything worthy of remembrance. Artists are not expected now-a-days to produce work which will bring credit to themselves or those commissioning them; they are requested to draw in such a style that their designs may be readily reproduced by process, and the men who appear to be most successful are those who are content to follow their instructions, and to remain second-rate artists to the end of the chapter. Many men seem to have overlooked one of the essential objects of art—that it should lead them to higher and nobler things. And thus it has come about that the art of wood engraving has been reduced to a rather precarious condition in England by artists themselves, and those who profess to have at heart the best interests of art

have done more than the introduction of the process itself to bring about its destruction. And although it must, I think, be admitted that the art of wood engraving has suffered considerably by the development of the various processes, I propose to show what are in my humble opinion the reasons why process is never likely to supplant the art of wood engraving to such an extent as to destroy it. I acknowledge to the fullest extent the many advantages which process enjoys over wood engraving. These are, roughly speaking, rapidity of production; that it does to a very great extent retain the characteristic drawing of the artists; and that it is in the first instance cheaper than the better class of wood engraving. To many persons these advantages, especially the first and last mentioned, are of very great importance, and it is of no use denying a palpable fact that in a large number of cases process fully discharges all that may be expected of it. To those persons, however, who are confident in their own minds that wood engraving is an art of the past and that process has already taken its place, I would like to point out a fact which is very frequently overlooked — that it is not always economical to use the cheaper means of reproduction, and that while process work is very good as far as it goes, it is not yet sufficiently reliable, at all events as far as the various processes in use in Great Britain is concerned, to be considered the best or cheapest means of reproduction in cases where both good work and a long run are necessities. One great drawback to any of the better class processes substituting wood engraving with success, is that they do not lend themselves to electrotyping. I exclude the various American processes from these observations because I have had no personal experience with either the working or the electrotyping of these blocks. I do not say that to obtain a moderately good electrotype from a fine process block is an impossibility, but I do say from my own experience that the ordinary stereotyper in England has to make several attempts before he can produce an electro that is at all passable. I have in my mind an instance of the unreliability of both the original zinco blocks and electros taken from them. A well-known work, consisting principally of illustrations produced by the best process obtainable in Europe, was being worked on the machine when an accident occurred whereby several of the original blocks were rendered worthless. Electros taken from the originals before being sent to machine were now called into requisition, but it was soon found that in no instance were the electros perfect. The best were only passable and so the remainder of the run had to be worked from the faulty electrotypes — a reprint which was afterward greatly in demand being entirely out of the question. The blame for this may be put down to the electrotyper, but it is a curious coincidence that it is chiefly about these process blocks that the electrotyper has any serious difficulty. Until a process is found whereby perfect electros may be obtained from high-class process blocks, it will be seen that in cases requiring perfect impressions of illustrations and where afterward the sale of electrotypes is looked for to recoup the outlay of producing the original blocks, it is neither safe nor economical to adopt the cheaper means of reproduction. As far as England is concerned there are signs that this fact is being realized, and that the art of wood engraving after being forsaken for a new love is being sought after once again as being the truest and best. The failure of process in England may, perhaps, be attributable to the fact that we do not take the trouble to understand it. In this, as in many other matters, our cousins in America are far ahead of us. In some of the American journals one notices process illustrations of exquisite beauty, and one cannot help wishing to be let into the secret of their production. Until process work in England approaches the same high-class quality it is useless to anticipate anything but failure in its competition with wood engraving.

* * *

NEWSUM'S BRONZING AND DUSTING MACHINE.—This machine will form an interesting exhibit at the Printing Exhibition. It is the only cylinder machine in the market that will

dust both sides of the sheet after bronzing. The sheets are fed on an ordinary feed-board from the top side of the cylinder, and as soon as the sheet is gripped, the bronze trough and roller being at the upper side of the cylinder, the sheet begins to receive the bronze and is held tight to the cylinder by the bronzing rollers, which prevent it from falling over and smearing; after passing the bronze roller, the sheet is burnished and partly dusted, and as it passes round it is further dusted by other rollers, which dust both sides before delivery. The makers have accepted a challenge thrown out by Messrs. W. B. Silverlock & Co. to compare their machines with those of other makers, so that the new machine will soon be thoroughly tested.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE ON SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS IN WRITING AND SPEAKING.

As both writing and speaking are the expression of thought through language, the capacity for the one joined to an incapacity for the other is naturally the occasion of remark and has, I believe, never been accounted for. I think it will be found that consciousness, which generally causes more or less embarrassment of one kind or other, is at the bottom of this apparent incongruity.

The man who writes in a clear and fluent style, but who, when he undertakes to speak, more than to say yes or no or what he would like for dinner, hesitates and utters confusion, does so because he is made self-conscious by the presence of others when he speaks, but gives himself unconsciously to the expression of his thought when he looks only upon the words which he is writing. He who speaks with ease and grace, but who writes in a crabbed, involved style, forgets himself when he looks at others, and is occupied by himself when he is alone. His consciousness and the effort that he makes on the one hand to throw it off and on the other to meet its demand upon him confuse his thoughts, which throng, and jostle, and clash instead of moving steadily onward with one consent together.

Mere consciousness has had much to do with the charming style of many women's letters. Women's style, when they write books, is generally bad, with all the varieties of badness; but their epistolary style is as generally excellent in all the ways of excellence. A letter written by a bright, cultivated woman — and she need not be a highly educated or a much instructed woman, but merely one whose intercourse is with cultivated people — and written merely to tell you something that interests her and that she wishes you to know, with much care about what she says and no care as to how she says it, will, in twelve cases out of the baker's dozen, be not only irreproachably correct in expression, but very charming.

Some literary women, though few, are able to carry this clear, fluent, idiomatic English style into their books. Mrs. Jameson, Charlotte Brontë, and perhaps George Eliot are prominent instances in point. Mrs. Trollope's book, "The Domestic Manners of the American," which made her name known and caused it to be detested, unjustly in this country, is written in this delightful style — easy-flowing and clear, like a beautiful stream, reflecting from its placid surface whatever it passes by, adding in the reflection a charm to the image which is not in the object, and distorting only when it is dimpled by gayety or crisped by a flow of satire or a ripple of humor. It is worth reading only for its style. It may be studied to advantage and emulated but not imitated, for all about it that is worthy of emulation is inimitable. Mr. Anthony Trollope's mastery of our language was inherited, but he did not come into possession of quite all the maternal estate.

I say that Mrs. Trollope's book had been unjustly censured because all her descriptions were true to life, and were evidently taken from life. She described, however, only that which struck her as peculiar, and her acquaintance with the country was made among the most uncultivated people.

EXAMPLES AND QUERIES.

—*ASPERGER'S † NEW*—
 —*PHOTOGRAPHIC † STUDIO*—
 * ELLIS * AVENUE, *
 GRAND * CROSSING, * ILL.
 INSTRUMENTS, SCENERY AND LIGHT FIRST CLASS.

—*THE LIGHTNING PROCESS*—

Is used Exclusively; Never fails to Catch the Children.

—INSPECTION—INVITED—

N. B.—Prompt Attention given to Orders for Outside Views, Buildings, etc.

Would you expect artistic work from this display of taste?

L WIEDER WM. C. COGSEL.

L. WIEDER & CO.
 BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
 1725 Grayson Street,
 above 17th and Fairmount Ave
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Is this significant of quality or quantity?

Larson & Norlander,
MEAT MARKET,
 5200 & 5700 WENTWORTH AVE.,
 CHICAGO, - - ILL

Is this impressive of neatness or cleanliness?

TODD AND CARR.
 -CARD & JOB PRINTING
All orders filled with haste
 -TACOMA-

Would you like your orders filled with haste?

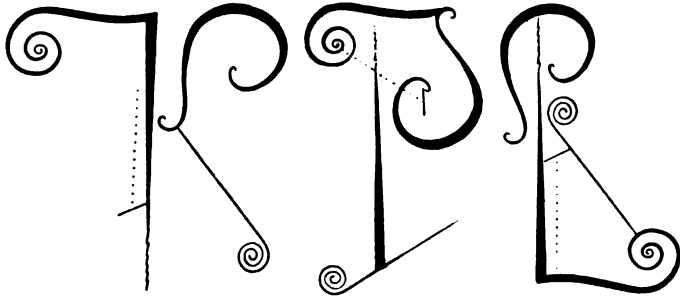
ESTABLISHED 1882
 Chas. O. Chapin,
 THE † NET † SPOT † CASH
 Stationer and Printer,
 182 South Clark St. — Room 13. — CHICAGO.

If our goods please you tell everybody, if not tell us only

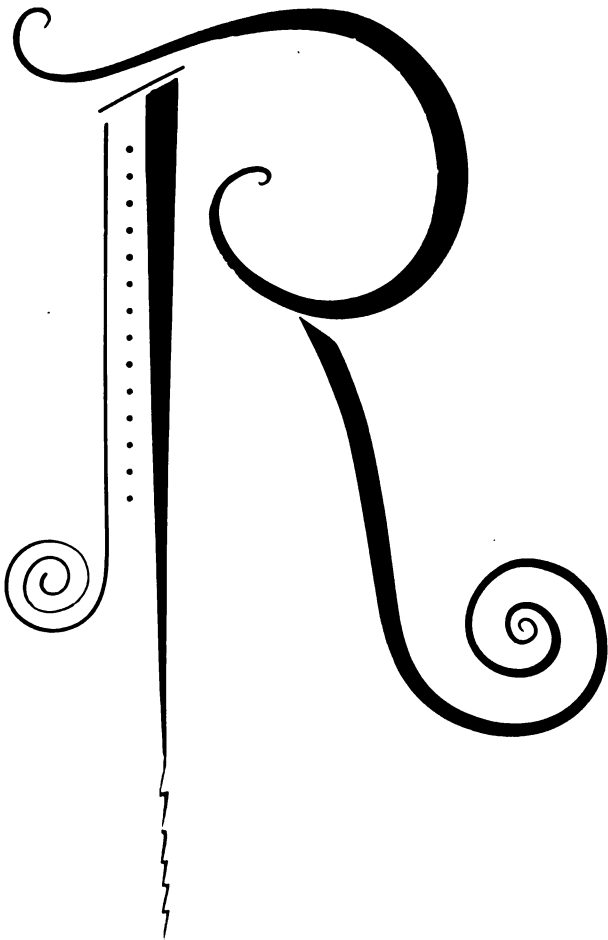
Would you tell everybody?

THE "WHAT LETTER IS IT?" PUZZLE.

The editor little thought when he guilelessly inserted the dismantled initial last month that a good share of the time he ought to be devoting to the first number of the new volume would be taken up in opening and looking over the answers



that fairly swarmed in from every quarter a day or two after the magazine was mailed, and which have been coming in with more or less frequency all through the month. From Maine to Washington, and from Manitoba to Louisiana they came. And what a variety of letters were formed by the ingenious readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. It seemed as if they would not be satisfied until every letter of the alphabet had been produced, and each one offered by the eager contestant as the "prize winner." The majority of solutions were correct, but A, E, F, I, K, L, M, P, Y and Z were presented by numbers of workers for the prizes. Below we show the rules, put together as originally intended by Mr. Vernet.



Many hit upon the right letter, but failed in the exact placing of every part. The winners are as follows :
FIRST PRIZE: Arnold Roth, *Review and Herald*, Battle Creek, Michigan—THE INLAND PRINTER one year.

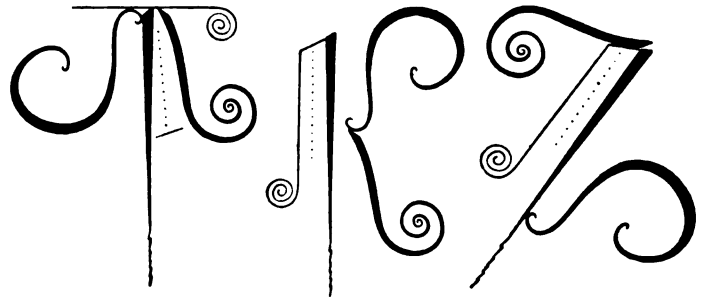
SECOND PRIZE: W. Kerwin, 2934 South Park avenue, Chicago—THE INLAND PRINTER six months.

THIRD PRIZE: Bert C. Denman, care of *Call*, Piqua, Ohio—copy of "Diagrams of Imposition."

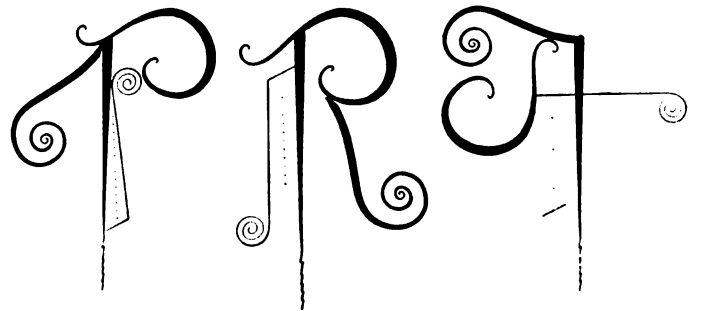
THE INLAND PRINTER regrets that the competition hardly gave its subscribers at a distance the chance that those nearer home enjoyed, but there seemed no way of avoiding this. A good deal of wit and humor have been provoked by the competition, a number of the letters received containing remarks that created as many smiles as the oddity of some of the designs



did. One reader, in sending in his solution, which is shown among the rest on this page, added at the bottom of the sheet : "If it isn't letter 'L,' let her rip." In looking over the answers one is surprised at the impossible positions some printers claim the rules can be placed in. To one who has worked at the case



and tried his hand at rule twisting, it is impossible to believe that intelligent compositors could have made the mistakes many have fallen into in forwarding replies. One design, a letter F, from a subscriber in Anaconda, Montana, would have required four impressions, one over the other, to have secured



the initial sent, the rules being crossed and recrossed in so many ways that even by cutting they could not have been put together as shown in the diagram. We show in miniature a few of the letters put together by the inventive genius of some of our readers.

On January 25, 1892, the *Morning Commercial*, of Memphis, Tennessee, locked out all the union printers in its employ. The printers boycotted the *Commercial*, which lost the paper many subscribers. The management has recently taken back the union men and put the subscription down to 15 cents per week, 65 cents per month, \$7.50 per year, and the *Appeal Avalanche* has met the reduction.

A NINE-HOUR WORKDAY CONVENTION.

The following circulars have been issued by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16:

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16. Chicago, August 1, 1892. To Sister Unions: At the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, held July 31, 1892, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, It is self-evident that the book and job printers now working ten hours per day are doing more than their share of the world's labor; and whereas, Time has demonstrated the incapacity of the International Typographical Union to solve the problem of a shorter workday; and whereas, We believe that the book and job printers of this country are not only ready but anxious to make a united effort to throw off the unjust burden they have so long and so patiently borne; and whereas, We believe that the unions in the larger towns and the cities could by coöperation — and at very little expense and trouble — enforce a nine-hour workday; be it *Resolved*, by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16: 1. That a committee be empowered to solicit the assistance of at least a half-dozen of leading sister unions in an effort to secure a convention of printers' unions favorable to the speedy inauguration of a nine-hour workday. 2. That said committee shall, immediately upon receiving a pledge of coöperation from said sister unions, issue a call to all printers' unions subordinate to the International Typographical Union, inviting them to send delegates to a convention to be known as 'The Union Printers' Nine-Hour Workday Convention.' 3. That in order to insure success, said committee shall insist upon each union that shall take part in the convention furnishing said convention an attested resolution pledging said union to stand by the action of said convention on the subject it shall meet to discuss, namely, the enforcement, at as early a date as possible, of a nine-hour workday without any reduction in existing scales of wages. 4. That said committee shall decide upon time and place of meeting of said convention, ratio of representation and other details, after conference with and in submission to the wishes of other unions. 5. That such unions as approve the object of the nine-hour workday convention but are unable to be represented should forward to said convention an attested resolution pledging their membership to such action as may be agreed upon by said convention."

The following committee was appointed to take charge of all matters pertaining to above resolution:

O. G. WOOD, Chairman.
HARRY CHIRPE, Secretary.
HENRY ASKEW.
CHAS. T. GOULD.
GEO. E. ESTERLING.

Address all communications to O. G. Wood, room 13, 122 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

[SEAL] JOHN C. HARDING, *Pres. C. T. U. No. 16.*

Attest: FRANK A. KIDD,

Rec. Sec'y and Organizer C. T. U. No. 16.

Union Printers' Nine-Hour Work-Day Convention. Headquarters Nine-Hour Workday Committee, Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, Chicago, September 1, 1892. To sister unions in the United States and Canada, greeting: In accordance with the preamble and resolutions passed by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at its regular meeting held July 31, 1892 (a copy of which is inclosed), and indorsed by New York Union, No. 6; Boston Union, No. 13; Philadelphia Union, No. 2; Washington Union, No. 101; Detroit Union, No. 18; Cincinnati Union, No. 3; St. Paul Union, No. 30, and St. Louis Union, No. 8, we hereby issue the call for said convention, the same to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday, October 13, 1892, at 12 o'clock, noon, to take action in accordance with the inclosed resolutions. The ratio of representation — in accordance with the wishes of sister unions — will be one (1) delegate for each union, each delegate representing a union of

more than one hundred (100) members to be entitled to an additional vote for each additional one hundred (100) members.

"Each union that shall take part in the convention must furnish said convention an attested resolution pledging said union to stand by the action of said convention on the subject it shall meet to discuss, namely, the enforcement, at as early a date as possible, of a nine-hour workday without any reduction in existing scales of wages."—[See Section 3, of Resolutions.] Proxy votes may be cast by unions taking the required action — in accordance with Section 5, of the Resolutions. Due notice will be given responding unions regarding convention hall and hotel accommodations. Please notify the committee as early as possible of the action taken by your union, stating whether you will be represented by delegate or in accordance with Section 5 of the Resolutions.

Fraternally yours,

O. G. WOOD, Chairman,
HARRY CHIRPE, Secretary,
HENRY ASKEW,
CHAS. T. GOULD,
GEO. E. ESTERLING,

*Nine-Hour Workday Committee,
Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16.*

Address all communications to O. G. Wood, Room 13, 122 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

THE NEW ZEALAND INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.

Our correspondent writes: I had the pleasure of being present at the second social of the Wellington members of the above institute, held in the Masonic Hall lately, when a most enjoyable evening was passed with music, song, story and dancing. Two original items were given, Mr. E. D. Hoben, of the *Evening Post*, reciting his version of "Football at Killaloo," which was exceedingly funny, the chorus going thus:

You may talk of Donnybrook
Or the row when Tim was took,
Or the devil of a shindy that they had at Waterloo;
But if you've no aversion
To genuine diversion
Thry a friendly game of futball with the boys of Killaloo!

Mr. R. C. Harding, editor of *Typo*, read an original poem which, as it is "of the craft" and is very good, I am sure will interest your readers. I have to thank Mr. Harding for permission to print it. The tale he told was

THE EDITOR'S APOLOGY.

In the midwinter tide, some years ago,
When English fields were piled with drifted snow;
When streams were ice-bound and the northeast gale
Blew fierce and bleak and made the stoutest quail,
A Bishop — none too readily — went down
To hold a service in a rural town;
A spot remote, among the hills and dales.
As yet unreached by traffic's iron rails.
Its one attraction — noted far and wide,
The artist's and the antiquaries' pride —
The ancient church, oak-paneled, diamond-paned,
With ivy overgrown and lichens stained.
No hands profane had touched this house of prayer
By way of "restoration" or repair;
And no more picturesque a pile is found
In any part of Britain's classic ground.
Yet, the old church — it grieves one to relate —
In some respects, was scarcely up to date.
When summer suns poured forth their scorching heat
'Twas cool and pleasant in this dim retreat:
The carven pews, well filled with folk who found
Repose beneath the Gospel's soothing sound;
But, in the winter months, the most devout
Would stay at home, nor dare to venture out.
Small comfort was there in the praise or prayer.
For deadly risk they ran, who worshiped there.
The reeking walls were streaked with mildew stains.
The keen east wind rushed in through broken panes!
While heavy drops plashed steadily and slow
From loosened tiles to time-worn stones below
Amid the damp and cold and gathering gloom
The Bishop felt oppressed, as in a tomb.

Chilled to the bones and chilled at heart to see
The shivering group—not more than two or three—
Who braved the snow and sleet with Christian grace
To worship in their old accustomed place.
With chattering teeth, with lips benumbed and blue,
The worthy prelate read the service through.

His surplice doffed, he quickly passed once more
Outside the ancient ivied gothic door;
Then to the sexton said, in grief and pain—
"I'll not preach in this damp, cold church again!"
Hard by there stood, ten feet away or less,
The young reporter of the local *Press*.
He partly heard the simple words I quote
And made, for future use, a mental note.

Dire was the penalty the bishop paid—
Rheumatic pains his reverend joints invade,
A hollow-sounding cough attacks his chest,
Burdens his days and breaks his nightly rest.
Some country papers come, but they are laid
Carelessly aside, unopened and unread.
Each post that follows brings him one or two,
Some marked with crosses, red, or black, or blue.
At last he opened one, and then he found
A paragraph with ink-lines scored around,
And, as the hair rose slowly on his head,
These were the words the pious Bishop read:

OUR PARISH CHURCH.—Full often in this
place have we denounced the shame and the
disgrace to let this ancient building day
by day perish, from sheer neglect, with
slow decay. Something may now be done,
for Bishop A., who held the morning service
yesterday, declared, in terms much less
polite than plain, "I'll not preach in this
d—d old church again." Strong language
this, it cannot be denied, but, we maintain,
the words were justified.

The room swam round, he turned as pale as death,
Staggered and almost fell, and gasped for breath;
Then, in a state of nervous perturbation,
Sat down and wrote a note of explanation—
Trusting that he who edited the *Press*,
Having caused scandal and acute distress
By his unhappy slip, would have the grace
At once to give the contradiction place.

A few days passed, and then the paper came,
The note was there, signed with the Bishop's name.
To his request the pressman had attended,
But just this little footnote was appended:

[To the above we gladly give insertion; but,
while we must accept his Lordship's version,
we still must add—nor can we put it
shorter—we have implicit faith in our re-
porter.]

THE WEEKLY JOURNALS OF AUSTRALIA.

Our correspondent writes: The first number of the Australian edition of the *Review of Reviews* was published in Melbourne under the editorship of the Rev. W. H. Fitchett in July and is a most interesting journal. Besides the whole of the matter of the English edition it contains thirty-two pages devoted to Australian affairs, these being printed by the Spectator Publishing Company. Mr. W. T. Stead, originator and editor-in-chief, addresses himself "To the English-speaking folk under the Southern Cross," upon Australian matters, urging the unity of Britain, America and Australia. There is a very interesting article on the weekly journals of Australia, in which we are told that Australians are afflicted with a ravenous literary appetite, which is shown by the amazing number and vigor of their newspapers. A population of only four millions, scattered in an exceptional degree, contrives to keep about *nine hundred* newspapers in more or less profitable existence. "Perhaps no other four millions on the face of the planet keep so many printing-presses going!" The great city dailies and the multitudinous country journals are very like the same classes of papers in other lands; but the great weekly journals of Australia have no exact equivalent elsewhere. With none of the monthlies and quarterlies of older countries, the great weekly journals of Australia discharge, for the present, most of the literary functions of magazines and reviews, besides a hundred other offices of their own. Each colony possesses at least two of such

journals. In bulk, if bound in book-shape, each of the weeklies would form a very portly and admirably printed volume, and almost every human interest—commerce, agriculture, politics, sport, fashion, religion—is reflected in its huge pages. Some of the weeklies have plunged boldly and at great expense into general illustrations and cartoons. A very readable sketch is given of Mr. Livingstone Hopkins, the Sidney *Bulletin* caricaturist, who, I find, is a native of the state of Ohio, and did good work in your country on your best journals before being engaged by his present journal, which occurred ten years ago. He is reckoned among the great living caricaturists.

CYRUS K. BARNHART.

THE subject of this sketch, Mr. Cyrus K. Barnhart, was born in Mount Eagle, Center county, Pennsylvania, August 9, 1853. When ten years of age he removed to New Jersey, and worked on his father's farm in Cumberland



county and attended school until seventeen years old, when he entered the office of the *Advertiser and Review* for the purpose of learning the printing trade. As a boy he gained an enviable reputation for rapid composition and neat jobwork, and soon won the confidence and respect of his employers. In

1876 he assumed the management of the business department of the *Advertiser and Review*, which position he held for one year, when he removed to Trenton, New Jersey, and connected himself with Typographical Union No. 71, of that place. He obtained employment in the book department of the Sharp Publishing House. His promotion here was rapid. He was looked upon as an expert in page imposition and book make-up, and was given this position soon after entering the office to work. From this he was promoted to proofreader, and on January 1, 1889, was selected as general superintendent of the entire business. He filled this position most creditably for three years, and it is largely due to his energy that the house enjoys its present large patronage. On January 1, 1892, he resigned the position of superintendent to take editorial management of the *Bridgeton Evening News* (republican), a bright daily paper enjoying the largest circulation in South Jersey. Mr. Barnhart has a large circle of friends throughout the state and country in the printing fraternity, and is esteemed and respected by all. He represented Trenton Union in the International Union at the Buffalo session in 1887, and served on the committee on miscellaneous business; he was also chairman of the special committee on the Childs-Drexel fund. For a number of years Mr. Barnhart has acted as correspondent for out-of-town papers, and his contributions have been generally appreciated as sound and logical, and are of a kind that most interests thoughtful readers. He is an active republican politician, and at present holds the position of vice-president of the "crack" republican club of New Jersey, the Young Men's Republican Club of Trenton. He is well known and has the confidence and esteem of his party leaders in the city and state.

LABOR DAY, from the lengthy and enthusiastic accounts of its celebration in the various cities sent to this office, is steadily growing in popular favor, and each year promises a larger aggregation from all classes of workers.

A SONG WITHOUT AN S.

The sibilations of the English language, the plurals of nouns, and the third person singular of the verb, all ending in *s*, are the horror of vocalists, and the despair of musicians, says the *Scottish Typographical Circular*. Dr. Charles Mackay wrote the following to show that the difficulty of eliminating the *s* in lyrical composition, though great, is not insuperable.

Come meet me in the gloaming,
And happy it will be,
Out in the mellow moonlight
To roam the wild wood free,
Forgetting care and trouble,
With thee, my love, with thee.

I will impart my hope,
And feel it will be thine,
That all of thee, and all of me,
May mingle and combine,
For ever and for ever
In unity divine.

In unity complete
Of will and fair endeavor,
Fond love and true delight
To be unmingled never :
I'm thine! oh, love, be mine,
For ever and for ever!

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. L. M., Plymouth, Michigan. Is it correct and proper for a printer in correcting a galley of matter to separate the type and shove it down to the foot of the galley, and close it up as he corrects it? *Answer.*—The nature of the corrections might or might not render it proper.

H. F. S., Morrison, Illinois. Will you please inform me what the word "Lachta" means which I find placed in the lower left-hand corner of a ladies' visiting card. *Answer.*—It is the name of the lady's residence, in all probability. On sending the inquiry to a gentleman who is an authority on such subjects, the following reply was received :

INLAND PRINTER : *Dear Sirs,*—On receiving your note, I went to the library where I devote my leisure to books, and the sages up there all joined in the seeking ; but, to our despair, not one of the searchers discovered a line throwing light on your word, which I'd "Lachta" define. Of meaning I'm sure that the word is bereft, unless it should be "Did you ever get left?" and I'd say, were I you, to the comps who thus trouble you with meaningless words: "Oh, go soak your head."

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM E. ROCKWELL, who went to Trenton, New Jersey, a few years ago from Boston, was accidentally drowned in the canal on June 19 last. No clew to the whereabouts of his wife or daughter could be obtained, and President James W. Cook, of Trenton Union, took charge of the remains, which were buried under the auspices of the typographical union. Any tidings of the family of the deceased will be thankfully received by Mr. Cook.

THE sudden death of Mr. W. F. Gray, late manager of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, which occurred on August 15 last, coming so soon after that of Mr. Donnell, was a shock to his many friends. W. F. Gray was born in Rochester, New York, April 19, 1840. For a number of years he was connected with the house of Louis Snider's Sons' Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, but for the last six years he has occupied the position of bookkeeper for the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company, and since the death of Mr. E. P. Donnell he has acted as manager of the house. He was extensively known and highly esteemed for his business qualifications and integrity. His death was caused by heart failure. He leaves a widow and interesting family to mourn his departure, with whom a large acquaintance sympathize. The place Mr. Gray filled as manager of the E. P. Donnell Manufacturing Company is now occupied by Mr. Ernest Rayfield.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

WILL ESKEW, Gilman, Illinois. Assortment of general work of superior quality.

B. H. GOODENOW, Utica, New York. Specimens of general work of good average quality.

BRANDON TIMES JOB PRINT, Brandon, Manitoba. Program of sports and poster, much below average.

GUIDE PRINTING & PUBLISHING COMPANY, Louisville, Kentucky. Specimens of general work of fair execution.

THE HOLBROOK PRINTING COMPANY, Newark, New Jersey. Business cards, in tints, colors and bronzes, well designed and executed.

R. S. DENHAM, job printer, West Superior, Wisconsin. Specimens of business cards and letter heads in tints and colors. Well designed, effective and tasteful in coloring and well printed.

KIMBALL & TURNER, Gazette Publishing House, Pontiac, Michigan. Specimens in colors and tints which are highly creditable in design and selection of colors. A little more attention to details and presswork would be advisable.

THE official programme of the annual parade and picnic of the Council of Federated Trades of Sacramento, California, of which we acknowledge the receipt, is a very poorly executed piece of work in all departments, being of the extremely cheap variety.

H. E. GROLL, with the Schober Printing and Stationery Company, Detroit, Michigan. Business card in colors and bronzes. It is of attractive design and unique treatment in arrangement of bronzes and colors, and is tasteful and attractive.

C. C. BARTGIS & BROTHER, printers and embossers, Baltimore, Maryland. Specimens of high-grade specialties in colors and tints, handsomely embossed with admirable depth and sharpness. Tasteful and elegant, the work immediately commands attention.

WE acknowledge the receipt of Messrs. Vanden Houten & Co's neat advertising brochure, "Chacun à Son Goût," Everyone to His Own Taste. Vanden Houten's business is conducted at 249 Pearl street, New York, and the superior printing there executed is exemplified in their handsome and attractively worded little book.

W. H. WRIGHT, Jr., of the "Electric Press," of Buffalo, New York, is the apostle of the calendar blotter, and the superior manner in which he exploits his belief from month to month is bound to win him many adherents. He has just issued a little brochure (which, of course, is exquisitely printed), entitled "Harvest of Opinion," in which all critics concede the high grade of his work.

DAILY HERALD PRINTING COMPANY, Austin, Minnesota. Specimens of jobwork in colors and tints. Manager F. H. McCulloch is to be congratulated on the products of his office, to which he brings that good taste and judgment displayed during his copartnership with Mr. Whitcomb, under the firm name of McCulloch & Whitcomb, of Albert Lea. Mr. McCulloch has recently purchased an interest in the job printing department of the *Herald*, and his personal influence is seen in the high-grade work being produced.

WILL M. SHIRLEY & BROTHER, St. Joseph, Michigan, favor us with a number of samples of their work. The limited space at our disposal does not admit of the review which the work deserves. Suffice it to say, that in all those points on which a printer, who has a pride in his calling, excels, so do the specimens submitted excel. They range from the dainty brochure in bookwork to the most inexpensive card, and in all a graceful appreciation of suitability and correctness is manifest.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

OUR bright and ever welcome contemporary, the *Scottish Typographical Circular*, after completing its thirty-fifth year of existence, began its fourth series on September 1, and celebrated the event by donning a new dress. Ably conducted, timely and terse, its utterances have more weight than many more pretentious journals, and its improvement in all departments is marked.

THE special fall edition of the *Monetary Times*, the leading trade journal of Canada, appeared on September 9 with a handsomely designed and well printed cover, in which, though there might be some points susceptible of improvement, we are pleased to note the progressive spirit of the new company. It has been evident that the paper has been conducted on a severely conservative principle in regard to its typographical appearance, and its power and influence in financial circles renders this all the more to be regretted. The publication in each issue of half-tone stipple portraits of the leading financiers and merchants of the dominion is an enterprise recently entered upon by the *Times*, and the results cannot fail to be satisfactory to the management and gratifying to the clientèle of the paper.

"THE COLOR PRINTER," by J. F. Earhart.—The "Color Printer" is a book 8¼ by 10½ inches, containing 137 pages of type matter and 90 color plates, in two to twenty colors each, handsomely bound in cloth, with edges marbled and cover stamped in gold and four colors. To produce a limited edition of the work it required 625 different forms and 1,625,000 impressions. The work contains 166 colors, hues, tints and shades, produced by mixtures of two colors each, with the proportions printed below each color. This list includes all of the so-called "art colors," which can be used so effectively upon any job in place of black. A great variety of fine color effects produced by printing colors in lines and solids over gold bronze printed in lines and solids. A large number of harmonious combinations of colors, hues, tints and shades, illustrated by ornamental borders, head-pieces, initial letters and specimen jobs. A diagram of complementary colors, with simple rules for obtaining an endless variety of harmonious color combinations. This feature alone is worth the price of the book. A miniature landscape, printed in ten colors, showing an impression of each block separate, and as registered into its proper place as the job progresses toward completion. Specimens of embossing done on an ordinary job press by a very simple method, with a description of same. Thirty-nine lists of two-color combinations, containing over two thousand different combinations selected from the colors shown in the book. Forty-two lists of three-color combinations, containing over fourteen hundred different combinations selected from the colors shown in the work. All of these combinations are represented as being *good*, *very good*, or *excellent*, making it easy for the printer to select the best. In selecting these combinations the author was governed solely by the natural laws of harmony and contrast of colors. This work will surely answer the purpose of all those who desire to use colors intelligently and effectively, producing the best results in the simplest manner, without waste of time or material. For a few weeks the book will be sold at \$12.50 per copy, postage prepaid. Then there will be an advance in price, depending upon the number of copies remaining unsold. Those who desire to obtain a copy before the price is advanced should order without delay. Send to Earhart & Richardson, Nevada Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ONE of the Philadelphia labor organizations recently adopted a novel plan to boycott the *Record*. The organization mentioned not only passed a resolution fining any member \$1 who was seen with a copy of that paper, but appointed a committee to patrol the streets whereon its members lived, at an early hour, to see if the paper was left at their homes.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE *New World* is the title of a handsome weekly which made its appearance September 10, published as an organ of the Roman Catholic church. It is said to be composed by non-union printers.

THE Chicago Society of Artists gave a recital at Kimball hall on the evening of Saturday, September 17, in which D. Livingston, Emil Liebling, Frank B. Lawson, George Du Moulin and John Harty participated. J. H. Kowalski was the musical director.

EIGHTEEN applicants for admission to the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, were passed upon by the business committee and elected to membership for initiation at the September meeting. The names of fifteen new applicants were placed on file for consideration.

THE city is overrun with printers seeking employment. The influx is undoubtedly due to the World's Fair and to the belief that there is in prospect an immense impetus to be given the trade of the city in consequence. Many cases of hardship are reported. Visitors should see that their funds are sufficient to sustain them during their stay, instead of depending on securing employment to enable them to return to their homes.

PARKER & BECKER, printers, room 76, 85 Fifth avenue, Chicago, have adopted a little trade mark which is quite unique and distinctive, and is one that has caused them to be talked about. We reproduce it below:



"SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON," has given his patrons such thorough satisfaction with his "gatling gun" method of roller making that his orders have increased to an extent which has rendered it necessary for him to erect five new machines, some of which will turn out rollers 100 inches long. Mr. Bingham finds his present quarters at 22 and 24 Custom House place inadequate to his growing business, which makes it necessary to seek more commodious premises though three years of the present lease are unexpired.

TRADE journal editors from various cities in the union assembled in a ten days' convention in Chicago, early in the month, and perfected an organization that will hereafter be known as the National Trade Press Association. The meeting opened with the report of the committee appointed to formulate a constitution and code of by-laws for the new organization. After discussion and some modification the report was adopted. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Benjamin Johnson, *New England Grocer*, Boston; vice-president, E. Sprague, *Grocer*, St. Louis; secretary, J. D. Razell, *Merchant Sentinel*, Cincinnati; treasurer, William Jones, *Commercial Bulletin*, Minneapolis.

THE numerous friends of Mr. Adolph Scholl will learn with regret of his serious indisposition. Mr. Scholl has been suffering for a long time from a complication of disorders, and during the spring was compelled to cease work for a time, but returned to his occupation at the case with the Henry O. Shepard Company, where on September 21 he was seized with a form of apoplexy. He was removed to the general hospital in an unconscious condition which was followed by delirium, rendering it necessary to place him in the detention hospital. There are few men whose high personal attributes have earned them greater esteem than that in which Mr. Scholl is held by his fellow workmen, and his restoration to health is sincerely hoped for.

MAJ. WILLIAM W. BLOSS, late editor of the *Chicago Graphic*, who died Saturday night, September 3, was a man of remarkable history. He was born in Rochester, New York, in 1831, of pilgrim ancestry. His first newspaper work was done on the *Rochester Express*. Later he became prominent as the editor

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Photo by Scholl, Chicago.

W. H. FITZGERALD.

With Carleton Opera Company.

Specimen of half-tone engraving, on copper, by BLOMGREN BROS. & CO., 175 Monroe street, Chicago.
(See the other side of this sheet.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.

O. N. BLOMGREN
PRES.

C. G. BLOMGREN
V. PRES.

Half-Tone
Engravers

BLOMGREN
BROS. & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,
PHOTO, ZINC AND WOOD
ENGRAVING.

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MONROE
ST.

CHICAGO.

JOHN SODERBERG.
TREAS.

JOS. H. BARNETT.
SECTY. & MGR.

J. HENNING'S DEL.

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.

of an anti-slavery paper in Leavenworth, Kansas. Bloss received a lieutenant's commission in the 108th New York at the outbreak of the war and was severely wounded and left on the field at Antietam, September 17, 1863, and was highly commended in the report of the brigadier-general commanding. Later Mr. Bloss was engaged in journalism in Kansas City, was the original Oklahoma "boomer," and was afterward editor of the South Chicago *Free Press*, in the interest of annexation.

THE following companies, interested in the printing and publishing business in Chicago, have been incorporated during the month: Manhattan Publishing Company; \$30,000; to do a general publishing, printing and engraving business; promoters—B. W. Estabrooks, M. C. Kean, Lewis T. Hovey. Chicago advertising and Stamp Vending Company; \$50,000; to lease and operate stamp vending machines, devices, and general advertising business, etc.; promoters—Charles E. McDowell, J. H. McDowell, F. K. Gustin. Woman's Associated Printing Company; \$15,000; for publishing and printing; promoters—E. J. Smith, H. C. Van Pelt, J. W. Smith. The Money Check Company; \$150,000; to conduct a general printing, binding, engraving and publishing business, to issue, buy and sell money checks, etc.; promoters—Selden R. Hopkins, James G. Spencer, Arbar R. Hopkins, Artemas R. Hopkins. The Ironmonger Company; \$5,000; to carry on a general publishing business; promoters—Ada M. Sturtevant, C. L. Palmer, James B. Sturtevant. World's Columbian Exposition History Company; \$10,000; to print and publish histories, guides, circulars, maps, pamphlets, etc., of World's Columbian Exposition, etc.; promoters—Rene Connely, Walter C. McCallum, Otto Heper. Chicago World Book Company; \$100,000; to publish books relating to World's Fair, United States History, etc.; promoters—Charles E. Davis, William J. Sheahan, Victor M. Elting. Champion Publishing Company; \$10,000; to do general printing and publishing; promoters—C. E. Jenkins, A. Varnom Williams, F. S. Reigart.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE introduction of typesetting machines on the Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express* has had the effect of greatly unsettling business for the compositors.

THREE morning newspapers of Toronto, Ontario, have introduced machines, and the typographical union has submitted a scale to the employers for their consideration.

THE International Printing Pressmen's Union are again agitating the formation of a union of pressmen in Baltimore. Their efforts were defeated last year, but they have resolved to try again.

ON September 4 the *Daily Press*, of Riverside, California, which for the past five years has had its composition done by the week, put its compositors on by the piece, thus giving general satisfaction.

THE *Journal*, of Evansville, Indiana, will have linotype machines before October 1, and the *Courier* will put them in about January 1, 1893. Typographical Union No. 35 has appointed a committee to formulate a scale of prices for machines.

PHILADELPHIA TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 2, recently gave a very practical exhibition of its sympathy for the locked-out ironworkers, not only of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, but also for those in Philadelphia, by liberal financial aid to the defense fund of each organization.

GALESBURG TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 288, recently presented a new scale containing a raise from 25 to 28 cents per thousand, and job work from \$12 to \$13, which was signed by all the offices without any trouble. It also provides for standing time (something never before granted).

At a meeting of Detroit Typographical Union, held Sunday, September 18, the action of the preceding meeting indorsing

the resolutions of Chicago Typographical Union respecting the nine-hour day was rescinded. It was decided not to send a delegate to the convention as the matter was under advisement by the international body.

THE *Milwaukee Journal* has signed the typographical union scale for two years, giving employment to twenty-five caseholders and half as many subs. The *News* has just put in a perfecting press, and there is a rumor that the force will be doubled at no late day and the paper get out an eight-page sheet.

SINCE the Helena (Mont.) *Journal* put in the Mergenthaler typesetting machines, subs have had only one place to show up at in that city, and though there is a good deal of work given out on the *Independent*, it is generally crowded with subs. Job and book work in the town support about five men and even some of these get an occasional lay off.

JOB printing in St. Joseph, Missouri, has never been so dull before in the history of St. Joseph. Offices are not running half force. Newspapers crowded with job men. As a consequence, at the meeting of Typographical Union No. 40, September 4, the proposition to raise the scale 5 cents on newspaper work and \$2 per week in jobrooms was defeated.

THE state of trade and business in Australia was thus summed up by the Rev. Dr. Roseby, one of the leading congregational preachers of Sydney, in a recent sermon on a social question: "What prospect is there, I ask, of a better state of things arising, under existing conditions elsewhere, when here in Australia in what is sometimes called 'the paradise of labor,' we have the list of our labor bureau laden with the poverty and wretchedness and discontent of over seven thousand men unable to find employment?"

OWING to its recent trouble with the executive council, says our Australian correspondent, the Napier branch has severed its connection with the New Zealand Typographical Association, and the consequence is that there now remain only two branches in the association, namely, the Wellington and the Dunedin. The executive council has decided to take the feeling of these two branches as to any longer maintaining the council, and the ballot is going round as the mail leaves. I fancy the "abolishing" vote will predominate and the council will dissolve, dividing the funds (some \$1,300) between the two, and each society will become a separate body. Probably in the near future another and more workable executive will be formed by the five societies.

EARLY in the spring, writes a correspondent from Massachusetts, the Lynn Typographical Union prepared a price list to govern the job printing offices of Lynn, and after much debate among the employing printers and the council it was abandoned on the ground of impracticability. Many of the employing printers who were approached with this price list stated that the list was a good one and that it contained nothing that would materially interfere with them in carrying on their business, which has been marked with unusual success since their advent in the field of printerdom. With all these facts considered, the committee who had charge of the work came to the conclusion that the point which counteracted their "good opinion" of the list was the fact that the wages of some of their men would be increased from \$12 to \$15 per week.

THE boycott that has been waged against the Kansas City *Journal* for the last six months by Kansas City Typographical Union No. 80, was terminated, September 20, by the *Journal* management signing the union scale of prices and, in turn, the union accepting the larger portion of the *Journal* employees as members of its body. The following notice, with signatures appended, was published in the next morning's issue of the *Journal*:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The differences heretofore existing between Typographical Union No. 80 and the *Journal* Company have been amicably settled on a basis satisfactory to both parties. A long-time contract has been entered into

by the officers of the union and the Journal Company and concessions have been made on both sides. By the terms of the agreement almost all the old force in the *Journal* composing room has been retained and the union ranks augmented. The union scale is being paid by the Journal Company, and any differences that may arise between the *Journal* and the union will be submitted to arbitration.

THE JOURNAL COMPANY, By W. A. BUNKER, Manager.
K. C. TYPO. UNION, No. 80, By JAMES M. RHODES, President.
CARLOS H. SALINAS, Chairman Ex. Board.
J. F. KLUNK, Organizer 2d District.

LABOR DAY was celebrated in Detroit, Michigan, under the auspices of the Trades Council. The weather was all that could be desired. Detroit Union had a larger number in line than on any previous Labor Day. The souvenir issued by the Trades Council was a book well prepared and contained a short history of all the unions affiliated with the council and reflects credit on George W. Duncan, president of Detroit Union, who had the whole matter in charge. About nine thousand men were in line. In this connection it is pleasing to note the attention that is paid and the amount of space given to labor news by the daily press, as compared with a few years ago. Formerly if one had a labor item that was of interest to the public, he was obliged to go to the editor to insure its publication. Now nearly every paper of any prominence makes the collection of labor news one of the regular assignments for its reporters. The *Journal* scored a big hit on the Saturday preceding Labor Day by publishing an exhaustive article on Detroit's trades unions, which showed the progress that each union had made since its formation, as well as relating its ups and downs during that period. In connection with the article was a four-column group of twenty-nine local presidents, the work of that excellent *Journal* artist, Thomas May, and was labeled "Detroit Labor Leaders."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

LAST year the government printing office of New Zealand turned out work valued at \$174,830, which is a very large increase on that of any previous year.

SCHOOLBOY—"I want five cents to buy a pad to do examples on." Father—"When I was a boy we used slates." Schoolboy (reflectively)—"I guess maybe the school directors wot owned the slate factories is dead."—*Good News*.

COMPOSING sticks of celluloid and vulcanized rubber are now being used in Germany, while in France the metal aluminum is being utilized for the same purpose. The new sticks are very much lighter than those made of iron or brass.

TO REMOVE printer's ink from cardboard, apply sulphuric ether with cotton wool, rubbing gently. Continue the application of fresh ether until the stain disappears. Sulphuric ether is very inflammable, so do not try to remove the stain at night.—*Scientific American*.

NEARLY all the printers of Ottawa, Illinois, own their homes and with few exceptions are an industrious body of craftsmen. Eight of the number are women, one of whom is possibly the fastest compositor in that city. She is, in horse parlance, a *converted left-hander*, doing everything else but composition with the left hand.

CEMENT for joining parts of apparatuses so that they will be permanent, solid and waterproof, resisting heat, oil and acid, is made by mixing concentrated strupous glycerine with finely powdered litharge to a thick, viscid paste, which may be applied like gypsum. Glass, metal and wood all unite under its influence.

THE New Zealand *Hansard* has completed its twenty-fifth year of publication, and from a return presented to parliament by the government printer, the interesting facts are disclosed that during the quarter of a century 75 volumes (totaling 53,079 pages) have been printed, the columns of which measure 12½ miles in length, being an average of half a mile per session.

FRANCE has a halfpenny paper, the *Petit Journal*, which is credited with a fabulous circulation, and is one of the few really

substantial French dailies. The latter are dated one day ahead, which circumstance and their general ineptitude led to Mr. Labouchere's famous *mot*, "A French newspaper is dated tomorrow and contains the news of the day before yesterday."

SOME weeks ago Mr. McKay, of the Colonial Museum, New Zealand, when at Mongonui, was shown some specimens of blue lithographic stone, and was informed that plenty of the stone could be quarried in blocks of ten feet square. A specimen of the stone, brought down from the north by Mr. McKay, was shown at the meeting of the Wellington Philosophical Society, on July 13. As it had been etched upon and printed from, and had been pronounced by experts to be of good quality, it attracted considerable attention. Unfortunately, the stone exhibited was only about nine inches square. That stone much larger can be quarried at Mongonui has yet to be proved.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

Z. & W. M. CRANE, of Dalton, Massachusetts, are equipping their mill with fire-escapes.

JOHN DECKER, a well-known paper maker, is to be superintendent of the great mills at Rumford Falls, Maine.

PAPER in the eastern writing mills will certainly be advanced in price owing to the great advance of rags.

THE Nonotuck Mill, of Holyoke (No. 2), is having a 68-inch "Aërophor" paper dampener placed in their mill. They have had one in Mill No. 1 for a year and it works well.

THE Mitteneague Paper Company mill is about completed and will soon be making paper. Mr. Moses, the manager, has watched all the work closely from the beginning and will have a complete mill in all its appointments.

THE L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, by the foresight of Superintendent T. A. Mole, has the good fortune to have laid in early 1,000 bales of New England No. 1 Whites at old prices. Success to them.

THE engine in the newly-built government paper mill of Crane & Company, Dalton, Massachusetts, has started up to grind their knives. This is the mill where greenback paper is made. The old mill burned some months ago.

THE New Linden Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has placed an order with the New York Filter Company for five filters of the largest size, having a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons daily. The walls of the new mill are going up rapidly.

HON. BYRON WESTON, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has given \$3,000 to the House of Mercy in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for the veterans of the old 40th Regiment. Captain Weston, as he likes most to be called, was a captain in that regiment during the late war.

THE United Paper Company has been incorporated to do business in New Jersey. Capital stock is \$3,000,000, made up of 30,000 shares of \$100 each. The company will manufacture and sell white tissue paper and mechanical and chemical wood pulp in Paterson and Jersey City.

THE New Riverside Paper Company mill, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, will make the best qualities of writing papers and employ about one hundred and fifty hands. The mill will not be ready to make paper before next spring. The plans are drawn by Tower, of Holyoke. The dimensions will be as follows: Engine room, 75 by 192 feet; machine room, 65 by 170 feet; rag room, 64 by 216 feet; boiler room, 40 by 60 feet; steam engine room, 40 by 50 feet; finishing room, 254 by 60 feet; screen and chest room, 40 by 65 feet. The engine, rag and finishing rooms have three stories each and other parts of the mill one story. They have already ordered their machine. They will start up with one machine but have provided room for another machine later on. Six engines have been ordered of the Holyoke Machine Company, but there is room for as many more. This mill will be modern in all its appointments and no money will be spared in making it second to none of its class.

With such men as Messrs. J. H. Appleton, Caldwell and Toole, it is bound to be a successful and a valuable accession to the Paper City.

THE paper and paper stock trade at this time is in a decidedly chaotic state. The prediction made last month, that there was likely to be an embargo on foreign rags, and a consequent panic in paper stock, has literally been fulfilled, and very much higher prices obtained for both domestic rags and all grades of paper. The price of paper will no doubt go up very much higher, as rags in some cases have actually doubled in the hands of holders and actual sales have been made at 1 cent to 2 cents per pound advance, with still a higher tendency. The question is a serious one today. It has generally been believed that at least one-half the rags used in this country came from foreign countries, and that there were not rags enough made in the United States to begin to supply the mills with what they need, notwithstanding it has been talked for years, that rags must eventually go, to make room for wood pulps. It is a fact that the prices of rags in this country have been so low it has not paid the dealers to gather them, neither has it paid the housekeeper to save them. This embargo on foreign rags will demonstrate the fact, whether or not the paper mills in the United States can be supplied sufficiently with domestic rags. It stimulates the gathering in of all the domestic rags for market that can be found and it is the advanced price that brings it about. There is also a very marked advance in the article of bleach. So much of this article being demanded for disinfection purposes, the spot stocks are almost exhausted and the quarantining of ships causes great delay and uncertainty in receiving what is in transit. The same is true of sizing. There is no reason why paper should not at this time advance somewhere near the early advance of paper at the time of the war.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Oneonta (N. Y.) *Daily News* has suspended publication.

THE Navasota (Texas) *Tablet* will soon appear, enlarged to a twelve-page paper.

THE *Houston Press*, Houston, Texas, celebrated its first annual birthday by enlarging.

WELSH & GILLESPIE are now the proprietors of the Rockwall county *News*, Rockwall, Texas.

A NEW paper is soon to be started at Franklin, Robertson county, Texas, by Representative Goodman.

THE editorial department of the *Waco Day*, Waco, Texas, will soon be presided over by B. M. Vonderhurst, with A. M. Kennedy as business manager.

THE Commonwealth Publishing Company has been organized at Duluth, Minnesota, and issues a daily called the *Commonwealth*. Emil Schmied, manager; John Stone Pardee, editor.

THE *Saturday Pink*, of Muncie, Indiana, an advertising sheet, is growing in patronage sufficient to justify the firm in putting in some valuable machinery, including an electric motor.

THE *People and Patriot*, the local democratic evening daily, of Concord, New Hampshire, has been purchased by Hon. Stilson Hutchins, founder and for fifteen years editor of the *Washington Post*.

THE *Daily News*, of Duluth, Minnesota, has moved into their new building, corner Sixth avenue, and Superior street. The new *Herald* building is being pushed and will be ready for occupancy about December 1 next.

THE Morning Commercial Company, of Toledo, Ohio, Mr. P. C. Bogle, president, recently disposed of their plant to a syndicate of Northwestern Ohio people, headed by H. C. Vordtriede, publisher and proprietor of the *German Express*, of

Toledo. From indications Mr. Vordtriede will retain possession of the *German Express*, in addition to new duties as president of the Commercial Company.

THE *Looking Glass*, of Savannah, Georgia, will move into its new quarters shortly in the old *Times* building. It will have a complete photo-engraving and chemical etching plant, as well as a complete stereotyping plant.

COL. C. C. LOUNSBURY took charge of the *Daily News*, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, early in September. The colonel is Dakota's oldest newspaper man, and he says he will make the *News* one of the bright lights of journalism in North Dakota. He was founder of the *Bismarck Tribune*.

THE *Weekly Journalist*, of Boston, Massachusetts, appeared on September 1 in newspaper form, and announces a broadening of its field to embrace the interests of authors, journalists, advertisers and printers. Editor Benyon is alert and progressive, and his bright publication is deserving of all success.

Typo, the Australian printers' journal, which has been a bit backward in coming forward of late, owing to its editor-proprietor (Mr. R. C. Harding) being pressed with business through changing his quarters, is again to the fore, in a much improved style, one of the new features being some good two-color effects.

P. W. PARKER, of the Astorian-Columbian Publishing Company, Astoria, Oregon, recently returned from New York and other eastern cities, where he has been investigating the merits of the Mergenthaler linotype machine. He purchased one of the machines, which is now being put in order in the office of the *Daily Morning Astorian*.

MESSRS. WILDMAN & MCCLUNG, publishers of the *Times*, Muncie, Indiana, have begun the erection of their new building and expect to occupy it by the first of December. It will be a fine two-story structure with all the accommodations necessary for the large business of the enterprising firm. They have carefully considered the advantages of their force in the plans of the building, and have arranged for an abundance of light and ventilation.

THE Concord, New Hampshire, correspondent of the *Manchester Union*, Burton H. Allbee, has resigned his position, to take effect September 24, and will go to Indianapolis, Indiana, October 1, to assume the editorial chair of *Stone and Milling*, two trade magazines published by the D. H. Rauck Publishing Company. Mr. Allbee has managed the New England end of the business for several months, and is now called to the head of the publication of the two largest trade magazines of their class in the United States. Both are as large and as well illustrated as the *Cosmopolitan*, and high-class in every particular. Mr. Allbee will be one of the youngest magazine editors in the country, being just past twenty-five.

THE annual meeting of the New Zealand Institute of Journalists was held in the press room, Parliamentary buildings, Wellington, on Monday afternoon, August 8, Mr. E. T. Gillon, editor *Evening Post*, being in the chair, and about forty members present, including representatives from the *New Zealand Herald*, *Auckland Star*, *Hawkes Bay Herald*, *Napier News*, *Wanganui Herald* and *Chronicle*, *Wellington Times*, *Post*, *Press* and *Typo*, *Christchurch Times* and *Press*, *Dunedin Times*, *Star* and *Globe*, *Hansard* and other journals, and the Press Association. The chief business, apart from the annual routine, was a discussion of the Libel bill before parliament, and eventually a strong committee was appointed to wait on the government asking them to push the bill through, as it is felt at present they are a long way behind English libel law. Mr. Gillon was again elected president, and Mr. George Bell (proprietor *Evening Star*, Dunedin), Mr. W. McCullough (proprietor *Thames Star*, and president of the Auckland branch), and Mr. G. R. Hart (Christchurch *Press*), were elected vice-presidents of the council.



THE ARTIST AND HER MODEL.

Specimen of half-tone plate from the ELECTRO-LIGHT ENGRAVING CO., 157 William street, New York.

A PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS.

THERE are various signs which indicate prosperity in a business, and the chiefest of them is the quiet, steady growth which shows the trend of popularity, and that it is being conducted on business principles, evidencing that once a customer has an order filled an advocate for increased trade has been won. This satisfactory condition of affairs exists to a very large extent in the business of the H. H. Latham Manufacturing Company, of 304-306 Dearborn street, Chicago, the incorporation of which was noted in our last issue. As therein stated, the development of all branches of the business had proceeded to such an extent that Mr. Latham found it expedient to incorporate the concern and so divide the growing responsibility. The style of the company is now the H. H. Latham Manufacturing Company, with Mr. Hubbard Latham (who is a retired capitalist, and the father of H. H. Latham) for president, and H. H. Latham, secretary and treasurer. The new company is incorporated for \$100,000, with \$77,000 paid-up capital. With the new organization and excellently equipped machine works the future promises well for the company. Very many of our readers are familiar with the "Red Book" published by Mr. Latham if not with his genial self, and the excellent portrait published with this sketch will be no doubt appreciated; in connection with which we are indebted to the "Red Book" for the data of Mr. Latham's career.

Mr. H. H. Latham is the founder of the house which bears his name, and is by profession a civil engineer, and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. After successfully following that calling for seven years, during which time he had charge, as chief engineer, of the location and construction of a number of railroad lines, he took an interest in a typefoundry in Chicago, and afterward, in 1886, began his commercial life alone, at first handling gas engines, and fitting up many of the finest buildings in Chicago with hydraulic elevator systems. The engine trade brought him largely in contact with printers, and it was an easy matter to drift into a general traffic in machinery. In order to economically extend the country trade he secured the agencies for several manufacturers of printers' and bookbinders' machinery. The rapid development of his trade demanded

the establishment of machine shops, and in 1888 this was accomplished. At first his facilities were comparatively limited, but it was inevitable that the development of a house propelled by the tireless energy of its founder should be constant and rapid. So from a repair shop the manufacturing department has developed into one of the largest and busiest machine works that the country affords in this line, with all the improved facilities for overhauling and rebuilding printing presses and machinery of all kinds for printers and bookbinders, besides the manufacturing department for new machinery.

The same year (1888) Mr. Latham secured the agency for the Whitlock Cylinder press, which was then but little known in the West, but which has since become recognized as one of the highest grade machines in the market.

As indicated, the office and salesroom of the company are at 304-306 Dearborn street, with another frontage at 47-49 Custom House place. The shops occupy the large building at 87-91 Plymouth place, only a block distant from the business office.

In beginning the manufacturing of machinery the design was to build nothing but the best, and to insist upon excellence in every detail. The result is that the principal machines now manufactured, such as the Rival power and lever paper cutters, the Latham numbering and paging machine, power and lever embossers, roller backers and job backers, table shears, standing presses, round corner and index cutters, etc., have, in the short time they have been upon the market, acquired a reputation second to none



H. H. LATHAM.

in their class. Each of them has improvements not to be found in any competitor, and in all of them are embodied recent improvements that entitle the H. H. Latham Company to the claim that they build nothing but modern machinery.

The company conducts a large and lucrative mail order trade which is steadily increasing, evidencing the satisfaction universally given to this class of purchasers. Those who call upon Mr. H. H. Latham are impressed with his geniality and gentlemanly deportment, his alertness in knowing the requirements of a purchaser's trade, which gives that species of satisfaction to the customer which comes with the belief that the goods will be furnished by a man who is a student of his business, and whose statements can be relied upon. Partaking

naturally of the characteristics of its founder, the company is eminently progressive, and has recently enlarged the line of machines of their own manufacture, and perfected arrangements with prominent manufacturers whereby they are able to offer a larger and more varied line of the best machines from which to select. The facilities for furnishing complete outfits for printing offices or bookbinderies, or both, are not excelled in the West. Building a large line of machinery themselves, and having the most favorable relations with manufacturers, the company can make it an object to purchasers who will correspond with them or call at their salesroom.

A large line of second-hand printing presses and bookbinders' machinery is kept on hand, all overhauled in the best manner at the shops.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Dallas (Texas) *Southern Mercury* has ordered a double cylinder power press and a lithographic outfit.

RENWICK & WOODS is the style of a new firm of book publishers and job printers at Victoria, British Columbia.

THE Olympian Publishing Company, Olympia, Washington, have placed a new drum cylinder Cottrell press in their press-room.

M. T. BURTON has retired from the firm of Burton & Pettet, job printers, of Memphis, Tennessee, J. C. Pettet continuing the business.

THE job offices of R. M. Scranton and F. A. Hoiles, at Alliance, Ohio, have been consolidated under the firm name of Scranton & Hoiles.

VALK, JONES & McMEIN, printers, Quincy, Illinois, have just added a new Potter press and a Golding jobber to their already complete outfit.

THE Tribune Printing Company, of Jefferson City, Missouri, has been awarded the contract for the state printing for the next six years, dated from July 1, 1892.

THE Iddings Steam Printing Company, of Grand Forks, North Dakota, commenced business September 1, under management of George A. Wheeler and J. T. Hefron.

THE *Daily and Weekly Gazette*, of Champaign, Illinois, have made valuable additions in the way of new presses, dress, etc., recently, and are contemplating quite a number more.

GEORGE D. GRAHAM, agent for Charles Eneu Johnson, at San Francisco, California, states that he has done more business during the past year than at any time during his term as agent.

M. D. CUSHING, former manager of the Tampa, Florida, *Daily Tribune*, has severed his connection with that paper and opened a job office in that city with a first-rate prospect of success.

GEORGE L. BRYANT, lately of the firm of Neuner & Co., blankbook manufacturers and bookbinders, of Los Angeles, California, has disposed of his interest in that firm to E. R. Wright.

ARMSTRONG & KING, job printers, of Findlay, Ohio, have lately placed in their office one of Campbell's two-revolution pony cylinder presses, which has been made necessary by the firm's increasing business.

STEFFEN & MESCHER, book and job printers, of Quincy, Illinois, have moved their plant to the corner of Third and Maine streets, where they have secured a long lease on a building admirably adapted for printing office purposes. They have also just purchased a complete bindery outfit.

WILL ESKEW, who served his apprenticeship in the office of Steffen & Mescher, Quincy, Illinois, has returned to that city from an extended tour throughout the United States. Mr. EskeW has been making practical tests of an ink reducer that he has perfected. It does the work thoroughly and scientifically, and will no doubt rival other preparations on the market for that purpose. It is his intention to open a first-class job

office in Quincy shortly, where only the best class of work will be done.

MR. JOHN SCHOENEMAN, until quite recently manager of the opera house of Quincy, Illinois, has purchased an interest in Hoffman's printing house. Mr. Schoeneman is a moneyed man, and since his advent in the firm a new Whitlock press and several jobbers have been added to the establishment.

WE have, by invitation of Mr. Prouty, the inventor of the "Cyclone" printing press, whose advertisement appears on page 73, had an opportunity of inspecting the first one in operation at the works of Robert Tarrant, 52 Illinois street, Chicago. Although the press was not printing, the smoothness and positive character of its movements are sure to win favorable comment. Lack of space compels us to hold over a full description until our next issue.

THE contract has been awarded to the Smith-Brooks Publishing Company, of Denver, Colorado, for the Colorado state printing, they being the successful competitors in the six bids made. Their contract will be made December 1, 1892, and is for two years. Their work includes that of printing the bills for the legislature, the senate and house journals and other state work.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Co., 216 and 218 Monroe street, Chicago, have issued a little pamphlet called "Correct Form," which is certainly unique, and which will be of considerable use to printers, lithographers and stationers. It is intended principally to advertise the national safety paper, but the novelty of the work lies in the fact that it shows correct styles and sizes of blanks for commercial paper for bankers and the business public, such as checks, demand certificates of deposit, time certificates of deposit, sight drafts, judgment notes, acceptances, etc. All of the forms have been indorsed by one of the best banks in Chicago, and printers using them in getting up any of the above work can be sure that there will be no question as to their accuracy. The book is certainly one that will be preserved, and every printer receiving a copy will be fortunate.

IN the disastrous fire which visited Albany, New York, on the morning of September 12, the entire establishment of James B. Lyon, state printer, was destroyed. The building was gutted and nothing but a few walls remained standing. With the exception of a portion of the plates which were stored in the vault in the basement, the entire stock of type, presses, plates, paper, etc., were burned. Mr. Lyon's loss is estimated at \$80,000, covered by an insurance of \$50,000. The state of New York lost the manuscript of many valuable state reports, and its losses are estimated at \$200,000. The C. F. Williams Printing Company's plant was entirely destroyed at a loss of \$12,000, insurance \$8,000. About one hundred and fifty printers are thrown out of work temporarily. When Mr. Lyon resumes, which he hopes to do immediately, there will be plenty of work.

MESSRS. C. POTTER, JR., & Co., manufacturers of cylinder, lithographic and web presses, New York city, have built and now have running in the government printing office at Washington, a press which prints from curved electrotype plates, at a speed of 28,000 per hour. It is used for printing reports, which are gotten out in regular book form in about octavo size. There are two impression cylinders, each having thirty-two pages of plates attached to same, which enables the machine to turn out four completed signatures at every impression. The paper, after coming from the roll and receiving the impression, is cut off into sheets and passes into the folding machine where the four complete signatures are folded at one operation, and afterward cut apart. This method of folding a sixteen is something novel, and is rendered necessary from the fact that the four signatures are arranged one above the other, and all have to be folded the same way and at the same time. The firm expects to place another machine of the same kind in the government office in a short time.



EMIL DEVRIENT.

Specimen of Brass Rule Work, designed and executed by Louis Repp, St. Louis, Mo.

A COMBINATION LETTER HEAD AND ENVELOPE.

W. B. Phillips, of the *Register* office of Ann Arbor, Michigan, has lately invented and patented a combination note or letter head and envelope, which is something unique in its way, and is sure to prove a great success. A representative from the *Register* spent three hours one day canvassing among Ann Arbor business men for orders, and in that time found a sufficient number who were out of stationery to order fifteen thousand of them, while the promise for future orders by those who had a supply of envelopes and note paper showed that double the above amount could be sold in the near future. The advantages of this combination envelope and letter head are various; among them are:

1st. They are at least forty per cent cheaper than the ordinary envelope and note or letter heads.

2. They give more room for writing than the same quantity of ordinary material.

3. One's note or letter heads and envelopes are always together.

4th. The printing is all done on a perfectly flat surface, thus making it possible to do a much nicer job of presswork than can be done where there are seams to print over, as is the case with all other envelopes.

5th. Where it is desired to print an advertisement on the back of the envelope no expense for an extra impression is required.

6th. In printing on either the front or the back of the envelopes fine display cuts may be used and be made to print perfectly, as both sides have a perfectly flat surface.

7th. Inclosures of any nature may be made with the same degree of safety as in any ordinary letter.

8th. In filing letters for future reference, the envelope with the postmark showing both when it was mailed and received are preserved. This is sometimes a very valuable consideration.

9th. In using these letter heads upon the typewriter the address may be written upon the envelope without having to put it in the machine especially for this purpose, while it may be much more neatly written, as it fits more closely to the typewriter cylinder than the ordinary envelope.

10th. Copies may be readily taken either upon a letter press or by the use of carbon sheets upon the typewriter.

11th. The same combination may be ruled as a billhead or statement and used for these purposes with merely the additional expense of a single ruling which amounts to but a few cents per thousand.

12th. It may also be used, by leaving all ruling off, as a circular letter, making it possible to print the envelope, an advertisement on the back of the envelope and the circular all at one impression.

The Register Publishing Company will handle the device and will, in the near future, put in machinery for the extensive manufacture of these goods.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently, to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

A. S. Abell Co., Baltimore, Md. \$300,000. To publish newspapers, and especially the *Sun* and the *Baltimore Weekly Sun*; also, to do a job printing business.

Fred H. Allen Co., 181 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. \$39,000. To print, publish and sell newspapers, periodicals, books, engravings and works of art, do general job printing, and manufacture all plates necessary to be used.

Biographical Review Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. \$20,000. To publish biographical works and county atlases.

Bulletin Printing Co., Anderson, Ind. \$16,000. To print and publish newspapers, do job printing and a general printing, binding, publishing and engraving business; to purchase, hold or otherwise obtain real estate, and to convey, lease or mortgage the same for the purpose of erecting and maintaining building to carry on said business.

Chat Publishing Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. \$25,000. To do general printing, and publish a paper called the *Saturday Chat*.

The Commonwealth Publishing Co., Boise City, Idaho. \$10,000. To publish the *Commonwealth Journal*, and do lithographing, engraving and jobwork.

Correspondence School of Health and Hygiene, Detroit, Mich. \$10,000. To print and publish lectures, traits, treatises and lessons of popular health.

The Excelsior Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. \$17,000. To publish and sell books, pamphlets, etc.

Farmers' Journal Publishing Co., Portland, Ore. \$10,000. To publish a daily or weekly newspaper devoted to the interests of the farming and producing classes and agriculture.

Fairfield Journal Co., Fairfield, Iowa. \$6,000. To conduct a newspaper and job printing office.

Fraternity Fine Art Co., Saco, Maine. \$30,000. To publish, manufacture and deal in all kinds of emblematic charts, diplomas, books and manuals.

Grand Rapids Lithographing Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. \$25,000. To do general lithographing.

The Hakes-Stein Co., Milwaukee, Wis. \$15,000. To do a general printing and lithographing business.

Herald Publishing Co., Berkeley, Cal. \$3,000. To print and publish a daily newspaper and to transact a general printing business.

Herald Publishing Co., Livingston, Mont. \$5,000. To publish a newspaper, do job printing and conduct a general newspaper business at Livingston, Mont.

Herald Publishing Co., Modeste, Cal. \$13,000. To publish a newspaper and do general job and book printing.

The Herbert Booth King & Brother Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. \$200,000. To engage in and carry on the general business of printing and publishing.

Ben. C. Irwin & Co., Portland, Ore. \$10,000. To carry on and conduct the business of stationers, printers, lithographers, engravers, publishers, bookbinders, book and blank book manufacturers and dealers.

The Journal-Press Co., St. Cloud, Minn. \$20,000. To manufacture and sell blank books, legal forms and other printed stationery, print and publish books, periodicals and newspapers.

Lake Superior Publishing Co., Ishpeming, Mich. \$25,000. To publish a newspaper and do general printing and publishing.

The Landon Printing and Publishing Co., Columbus, Ohio. \$25,000. To do general publishing, printing, lithographing and blank book manufacturing.

The Lantern Publishing Co., Fort Scott, Kan. \$5,000. To do a general printing and newspaper publishing business.

La Porte City Publishing and Printing Co., La Porte City, Iowa. \$6,000. To do a general printing and publishing business.

Middlesex Newspaper Co., Framingham, Mass. \$5,000. To carry on the newspaper business.

The Missoulian Publishing Co., Missoula, Mont. \$75,000. To do a general newspaper business, printing and publishing.

Moffet, Bushnell & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. \$15,000. To conduct the stationery and printing business in all its branches.

The National Newsdealers' Supply Co., New York city, N. Y. \$25,000. To publish, buy and sell newspapers, etc.

New York Bank Note Co. (incorporated in W. Va.), New York city, N. Y. \$5,000,000. To engrave steel, copper, zinc and other metallic plates and print therefrom, etc.

The New York Correspondence School of Law, Newark, N. J. \$10,000. To edit, print, publish and manufacture educational books and pamphlets, etc.

The New York Publishing Co., Jersey City, N. J. \$100,000. To carry on a general printing business, etc.

North Dakota Printing Co., Mandan, N. D. \$15,000. To do newspaper and job printing, lithographing and bookbinding.

The Ohio Printing and Publishing Co., Dayton, Ohio. \$50,000. To carry on a daily and weekly newspaper and general printing establishment.

Opinion Publishing Co., Rockland, Maine. \$9,500. To print and publish a weekly and daily newspaper and carry on a job printing office.

The Oxford News Co., Oxford, Ohio. \$5,000. To publish a weekly newspaper and conduct a general printing and publishing business.

People's Advocate Publishing Co., Santa Rosa, Cal. \$2,000. To print and publish a newspaper in interest of people's party.

The People's Press Publishing Co., San Francisco, Cal. \$5,000. To publish and print papers, pamphlets, books, etc.

Real Estate Gazette Co., Springfield, Ill. \$100,000. To publish a national real estate paper, etc.

Real Estate Illustrated Herald Co., Louisville, Ky. \$25,000. To publish a monthly real estate *Illustrated Herald*.

Recorder Publishing Co., Amsterdam, N. Y. \$10,000. To print and publish a newspaper.

The A. C. Rogers Co., Cleveland, Ohio. \$8,000. To do printing, ruling, bookbinding, publishing and general dealing in stationery.

The Sentinel Printing Co., Hazleton, Pa. \$25,000. To transact a general printing and publishing business in the city of Hazleton.

Star Engraving Co., Des Moines, Iowa. \$10,000. To do engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, etc.

Western Engravers' Supply Co. (incorporated in W. Va.), St. Louis, Mo. \$15,000. To deal in machinery pertaining to the trade of printing, photo-engraving, etc.

SLOCUM'S REVOLVING TYPE CABINET.

Another improvement in the line of printers' goods is shown in this column, it being a revolving type cabinet, invented by Mr. James Slocum, Holly, Michigan, on which a patent is now pending. It is one of the most complete cabinets in use today, and not only a time saver and money maker, but a beautiful piece of furniture for any office. In the accompanying illustration but half of the cabinet is shown, only fifteen type cases,



and one large and two small drawers which may be used for any purpose, appearing. The opposite side is exactly the same, excepting that the type cases are numbered 16 to 30. The cabinet holds thirty standard size type cases and can be furnished with or without cases, as desired. In case a printer has old cases which he wishes to use, he can buy the cabinet without cases and be furnished with faces for the cases, as shown in the cut, with pull, and when all the cases are shoved in, they will be hidden from view and the appearance of the cabinet will be the same as new. The cabinet is very compact and complete, being only 35 by 36 inches square and 48 inches high. It stands clear of the floor 8 inches. The material used is white ash, and it is neatly finished in hard oil.

In addition to the thirty type cases inclosed, there are four other cases for the top, in which to place type that is most frequently used. The cabinet is easily revolved, and while readily turning in the direction intended it remains rigid and solid, no matter what weight of type is placed in it. The cases opening at the side, it does not interfere with the compositor who may be using the cases on the rack above. When the cases are closed the cabinet is perfectly dustproof. The bottom plate which supports the cabinet is 18 inches in diameter and the center shaft is of strong iron, preventing any swaying. In offices that are crowded and where it is difficult to get good light, these cabinets will be found of great advantage, their compactness and adaptability being greatly in their favor. Mr. Slocum suggests that fine job type be put in one cabinet, advertising type in another, etc.; then in case two compositors are working at cabinet they do not interfere with each other. There will probably be a large demand for this new cabinet.

The inventor, Mr. Slocum, is a young man of twenty-nine years of age, is the secretary of the Michigan Press Association, and publisher of the *Oakland County Advertiser*, at Holly, Michigan. Many of our readers will perhaps remember that Mr. Slocum also established and published for five years the *American Creamery*, which has recently been sold to Chicago parties and is now being published in this city. Circulars in regard to his invention will be mailed to anyone wishing same, by addressing as above.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of E. G. Phillips, in the want column of this number. The business opportunity he mentions is one worth looking into. If you are after an office of this description, read the advertisement and communicate at once with Mr. Phillips.

THE Buffalo Champion Press Guide Manufacturing Company, of 24 Herman street, Buffalo, New York, call the attention of the trade to their Champion Feed Guide in another column of this issue. These guides have been on the market for some time, and seem to be giving satisfaction. The firm also asks printers to investigate their new Monitor Side Guide for cylinder presses. Circulars and prices will be sent on request.

THE FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE LATEST FEED-GAUGE.

Pressman — What! another new feed-gauge?

Agent — Yes; but this time—

Pressman — Oh, yes; it's "this time" all the time. Excuse me, sir, but I have lost all patience in even looking at anything new in this line.

Agent — But you don't mean to say you are fully satisfied with what you are using, do you?



Pressman — Well, no; I can't say that I am, but I have never seen anything yet to equal these old-fashioned quads.

Agent — And why so?

Pressman — Mainly because when I paste them to the tympan-sheet they stay there—never stir a thousandth part of a hair—nor yield in any way.

Agent — And haven't you seen a feed-gauge that would do that?

Pressman — No, sir.

Agent — And if not asking too much, what may be your reasons for not being fully satisfied with the quads?

Pressman — Well, I have some trouble in keeping the sheets from feeding under the quads. I cannot always stick the edge down close enough, and that will spoil the sheet and cause hitches in feeding, and to overcome it I have to do a great deal of patching and cutting. Again, I can never move them a particle if I want to. I often find it necessary to change their position a trifle in doing color-work, as well as in first setting them.

Agent — You surely have seen gauges that you could adjust after securing them to the tympan?

Pressman—Yes, but none that I felt was safe. They either necessitated cutting a big slit in the tympan, which caused them to hang flimsily, or else depended on delicate little points to hold them, or were so stupidly devised that when you attempted to adjust one part, all the parts shifted and you never could tell where you were getting them to.

Agent—But how about screw gauges?

Pressman—I never saw but one that I thought good for anything. When one has to revolve a screw all way round to get a single adjustment, it's time to use anything in preference. But they are all too bulky and complicated for me, and where a gauge has so many parts the yielding of one is equal to the yielding of them all.

Agent—Good! Now you are the man I like to talk to. I know, now, I've got a feed gauge that will make you discard those old-time quads—all honor to their past usefulness. Just look at this. Here it is, as compact as a quad, can be pasted as firmly—and I can truly say, more firmly—it will positively prevent sheets from sliding under; has no small points to claw the tympan; can be adjusted at any time with precision and delicacy; is as positive to remain where adjusted as a quad itself; has no uncertainty about the adjusting parts, no possible chance for spring or play; the distance of adjustment is determined by graduating marks on a disc, which will move a full stroke of the gauge by a single touch of the forefinger, and requires no special motion or tightening of parts to hold it when set—it holds itself at all points.

Pressman—Ter-ra-de-bum! anything else?

Agent—Yes; it's like myself, it has a tongue—and a brass one at that—with a spring to it, too, and yet so pliable that you can't break it very easy. It's cut with the grain, and lasts.

Pressman—And I guess you will last, too. Better leave me a set and go to the office and get your money, and if every word you have uttered isn't true, you'll get them back.

Agent—Good. Thank you. Good-bye!

Pressman—Hold on! whose make are these?

Agent—Why, Megill's, of course. He never has anything but the best, and you'll find his name stamped upon it.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

The Chicago, Detroit & Mount Clemens Pullman Sleeping and Dining Car Line provides an elegant buffet Pullman sleeping car which leaves Chicago daily at 8:15 P.M., running from Chicago to Mount Clemens without change, via Detroit, by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. A nice lunch can be had on application to the porter of this car before arrival at Detroit or Mount Clemens. Arriving at Detroit 7:45 A.M., Mount Clemens, 8:50 A.M. Saturday sleeper to Detroit only. Returning, sleeper leaves Mount Clemens daily, except Sundays, at 5:21 P.M. Leaves Detroit daily, at 8:45 P.M., arriving at Chicago 8:00 A.M. No other line offers equal advantages. All others require long omnibus transfer in Detroit.

TO USERS OF PRINTING INKS.

Under date of September 1, a circular to the trade from George Mather's Sons & Harper Company announces that they have acquired by purchase all the working plant, business, formulas and assets of the long-established firm of George Mather's Sons, printing ink and varnish manufacturers, and also of the J. H. Bonnell & Co. (limited). In making this statement the firm thanks its customers for past patronage and solicits a continuance of their favors. The consolidation assures all customers of largely increased facilities for the manufacture and distribution of all grades of printing inks and varnishes, and enables the new firm to supply all requirements with expedition and economy. Accounts due to either of the above firms have been assigned, and are now payable to George Mather's Sons & Harper Company. In the half-page advertisement on another page the officers of the new company are given.

In this same connection the announcement sent out by Mr.

Charles M. Moore, dated September 20, should be referred to. Many printers have, perhaps, seen it, but for the benefit of others we state that Mr. Moore also informs his friends and patrons that the two firms named above and the Globe Printing Ink Company have formed a connection for the manufacture and sale of printing and lithographing inks, varnishes, oils, etc. The Chicago office is located in the *Herald* building, on Washington street, in charge of Mr. Moore, who would be glad to hear from his friends. See the full-page letter on another page.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for *THE INLAND PRINTER* at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

AMERICAN SPECIMEN EXCHANGE—Vols. III and IV, unbound sheets, \$1.50. For half-price, 75 cents, till November 1. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

FOR RENT—Desk room at 212 and 214 Monroe street (second floor), Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, artists, or any trade allied to printing; all conveniences. Call or address **THE HENRY O. SHEPARD COMPANY**.

FOR SALE—The only exclusive job office in Colorado Springs, with only two other printing offices in the city. The slickest little job outfit in Colorado, consisting of three Gordon presses, a two-horse electric motor, paper cutter, an elegant selection of job type, borders and everything necessary to make a perfect job office. Plant has been run one year, and commands a nice business. The present proprietor has other business which demands his entire attention, which is his reason for wishing to sell. Price, \$3,000, part on time to suit purchaser. Here is a snap for some live man. For further particulars address **THE ROYCE PRINTING HOUSE**, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JUST FROM THE PRESS—A new and valuable treatise on job printing, for the proprietor, the journeyman and the apprentice. Containing pointers to the proprietor, in arrangement of office, insurance, running expenses, buying stock, new fields for job printing, etc., etc. An interesting chapter on job composition, together with some specimens of everyday jobwork. A complete chapter on presswork, colorwork, tint and rainbow printing, etc.; and a large number of valuable recipes which are alone worth the price of the book. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address **R. M. SCRANTON**, Alliance, Ohio.

NUMBERING MACHINES for hand use or to lock up in press with form. Entirely reliable. Simple, durable, money-savers. Performers for ballot work. **MORGANS & WILCOX**, Middletown, N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED—A capable and successful practical printer and business man, with an experience of eighteen years in the printing business, wishes to form a partnership with a thoroughly reliable party (practical printer preferred) with a capital of \$2,000 to \$4,000 who can command a good trade in fine commercial and general jobwork, and who is capable of successfully looking after all outside details—leaving the inside management to undersigned. Location desired, city of 50,000 or more population; New England or New York preferred, or would go West in rightly located, growing place. Imperative that trade should be of the best (will not handle cheap work), that prices shall be remunerative, that party shall be a "hustler" and shall have the best of business recommendations. Address "GEORGE," care *INLAND PRINTER*.

PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED in a first-class job office by a good all-around job printer. "H." care of *INLAND PRINTER*.

PRACTICAL SPECIMENS No. 2 contains a host of designs for the progressive printer. Adapted to the ordinary office. Twenty-five cents, 2-cent stamps if preferred, buys them. Address **McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB**, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address **GEORGE W. SMALL & CO.**, 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.



HE apprentice in a printing office has to learn many things beside how to set type in a stick and to feed a press before he can become a good workman. He should be taught these things, but he very seldom is nowadays, and it is here that "THE PRINTER'S ART" is so valuable, besides being itself the handsomest work on printing ever issued. No ambitious job printer should be without it; 113 pages, in colors; paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.35. A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass. Specimen pages and circular for stamp.

PRINTING HOUSE, ten presses; specialty, cut work; has opening for a man with printing at his fingers' ends as order clerk. Address with experience, references and expectations, "ART PRINTER," P. O. Box 1460, New York.

WANTED—A position as make-up or stone-man in a first-class office. Will send samples or references as to ability. Work must be permanent, if I can master the work. Not afraid of work. Address "ANDY," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—A first-class draftsman who has had experience in making drawings for photo-engravings. Send samples of work and state salary requested. C. A. TERRY & CO., Columbus, Ohio.

WANTED—An eastern photo-engraving and printing company wants a first-class representative, as salesman, in the West; good salary to the right man. State former connections and references. Address "MIDDLE," care of INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—By a first-class firm in the paper trade, the exclusive sale or agency for Holland and colonies of an article concerning the paper trade. Address "W. N. D.," care of Nygh & Van Ditmar's General Advertising Offices, Rotterdam.

WANTED—I have listed for a short time one of the largest steam-power job offices in the state; cylinder and platen presses, point system type, modern dust-proof cases and cabinets, a growing trade and no soliciting necessary; this is the job department of an influential and established paper of 20,000 daily circulation, and controls corporation printing at lucrative figures. For further particulars address E. G. PHILLIPS, 1604 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

ION SANDERS, MANAGER. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.



SANDERS ENGRAVING CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
 HALF-TONE AND
 ZINC ETCHERS.
 400 & 402 N. THIRD ST.
 ST. LOUIS, MO.

YOU SHOULD BUY AN

▲▲▲▲ **ELITE RULE BENDER**

THE CHEAPEST AND HANDIEST TOOL ON THE MARKET. WILL BEND RULE ANY SHAPE YOU WISH.

ELITE MANUFACTURING CO.,
 Marshall, Mich.

Post Paid, \$2.00.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, *Washington, D. C.*



THE DURANT STANDARD COUNTERS

Send for Catalogue to **W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale **VERY LOW.**

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER

Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only \$10.00.

R. A. HART & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



3 of Our PAPER JOGGERS
 4 are sold after giving first order. Evening Bars can be instantly removed.

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION

..... IN **Metal Engraving**

FOR GOLD AND SILVER MARKING, ETC.

A book for the apprentice, with Copies, Script Alphabets, Old English Text, Monograms, Cyphers, Inscriptions, etc. Showing how to learn engraving, the kind of tools to use and how to use them, with full instructions and illustrations, and giving a synopsis of the different branches and general information on engraving. 48 pages; price, by mail, postpaid, 50 cents.

PREMIUM OFFER.

To anyone sending us two subscriptions at the regular rate, \$2.00 per year, the \$4.00 to accompany the order, we will give one of the above books as a premium.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

.... PUBLISHERS

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

VOLUME IV. We have a few copies of
VOLUME VII. Volumes IV, VII, and VIII for
VOLUME VIII. sale. Price, \$3.50 per volume, F. O. B. Chicago.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER.

To anyone sending us a club list of eight, at \$2.00 per year each, the \$16.00 to accompany order, we will give as a premium either of the above books.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.

212-214 Monroe St., CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

St. Louis Printing Ink Works.
B. THALMANN,
 MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC INKS



VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.
 Works—2115 to 2121 Singleton St., Office—210 Olive Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
CHICAGO OFFICE, 415-417 DEARBORN STREET.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES 1892 REPUBLICAN

No. L.



Benjamin Harrison.
Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

No. H.



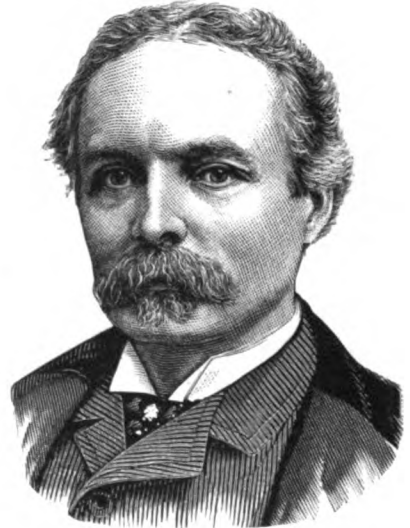
Benjamin Harrison.
Price, 50 cts. By Mail, 55 cts.

No. T.



Whitelaw Reid.
Price, 50 cts. By Mail, 55 cts.

No. W.



Whitelaw Reid.
Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

No. U.



Harrison and Reid.
Price, 75 cts. By Mail, 85 cts.

No. N.



Benjamin Harrison.
Price, \$1.50. By Mail, \$1.60.

No. X.



Whitelaw Reid.
Price, \$1.50. By Mail, \$1.60.

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1892

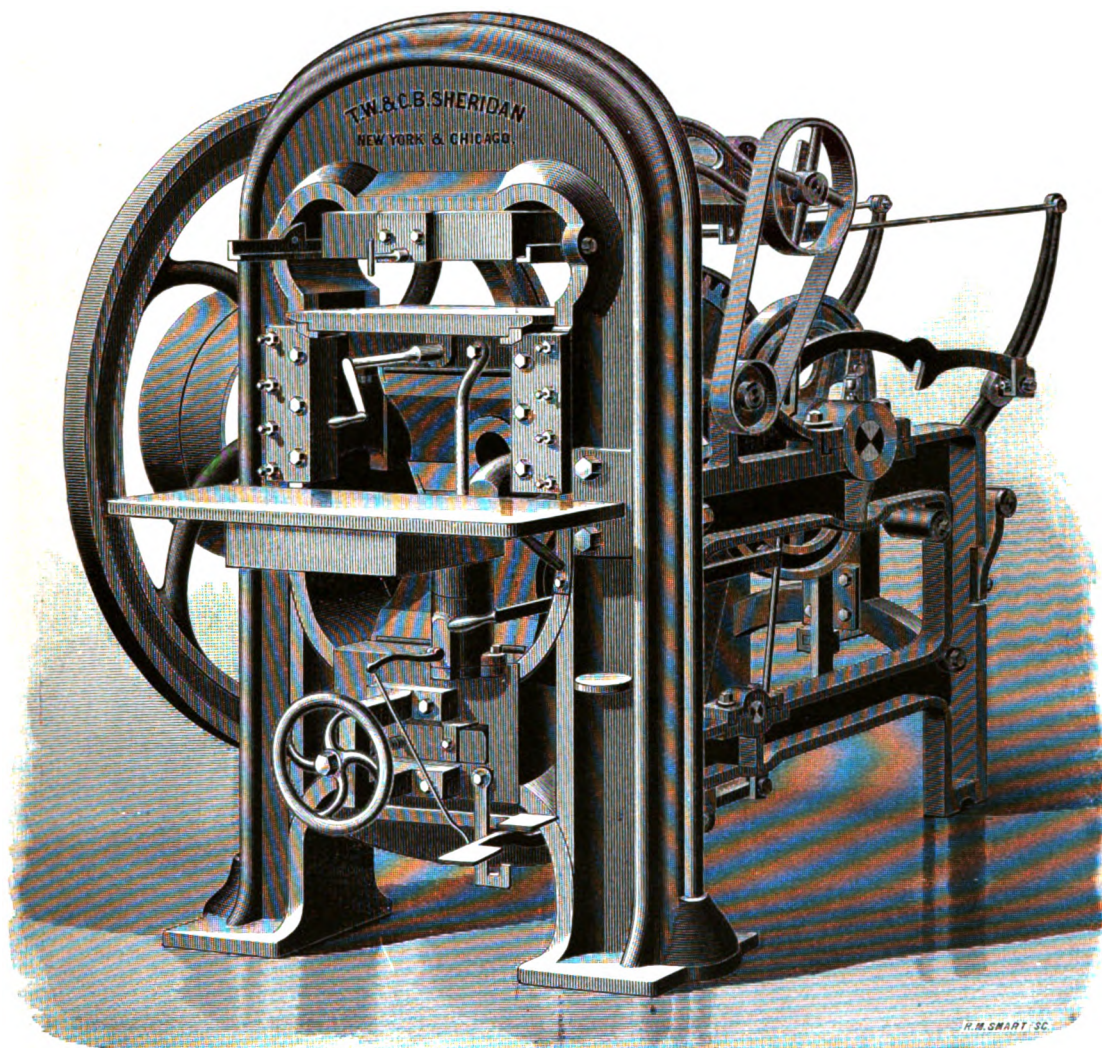
The Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

Specimen Sheets and Cuts of the Democratic Candidates, of the above sizes, furnished upon application.

...SHERIDAN'S EMBOSSING, INKING AND SMASHING PRESSES.

Built in Twenty-Six Sizes and Styles.

STRONGEST, HEAVIEST AND MOST POWERFUL ARCH PRESSES IN THE MARKET.
HEAVY STEEL BANDS AROUND ALL OUR ARCHES, AND AIR PUMPS ON ALL OUR STEAM PRESSES.
ANY NUMBER OF COLORS CAN BE WORKED AND BLENDED ON OUR INKERS AT ONE TIME.



We carry a full stock of Embossing Presses, Paper Gutters, Book Trimmers, Standing Presses, Shears, Rotary Board Gutters, Roller and Job Backers, Numbering Machines, Scoring Machines, etc. Bookbinders' Wire of all sizes.

(ESTABLISHED 1835)

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN,

25 Centre St. and 2, 4 & 6 Reade St., NEW YORK.

WORKS: CHAMPLAIN, N. Y.

413 Dearborn St. and 136 Plymouth Place, CHICAGO.

Agents for THOMPSON WIRE STITCHER AND BELMONT FOLDING MACHINES.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

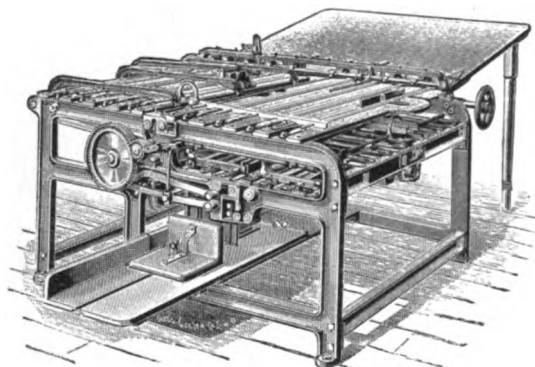
Specimen of imitation steel stipple plate, engraved by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 Park place, New York.



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

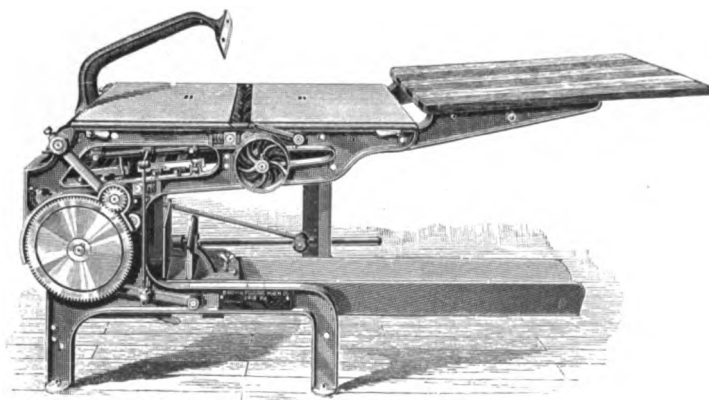
Specimen of imitation steel stipple plate, engraved by the F. A. RINGLER COMPANY, 26 Park place, New York.

The Brown



THREE AND FOUR-FOLD NEWSPAPER FOLDER WITH PASTER AND TRIMMER.

Folding Machines



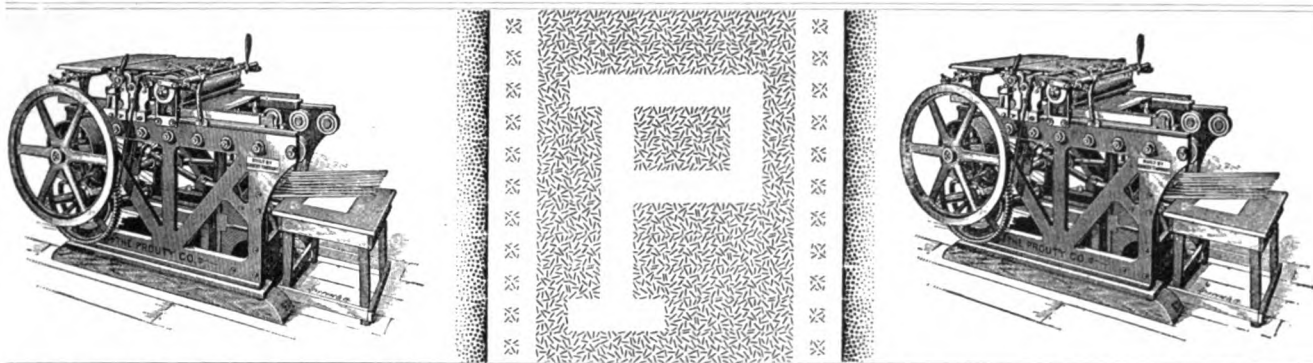
NEW THREE-FOLD "POINT" BOOK FOLDER.

OVER THREE HUNDRED DIFFERENT SIZES AND STYLES
MANUFACTURED.



Brown Folding Machine Co.

ERIE, PA., U. S. A.



AMERICAN CYLINDER PRESSES

Built by ROBERT TARRANT, 52 Illinois St.

SOLELY FOR

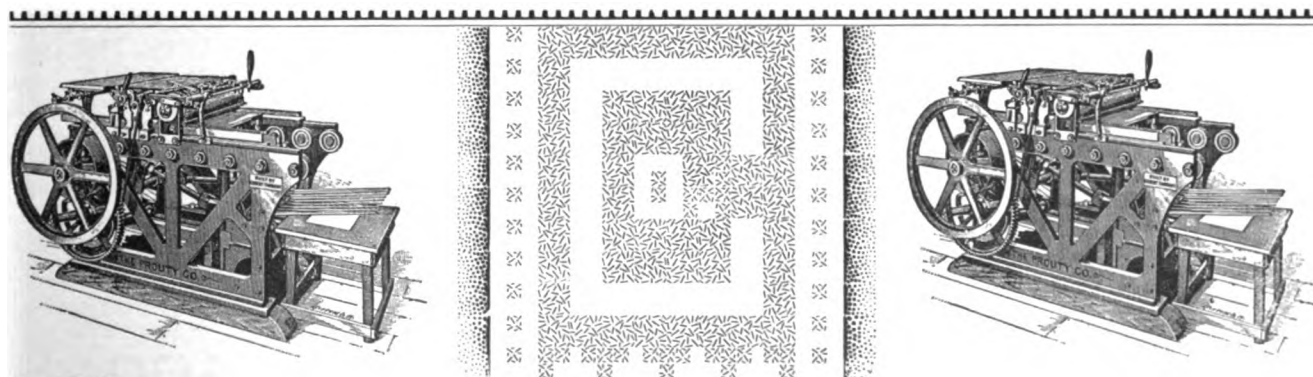
THE PROUTY COMPANY.

CYCLONE . . .	Size, 8 x 12 . . .	Speed, 5,000 . . .	Price, \$500.00
BOOK, JOB AND NEWS	{ " 18 x 24 . . .	" 2,500 . . .	" 650.00
	{ " 24 x 36 . . .	" 2,000 . . .	" 800.00
	{ " 36 x 48 . . .	" 1,800 . . .	" 950.00
PERFECTING	{ " 24 x 36 . . .	" 2,000 . . .	" 2,500.00
	{ " 36 x 48 . . .	" 2,000 . . .	" 3,000.00

The American Cylinder Presses are built on the same floor and embrace the same class of material and workmanship, with the large Bullock Web Presses, such as the Chicago Tribune is printed on. Our guarantee is second to no press made and sold at any price.

THE PROUTY CO.

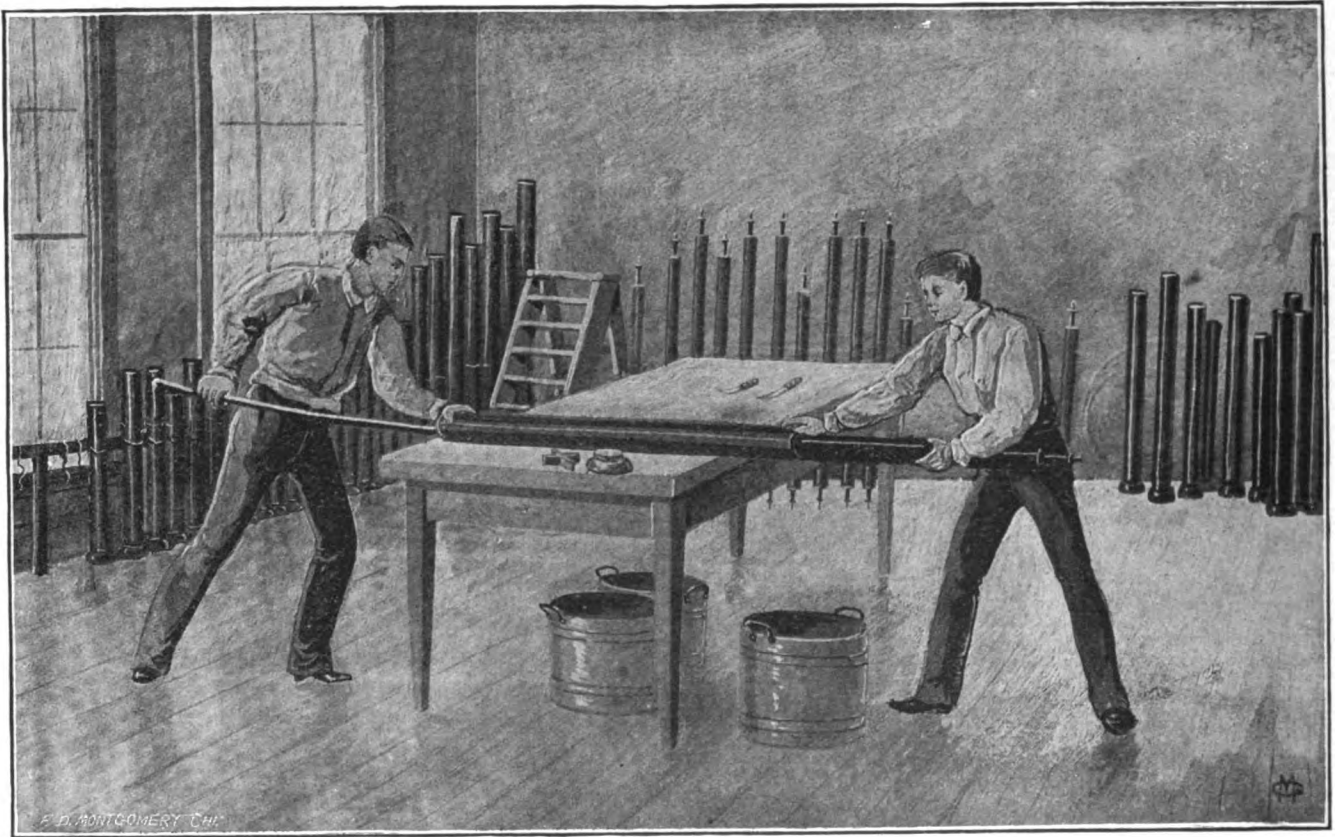
MAIN OFFICE: 204 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.



SAMUEL BINGHAM'S SON,



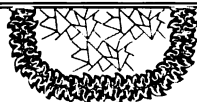
SOME ROLLERS MAY COST A FEW CENTS A POUND MORE THAN OTHERS, BUT IT ONLY TAKES A VERY SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE EXCELLENCE OF THE ROLLERS TO MORE THAN PAY FOR THIS DIFFERENCE IN COST, AND THE INCREASED GRADE OF PRESSWORK, PRODUCED BY GOOD ROLLERS, JUSTIFIES THE COST.



The above illustrates the old, well-known and laborious method of forcing rollers, with all their imperfections, one at a time from the molds. Observe the comparison, as illustrated by picture on opposite page.



IF THE QUALITY OF YOUR PRESSWORK IS BETTER THAN THAT OF YOUR COMPETITOR, THE PUBLIC WILL FIND IT OUT, AND WILL PAY YOU A BETTER PRICE THAN THEY WILL HIM. YOU CANNOT HAVE ANY ADVERTISEMENT WHATEVER EQUAL TO EXCELLENT WORK. NOW THE **ROLLER** IS THE **MOST** IMPORTANT AID IN PRODUCING EXCELLENT PRESSWORK. WHY EXPEND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ON FINE PRESSES TO IMPROVE PRESSWORK, THEN WASTE IT ALL BY USING INFERIOR ROLLERS?



22 & 24 Custom House Place, CHICAGO.

(FOURTH AVENUE.)

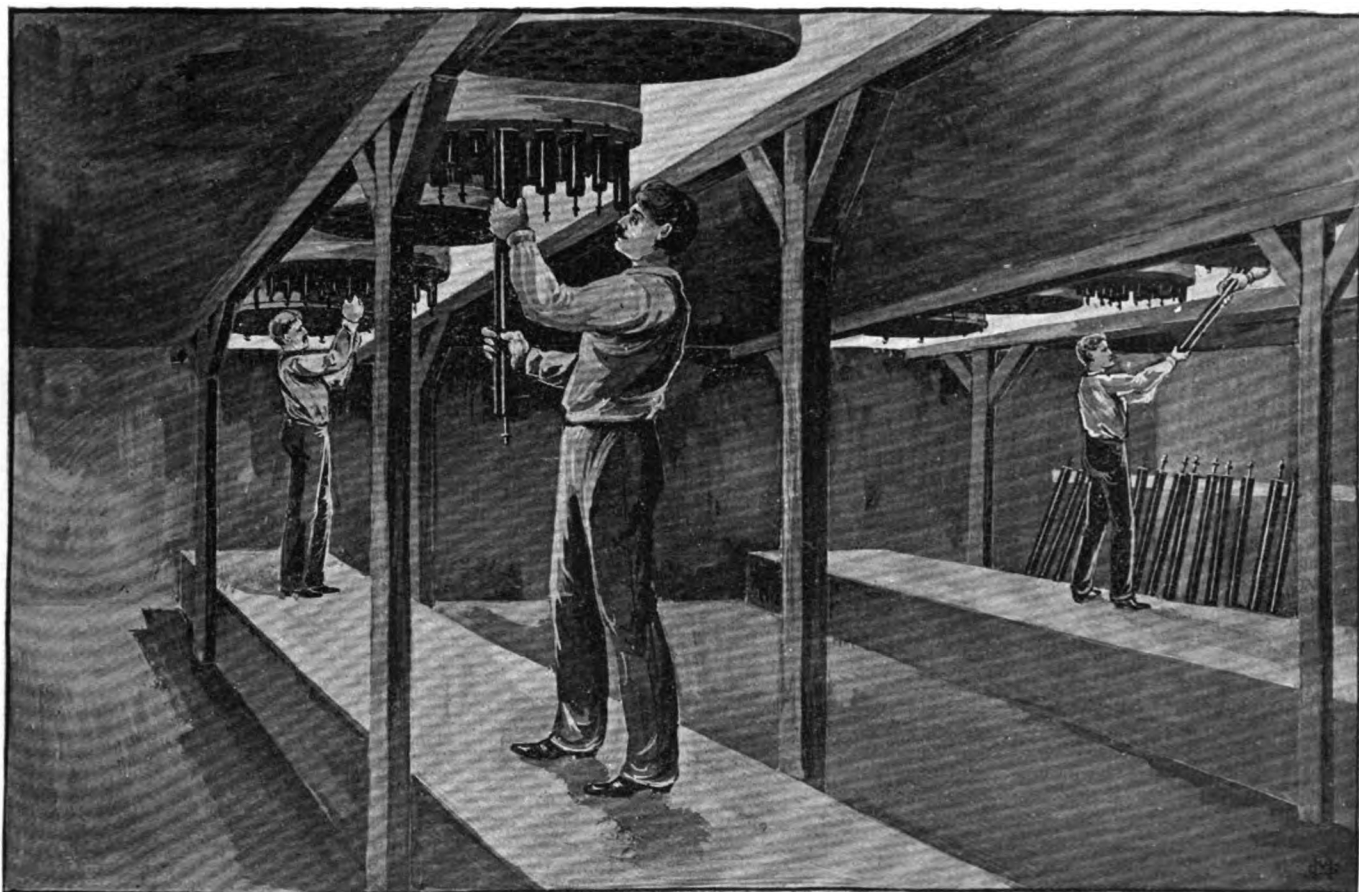
WHY Handicap your pressman in his efforts to produce excellent presswork by giving him inferior rollers?



WHY Reduce the grade of presswork your press is capable of to the grade that a much cheaper press, with best rollers, will produce?

THERE IS NO ECONOMY IN THAT!

We don't guarantee our rollers to last forever, to be proof against every change of weather, or abuse in their use. But we will give you rollers of a superior kind, made by a method that your plain common sense must acknowledge is the **ONLY** way a roller **SHOULD** be made.



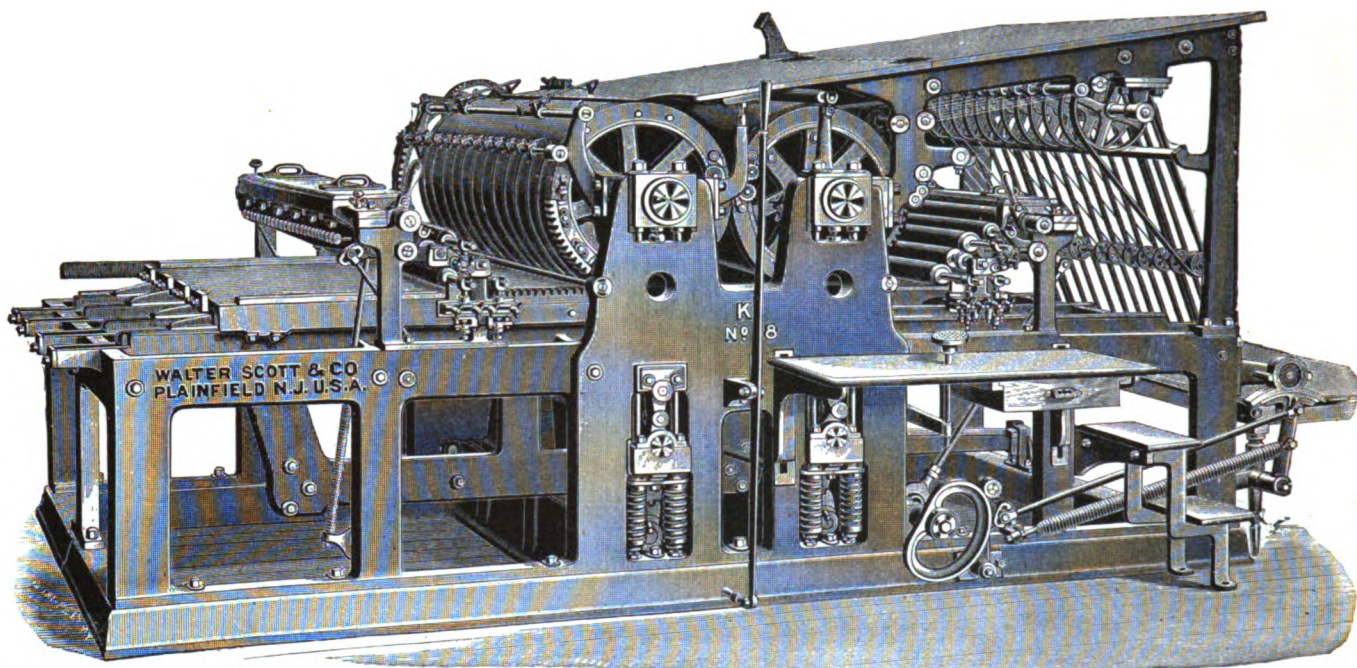
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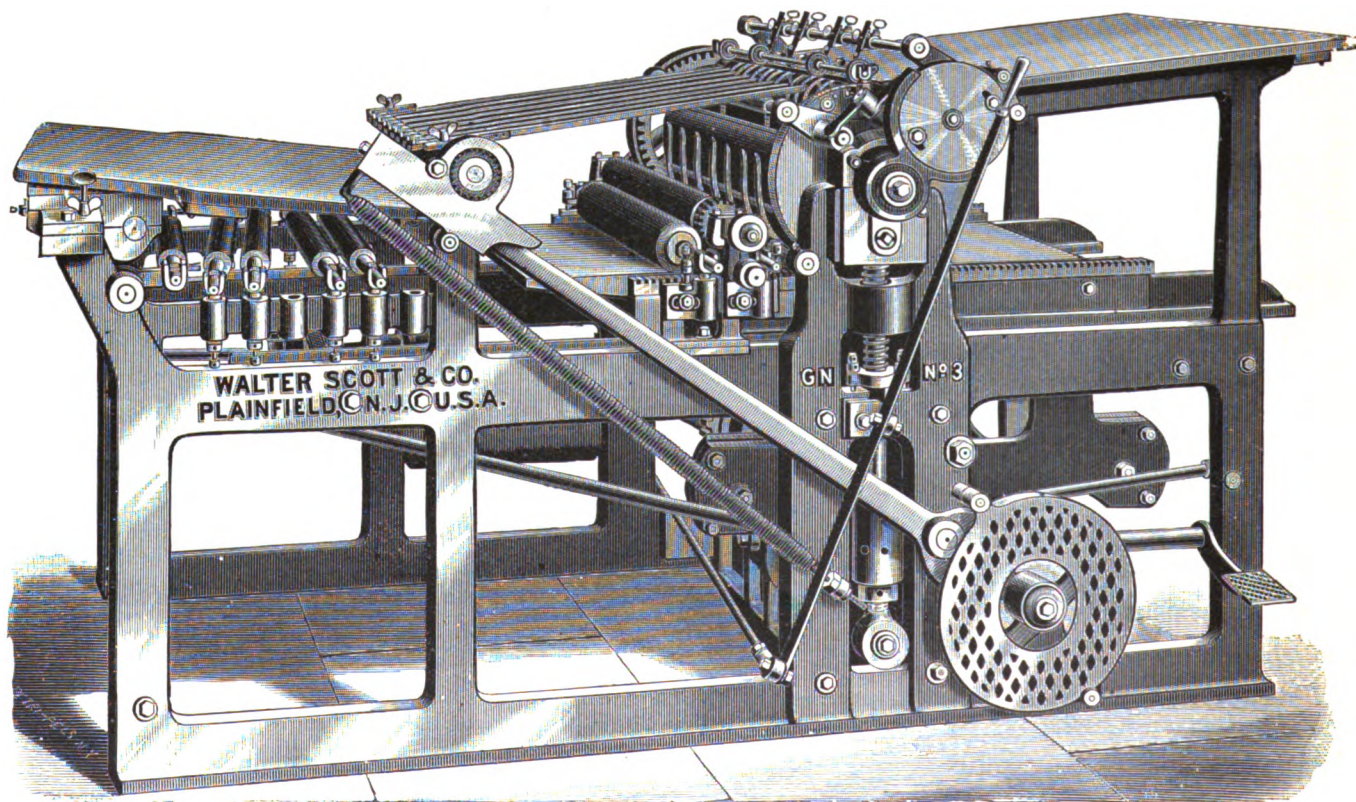
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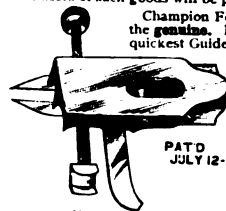
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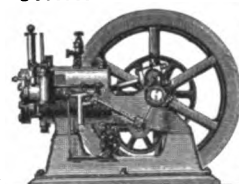
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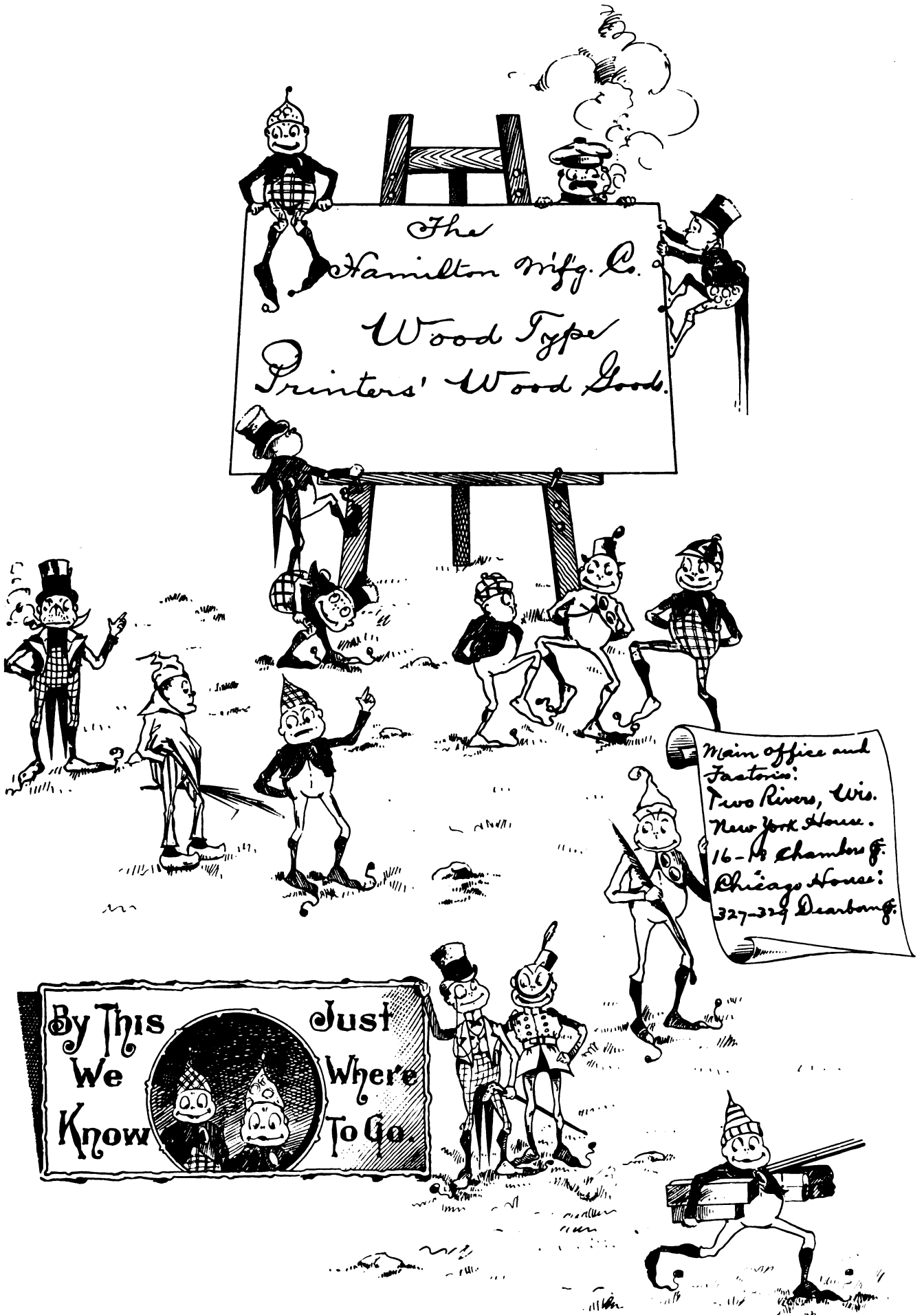
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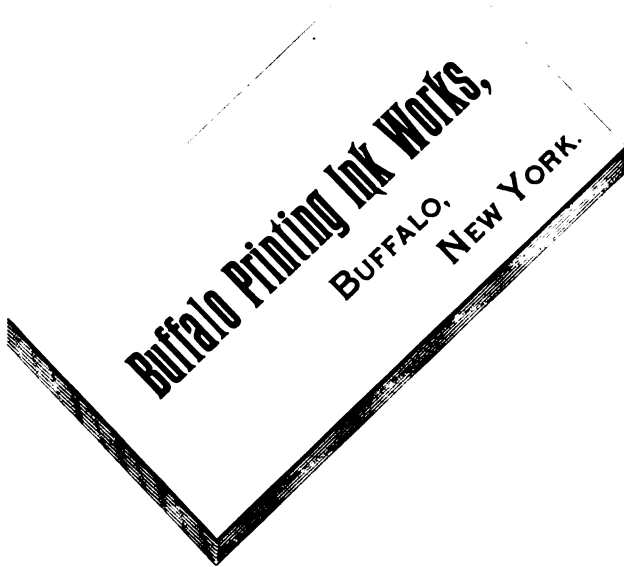
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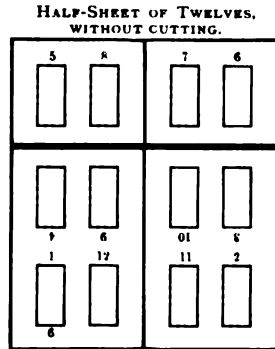
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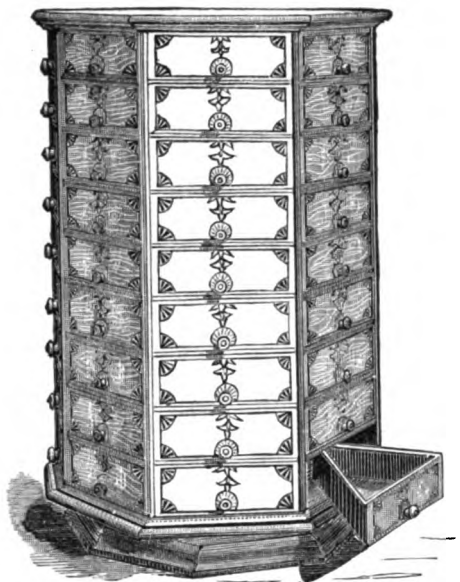
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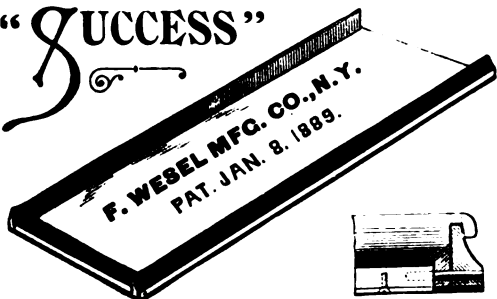
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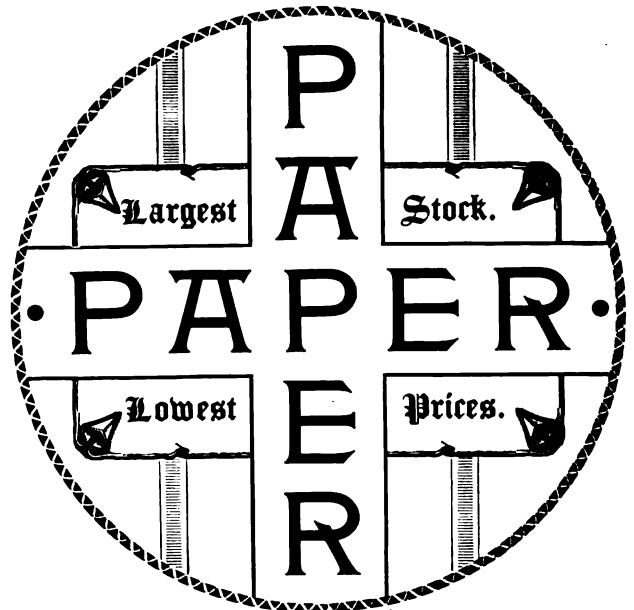


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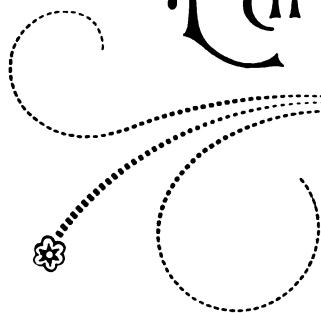
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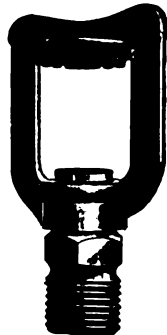
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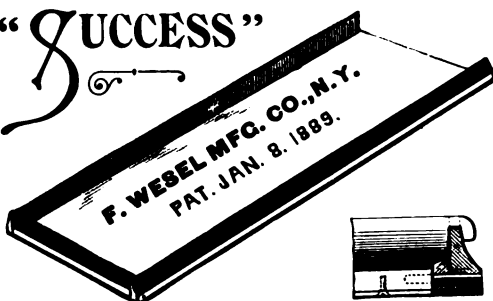


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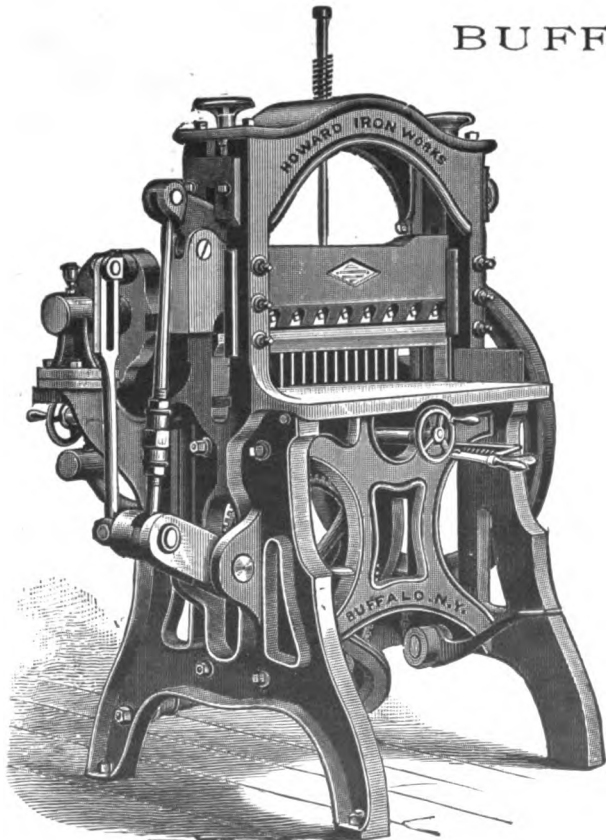
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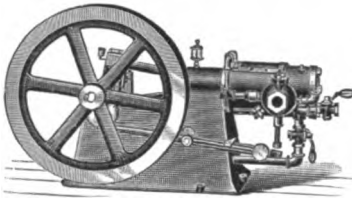
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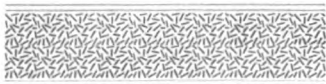
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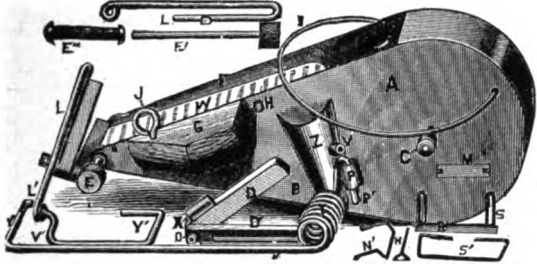
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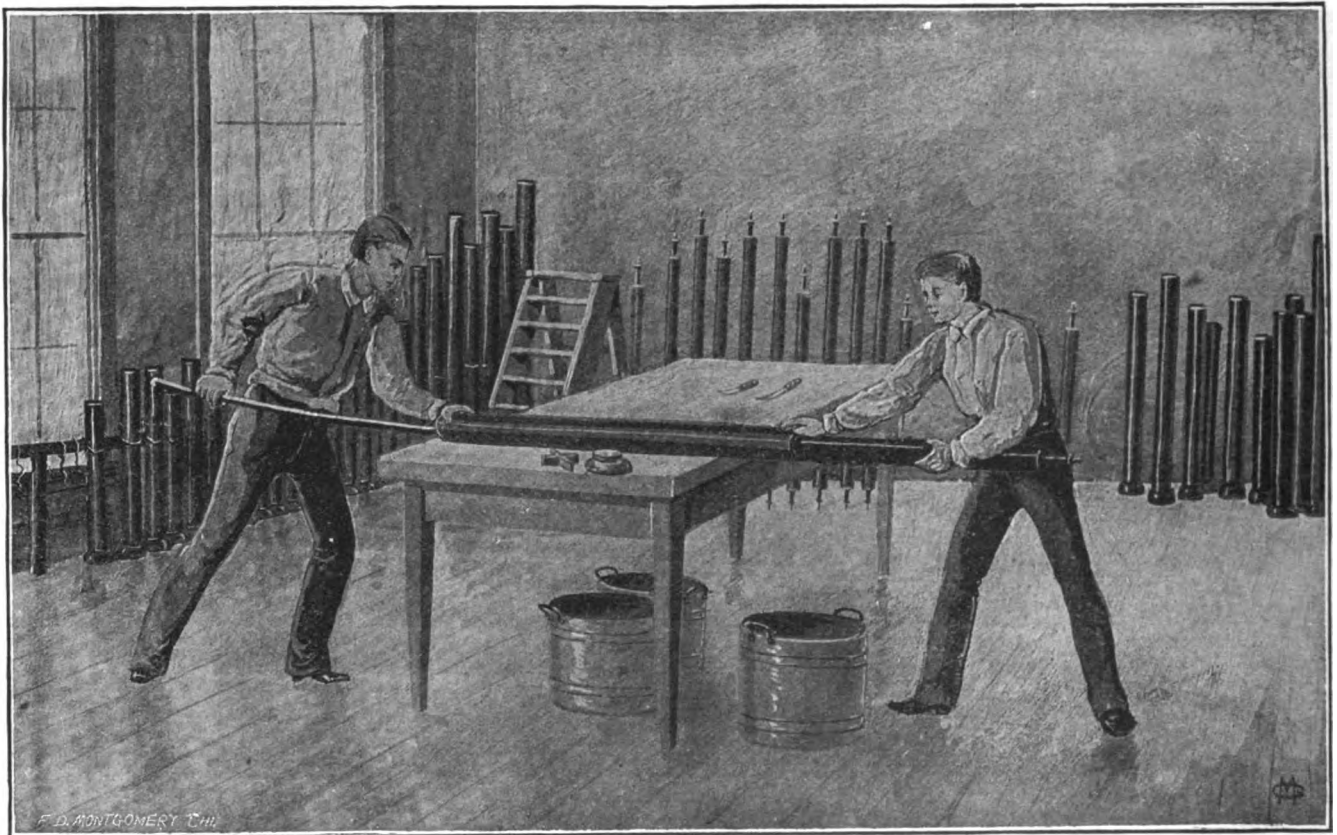
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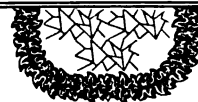
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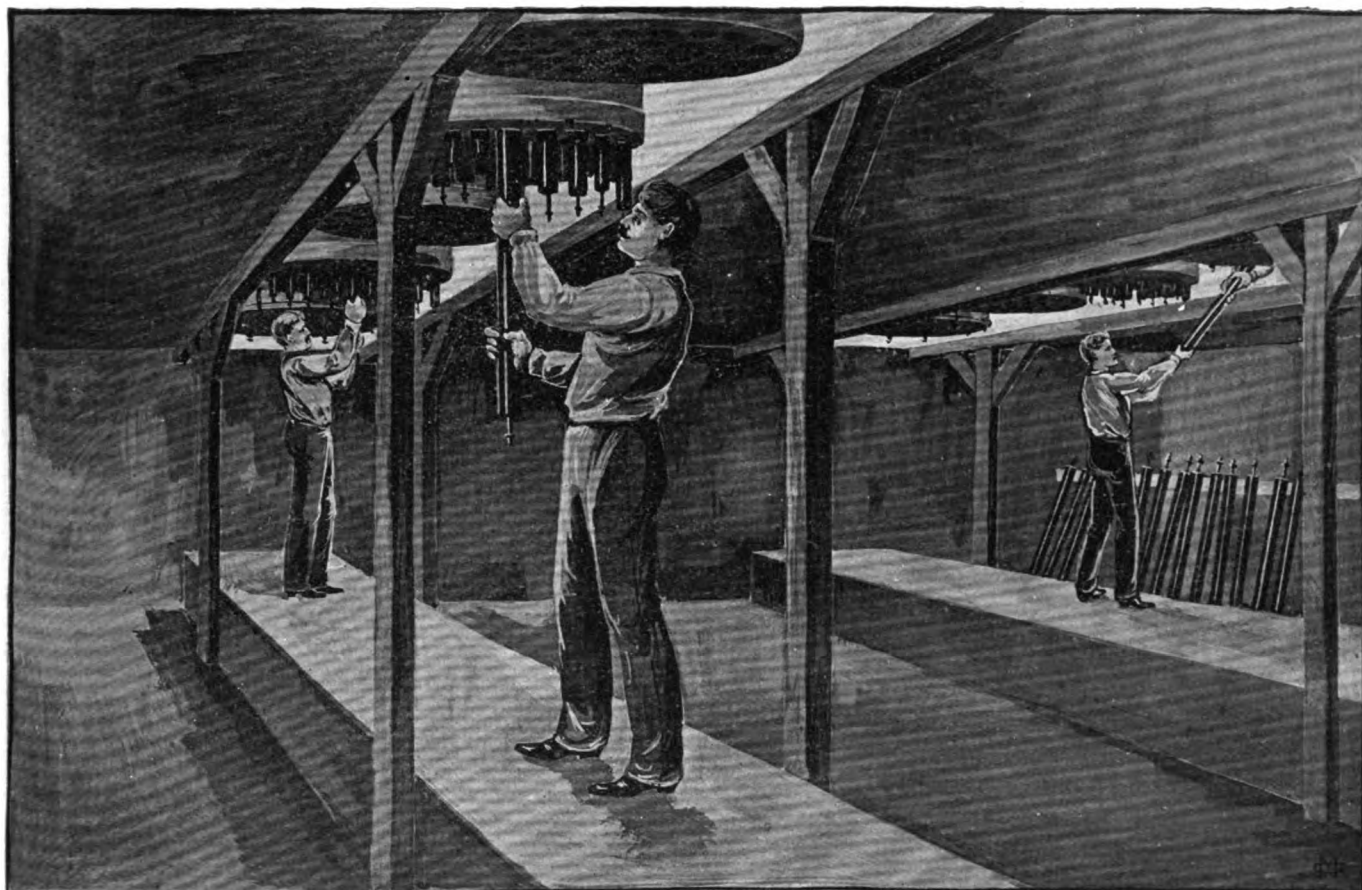
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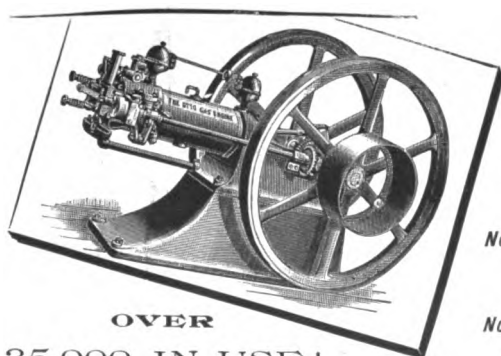
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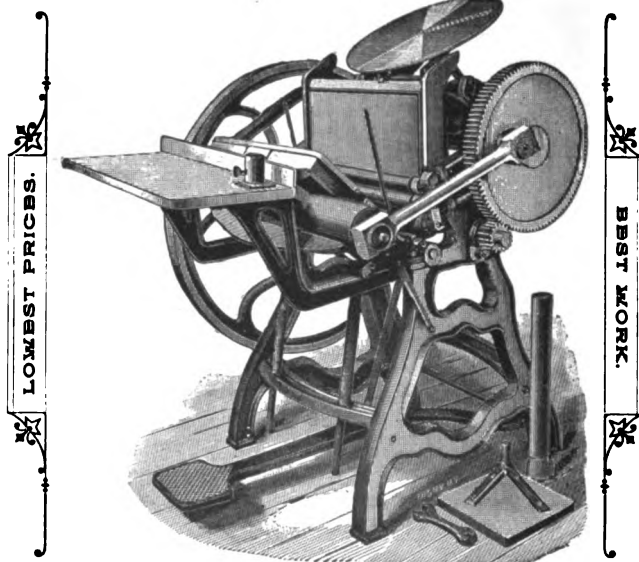
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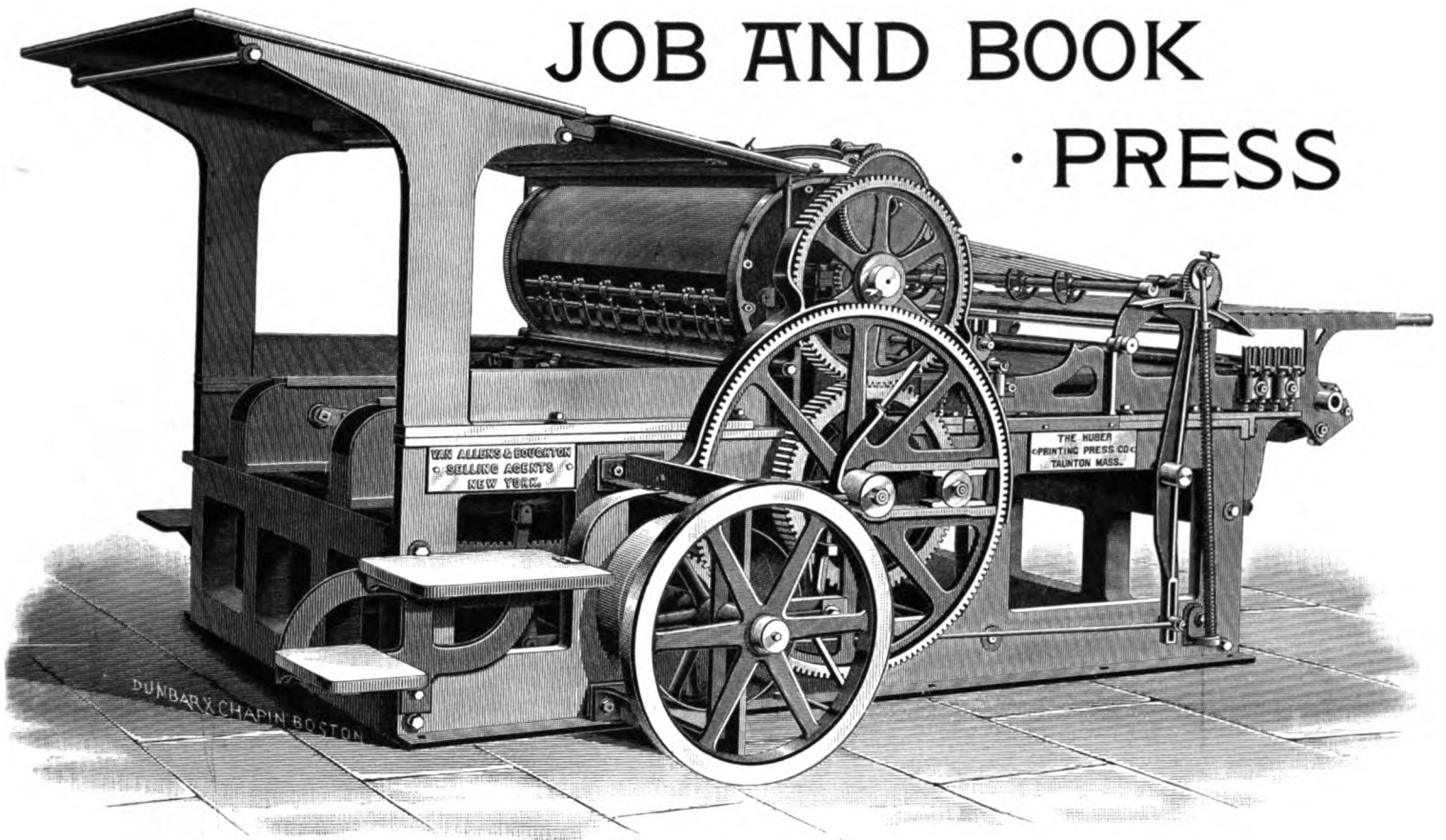
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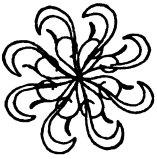
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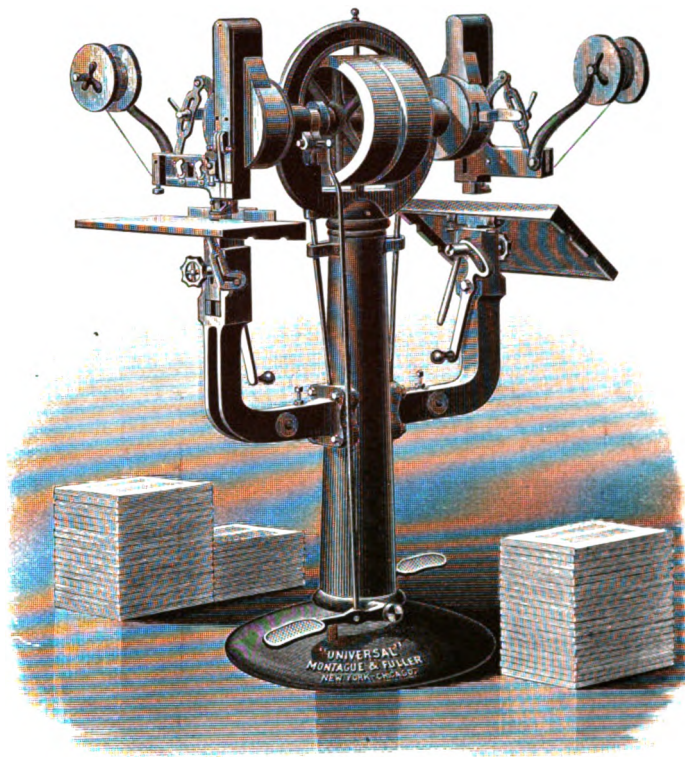
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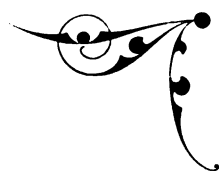
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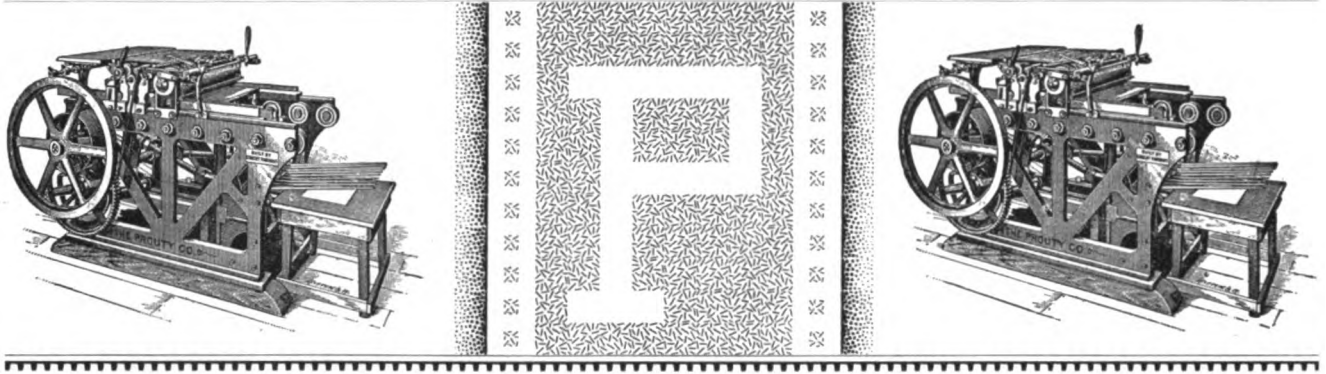
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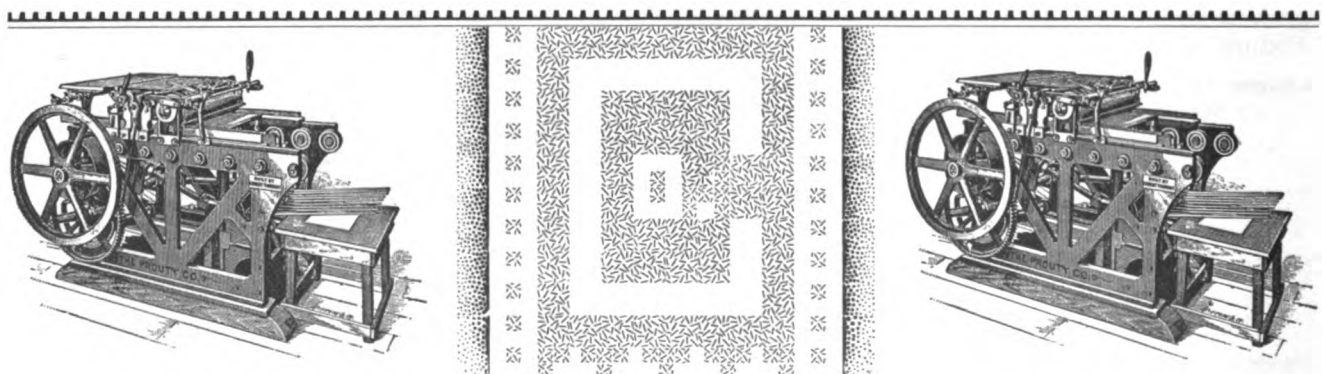
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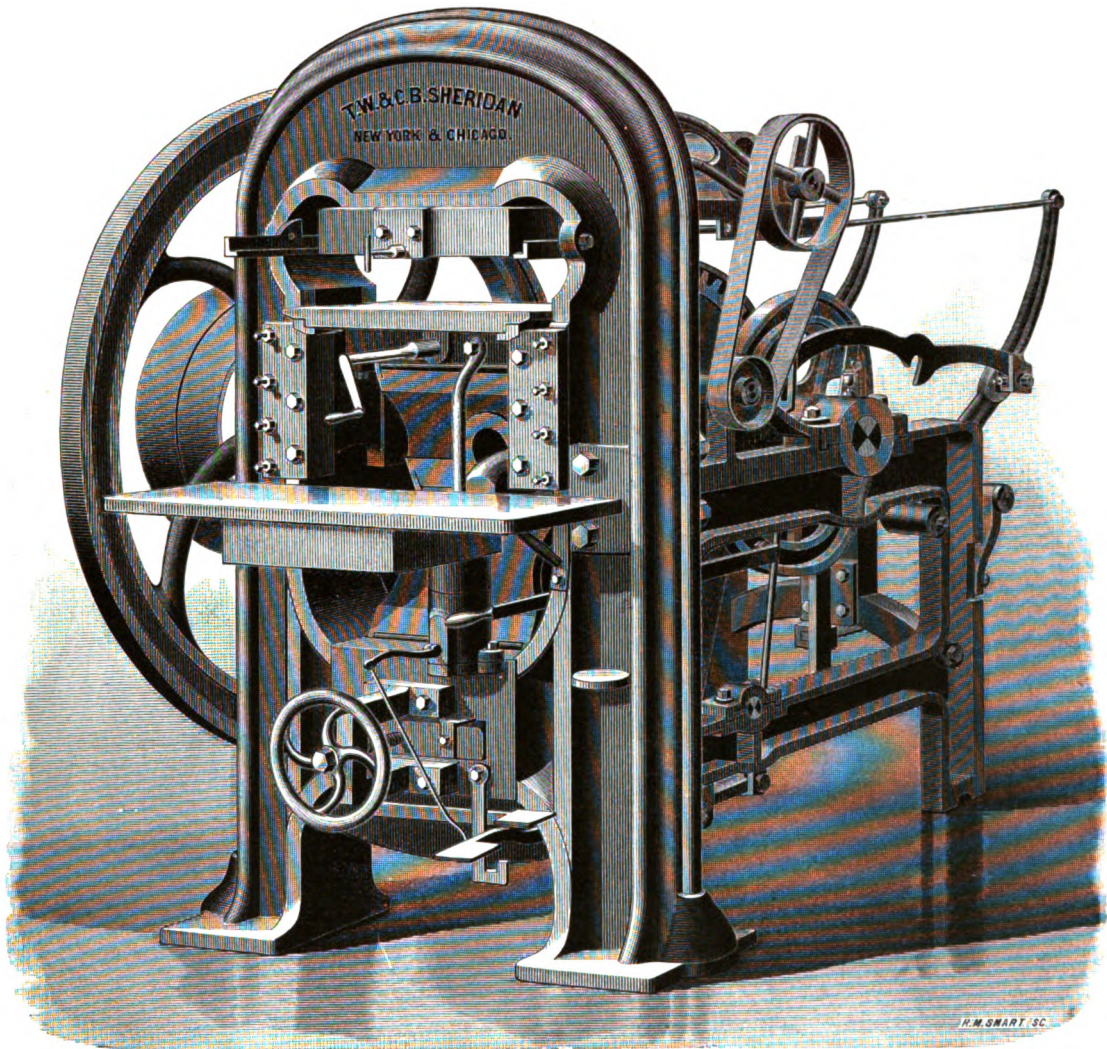
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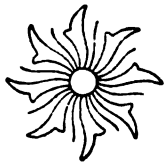
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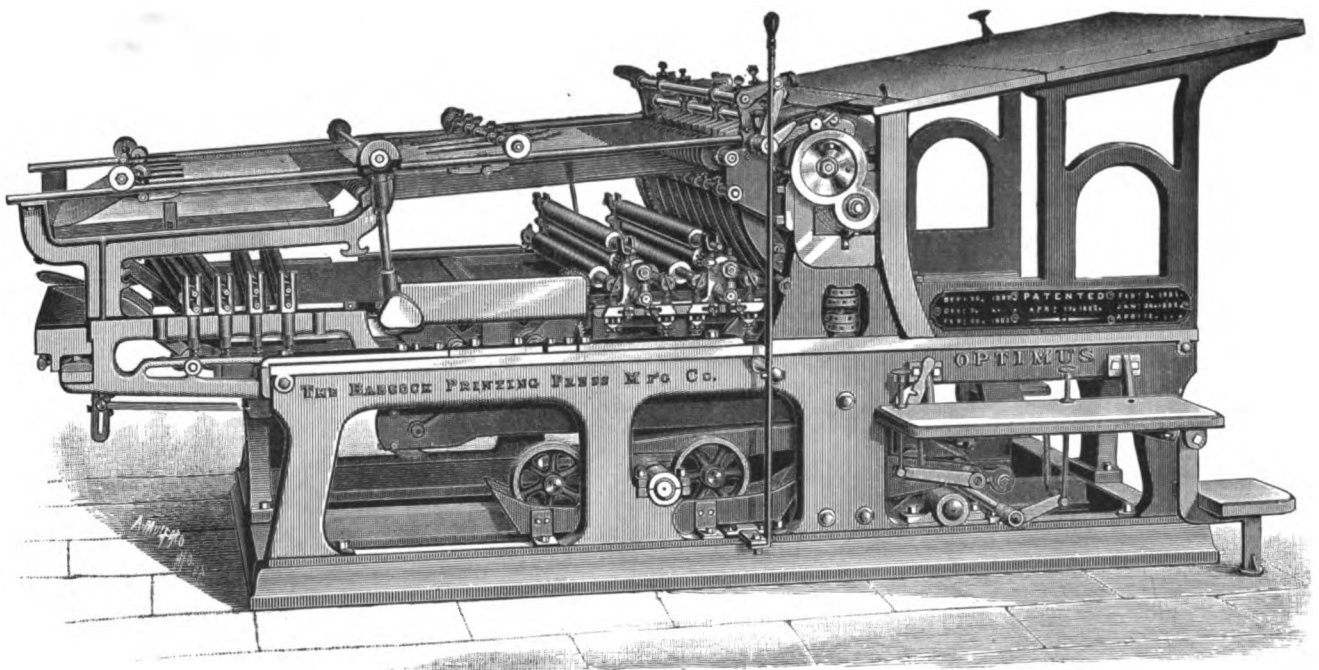
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SPECIMEN OF OUR DEEP BRONZE LAKE, \$4.00 PER POUND.

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On our Roman and Old Style Copper Amalgam Type,
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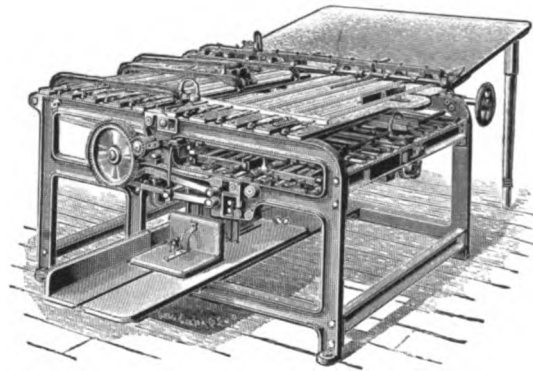
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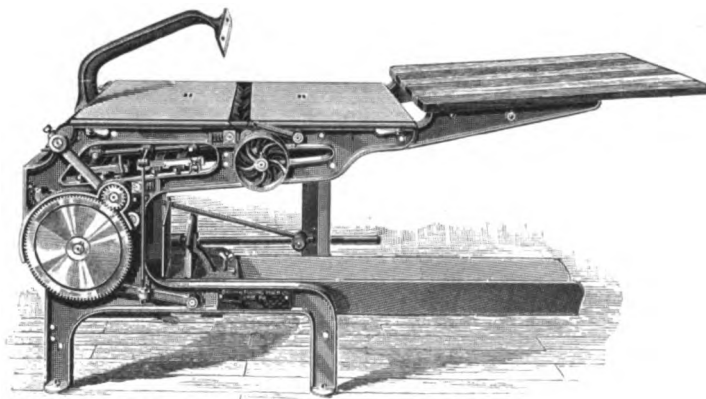


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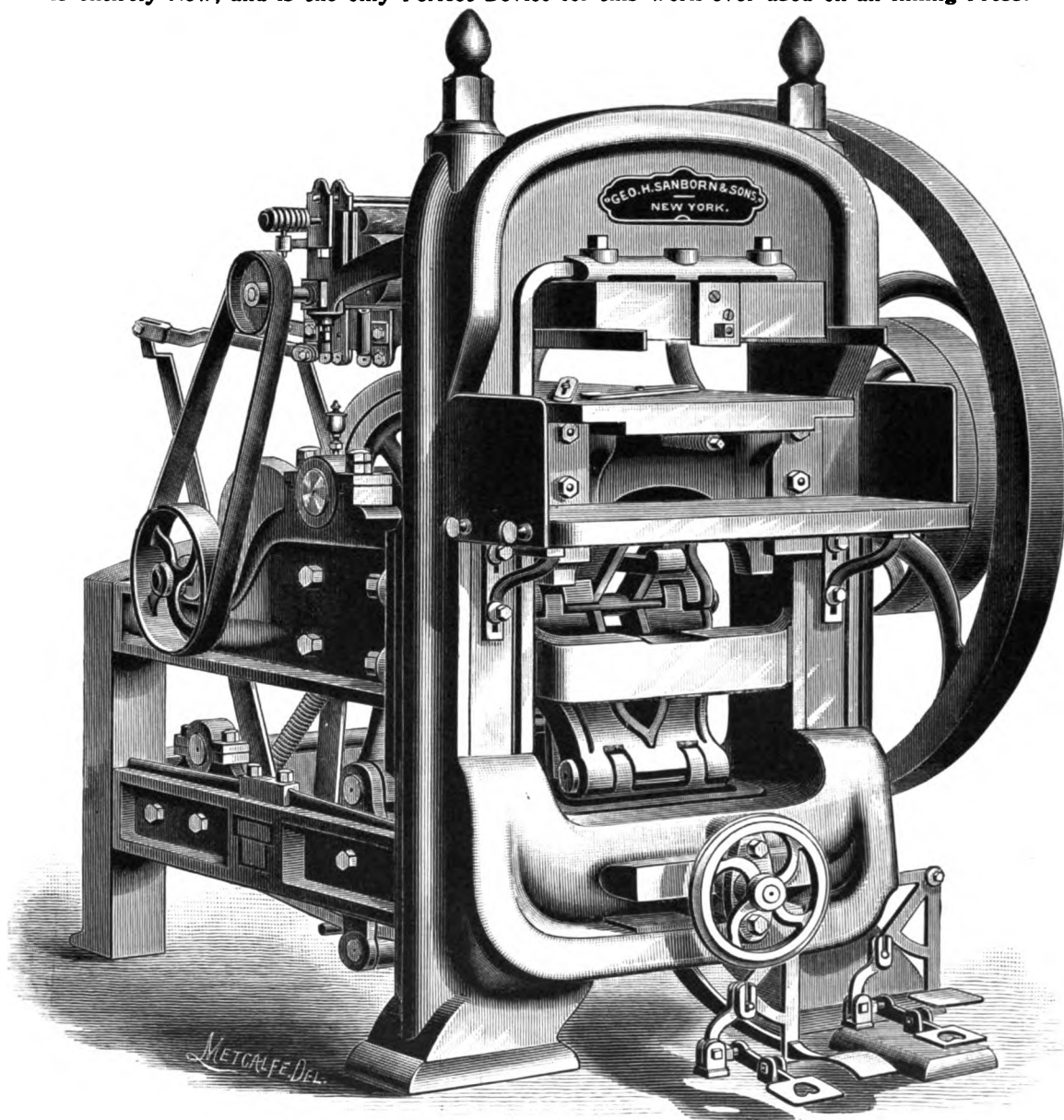
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Is entirely New, and is the only Perfect Device for this work ever used on an Inking Press.



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UNEQUALLED IN FINISH AND WEARING QUALITIES.

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WHY

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CALL ON OR ADDRESS US,

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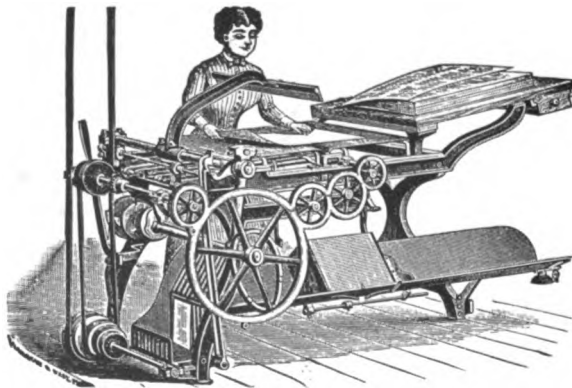
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THE INLAND PRINTER.

OUR DECEMBER ISSUE

Will be unusually attractive. Advertisers should send copy by November 20, to insure good location. Circulation largely increased. If you do not go in you will regret it.

BUREAU OF PRINTING

At Ottawa, Canada, will be fully written up and illustrated in our December number. Orders for extra copies should be placed early. Specially interesting to Canadian readers.



A JOVIAL PARTY.

DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION.

The demand for this pamphlet is increasing. Have you secured one? If not, send ten cents to INLAND PRINTER CO., Chicago, and ask them to mail you a copy.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS

That in order to secure Volume X complete, their subscriptions should be placed *now*. Our subscription list is growing rapidly, and the first issues of the new volume will soon be exhausted.



ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER by P. R. Audibert, 153 Monroe street. Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. X—No. 2.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER, 1892.

TERMS: { \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK FOR PRINTERS.

BY C. LAURON HOOPER.

THE editor asks for an article on University Extension and its possible benefit to the printing craft. Many centers are being formed in the city of Chicago and the towns near at hand, and it is hoped that the trades unions will undertake the work with a view to study in those departments of learning that are of especial interest and value to them. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the printers should form the first center composed wholly of members of one trade, for Dr. Moulton, the chief lecturer of the University of Chicago, reminds us that the first University Extension movement was the inventing of printing. Before the time of the printing press the great universities of Europe were thronged with thousands of people who went to listen to the lectures of the few scholars that had ancient manuscripts and could read the dead languages in which they were written. But with the dissemination of books, learning too began to spread among the people. And that is what University Extension is—the spread of learning among people, those who cannot attend the university proper. There was a time when the Bible was chained in the churches and was read and interpreted by the priests; it was only after the time of Luther that the people began to have the privilege and the courage to think for themselves on religious questions. Political rights too were abridged until the French Revolution forever destroyed despotism in western Europe. Religious freedom first, political rights second, educational privileges third—in this order have these three boons come to the people.

University Extension began in England, in lectures delivered by Oxford professors and other learned men of the realm to laboring men in London, for it seemed desirable that their leaders should be educated. There is not space to trace the history of the movement. It is enough to say that the great universities of Europe have separate faculties for extension work and that the people take advantage of the opportunities offered

them. During the ten years preceding 1885 there were delivered 600 courses to 60,000 people; of these 37,000 attended the class work, 8,000 did the written work (in seven years) and 9,000 attended the examinations.

The first regular University Extension center in the United States was formed by the University of Pennsylvania at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, in connection with St. Timothy's Workingmen's Club and Institute. Other centers were formed, and in one season 250 lectures were given to 55,000 people, thus surpassing the English record. Other universities have taken up the work, but none is so well equipped as the new University of Chicago. It has a faculty for university extension teaching, some members being in the regular faculty, others doing nothing but extension lecturing. It has a director and five secretaries whose business it is to organize local centers wherever there is a demand for them, to provide lecturers, traveling libraries, to hold examinations and to grant certificates.

The mode of procedure in forming a local center is as follows:

Any body of persons interested in education may address the University of Chicago requesting information, and will be furnished with the University Extension edition of the Quarterly Calendar, which contains all details. If desired, the University will send out the organizing secretary, who will meet his audience, explain the workings of the system and form a local society. Each center has its own officers who transact all local business, such as the keeping of records, the securing of hall or lecture room, and the care of the traveling library. A course of study and a lecturer is selected, the expense ranging from \$90 to \$150 for a course of six lectures, the lecturer's expenses being extra. The traveling library may be had without extra expense save express charges.

The lecturer comes from week to week and delivers a course of six or twelve lectures. A syllabus containing an outline of the lectures, a list of books to read, and a number of questions for written work, is provided at a trifling expense. When a lecture is finished, all who desire remain for the "class," during which the

lecture of the previous week is discussed, and questions are asked and answered by both students and lecturer. It is agreed that this part of the work is more valuable than the lecture itself. All are encouraged to write out answers to the questions on the syllabus and to mail them to the lecturer so that he can get them when he comes the next week. At the end of the course an examination is held, and certificates are given which count for work done in the University proper. It is impossible to explain all the details in so short an article, but they can all be learned in the University Extension edition of the Quarterly Calendar, which can be had on application.

Now in what ways can extension work be of especial interest to printers? What courses are offered that may be valuable to them either as members of trades unions, or as practical workers with type and presses? It may be that I have very little understanding of the printers' needs, but I take it that as followers of a trade they may be interested in subjects pertaining to wages, the labor problem, monopolies and other questions in political economy; and that as printers, makers of books and papers they will be benefited by a study of rhetoric and literature.

Ten courses of six lectures each are offered in political economy. Two by Dr. Bemis are as follows:

Monopolies: (1) Their General Character and Development. (2) The Railroad Problem. (3) Railroad Regulation and Public Ownership. (4) Monopolies in Electricity and Street Transportation. (5) The Gas Question. (6) Trusts.

The Labor Question: (1) Nature and History. (2) Labor Organizations. (3) The Eight-Hour Day. (4) Strikes and Lockouts. (5) Coöperation. (6) Profit Sharing.

Other questions, as Socialism, Money, Methods of Social Reforms, are treated as fully.

There are no courses offered in rhetoric at present, but doubtless such will be offered later. However, in English and American literature sixteen courses are offered, four of them by Dr. Moulton, who has recently come from England where he was the most successful of the University Extension lecturers. One of his courses is as follows:

The Story of Faust: (1) The Old Version by Marlowe. (2-4) The New Version by Goethe. (2) Faust on Easter Eve: The Temptation Internal. (3) Faust and Mephistopheles: The Tempter and the Tempted Face to Face. (4) Faust and Margaret: or, The Temptation Assisted by Miracle. (5) Ideas Underlying the Story of Faust. (6) Shakespeare's Macbeth as a Companion Study of Temptation.

The first lecture of this course was delivered to a general audience on the afternoon of Wednesday, October 5, and everyone was charmed by the lecturer's manner and instructed by his interpretation of Marlowe's great tragedy.

Twelve of the courses are on English and three on American literature, while one is on "The Literary

Study of the Bible." Though it is likely that a course in rhetoric would have an actual bearing on the printer's work that a course in literature would not, yet the general culture obtained from the latter would be greater than that from the former. It is to be hoped that a course in rhetoric and composition will be offered soon.

Finally, it is probable that before long the labor organizations of Chicago and vicinity will form centers for extension work, and in view of Doctor Moulton's statement that the first University Extension movement was the invention of printing, nothing could be more appropriate than that the printers be the ones to begin the work.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS' ADVERTISING.

BY BURT. H. VERNET.

ALTHOUGH supposed to be good advertisers, printers, as a rule, do not utilize even a fraction of the opportunities that exist for advancing their own interests through advertising. Although constantly getting up more or less attractive and unique devices and novelties for others, or carrying out the original ideas of their customers, it is the exception, rather than the rule, to see something really unique and practical in the way of ads. for themselves. And what is meant by *practical* is something that a customer would like to duplicate for his own uses.

True, a few printers could be named who are up to the times, and wide awake to the demand for ideas in effective announcements, but the "rank and file" by the hundreds, who turn out good work but are seldom pushed with too much of it, are not always alive to the elements of increasing trade at their command.

One leading and noticeable error, made by eight printers out of ten, is the indulgence of their pent-up enthusiasm for color-work. This enthusiasm — one might term it a craving depravity — generally culminates in an elaborate chromo of greens, gold and purples, printed with the ostensible purpose of being used as a business card. When completed its instigator or architect rarely feels especially proud of his effort, although quieting any misgivings with the confidence that the untutored public will give him great credit for his effort.

There are a *few* printers in this country who can turn out a really and undeniably artistic piece of work in the way of elaborate panels, tint blocks and repeated printings, but the average printer usually gets in "over his head" when he attempts to improve upon or even imitate the productions of these artists.

How much better the printer himself would be satisfied, and how much more the gainer he would be financially if he avoided these periodical plunges "beyond his depth."

Do not attempt a piece of work you do not feel confident of turning out in a superior manner, and do not, as a rule, turn out a piece of work as an

advertisement that you do not consider practical enough to induce someone to ask for something similar. The average educated and intelligent business man is very apt to severely criticise a poor piece of work, especially if it is sent out by the printer as a trade catcher. If it is done nicely, can be reproduced at a reasonable price, and is something he is likely to want, then you have hit the mark in the advertising line.

A printer's line of ad. work is necessarily very different from that of the ordinary tradesman. He has nothing on his shelves for sale, strictly speaking, and cannot boom any particular line of job lots or special sales to attract the "lingering throngs," but nevertheless, he has opportunities that should not be neglected. He can push "seasonable goods" as well as the dry-goods man or tailor. There are certain classes of work that demand attention at stated periods of the year, and by catering to these demands in a proper style an increase in trade is sure to follow. For instance, just before the holiday trade opens, a neat announcement, gotten up in a folder style, with a suggestion of your peculiar ability to get up something effective for your trade in that line, would, if breezy and original, prove a good advertisement.

Another thing, don't stay continually in the same old lines or ruts. Don't make it a leading point in your announcements or circulars that you do work cheaper than anyone else. Cheap trade is a poor trade at best. Impress the public, if possible, with the idea that you do general work, or better still, some special class of work, a little *better* than your competitors, and *just as cheap*.

If you do a general class of commercial work and office stationery, get out something that will interest your trade, and still be practical. Commercial and retail tradesmen are always interested in unique announcements, and the thriving ones are willing to pay liberal prices for something undoubtedly original. For this class of custom an odd folder of four pages, legal fold, to fit No. 6 or baronial size envelope, tied with a narrow ribbon or silk cord will be effective. The stock could be a heliotrope shade, ink for inside purple, a single line in gold on front cover, lavender or violet ribbon — very narrow. Other combinations will readily suggest themselves, such as a light buff stock, brown ink and light brown ribbon. These quiet but harmonious combinations do not require any great knowledge of color-work, and nearly always attract favorable comment. Variations in form of the folder can be easily made with a little creasing, some of which are quite odd.

An expensive, but substantial method of reaching the commercial trade by the printer who makes a specialty of office stationery is the sending out at regular intervals of a neat assortment or pad of samples. A printer on Broadway, New York, has built up a first-rate trade and gets good prices for his work by the systematic use of these samples. Early every spring and fall his collections of samples, embracing two or three

each of note, letter, bill and statement heads, envelopes, cards, etc., are sent out to every office and business house of consequence in a radius of perhaps a mile. They are neatly caught at the upper left-hand corner with a brass fastener and loop of blue tape to facilitate and induce the recipient to hang them up. The edition generally consists of two thousand copies, and are all specimens of regular jobs, from which the necessary samples are printed at convenient times as opportunity affords.

If your office turns out a specialty, such as catalogues, wrapping paper, handbills, paper bags, periodicals, railroad work, or ball programmes, keep your class of trade in view when getting up advertising matter. A paper-bag house recently sent a novel "card" to the trade. It was in bag form, the paper of which was of best quality cover, and the printing good. Inside the bag was a short, crisp invitation to inspect a line of samples they were sending out. A firm in Chicago, making a specialty of ball and society work, got out a thousand very neat and tasty orders of dancing, the pages containing short, dainty bits of information regarding the firm's ability in this line. They were inclosed in fine heavy envelopes and addressed to the various club and society officers throughout the city. The returns amply repaid the venture.

Keep in mind the trade you have or wish to reach. Don't try to reach them all. If you cater to many classes, better talk to each faction separately. One good shot that hits the mark is better than a dozen that make no apparent impression.

Don't forget imprints on every *creditable* job, but be sure it appears in the proof submitted, so there may be no misunderstanding on this score. Although, theoretically speaking, a printer has no right to expect his customer to furnish him a gratuitous ad., still so long as the custom is in vogue you have no right to lose the benefits of it. Put labels on the backs of all tablets, also in blank books and upon packages. Do your large orders up tidily in 1,000-packages, with string or paper band around each lot. This is as good an ad. for future orders as was ever conceived. Don't omit imprints even on billheads and statements. They can be printed upon the line in very small type.

In writing up your ads. or circulars don't be too elaborate or prosy. It's poor policy to try to convince your possible readers that you do "every description of job printing" at lower rates than competitors. They will hardly be interested when you print a list a foot long of the many articles you print and print "cheap." It is more interesting to them, and will be more profitable to you if you talk to them in your announcements the same as you would if they came into your office. Tell them something they are not likely to hear from the printer across the way, and ten to one even if it is not so he will try to believe it. Be short, sharp, crisp and plain. Curb your passion for elaborate essay, and leave off all the "brass rule flourishes."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EYES AND EYESIGHT OF PRINTERS.

BY CASEY A. WOOD, C.M., M.D.,

MEMBER OF THE CHICAGO OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY; PROFESSOR OF OPHTHALMOLOGY IN THE CHICAGO POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL; OCULIST AND AURIST ALEXIAN HOSPITAL, ETC.

III—REMEDIAL SUGGESTIONS.

THOSE of my readers who remember my last article will recollect that the chief difficulty which the printer encounters commonly lies in defective illumination. I pointed out that the light by which his work—composing, proofreading, copyreading, correcting—whatever it may be, should be pursued under conditions most favorable to the conservation of sight, and that these conditions ought to approach as nearly as possible that of diffused sunlight so shining upon his work that neither direct nor reflected rays from it fall upon the retina. I feel inclined to put the illuminants as ordinarily used in printing offices in order of merit as follows: diffused or indirect sunlight, incandescent electric light, gas, kerosene, electric arc lights, direct sunlight. Evidence of the injurious effects of lights allowed to shine directly into the eyes of workers may be found in the attempts which compositors frequently make to defend themselves from their own or surrounding lights. Apart from eye shades and peaked caps (and even peaked caps

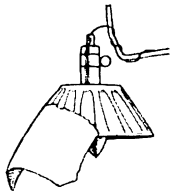


FIG. 1.

supplemented by paper attached to their projecting fronts), the lamp shades of electric lights are often provided with home-made protectors of opaque paper so arranged as to cut off the irritating rays of light. The evolution of an effective light may be studied in many a composing room. Fig. 1 shows the first stage.

One man, whom we may designate as A, finds that the light in front of him affects his not over-strong eyes and requires a shade, which he ingeniously pastes over against *his side* of the case. Should his opposite neighbor, B, have stronger or healthier organs, or if he relies upon an eye shade for protection, *the other side* of the electric lamp may remain undecorated for a time, but sooner or later a second eye protector is added, and then we find the second evolutionary stage as depicted in Fig. 2.

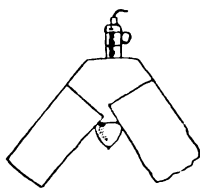


FIG. 2.

In the composing room of one of our best-known daily papers, and forming part of a building to which everybody connected with the establishment justly points with pride as the largest, newest and best-equipped of its kind in this part of the country, the superintendent lately removed these inartistic eye protectors as an offense against the esthetics of the place! And yet they will surely reappear unless the still more offensive stationary and semi-naked lights are better arranged. I have seen one or two examples of a further stage (or sub-stage) of eye-protection, where a third piece of paper was added, by C,

to keep the light out of a third and more distant compositor's eyes.

Last of all come attempts to remedy the evil effects of the reflected rays. The compositor often finds it necessary to "prop" up his copy at such an angle as will remove the annoying spot or line of light caused by the reflection of the rays from the lamp against the paper into his eyes.

A rather ingenious eye protector, calculated when properly placed to surmount the difficulties of illumination, is represented in Fig. 3. It may be seen in a large Chicago newspaper office, and is, so far as I know, the only successful attempt yet made upon a large scale to meet the requirements of the case. The shade of the incandescent lamp is prolonged into a lip which effectually cuts off the light rays from the eyes of the worker in front of it. This device works admirably when employed for single cases placed against a wall. Here the light cannot annoy the compositor in front, and is usually sufficiently large to cut off the lateral rays. It also allows the light to be thrown equally upon all parts of the case. However, it presents much the same weak points as the other lamps, when employed upon double rows of cases—as depicted in Fig. 4—because,

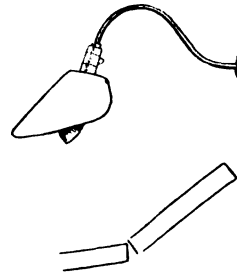


FIG. 3.

as may readily be seen, men working upon one of these cases must of necessity receive into their eyes some direct rays from opposite lamps. Doubtless the posterior half of these double lamps will in time receive their quota of home-made shades.

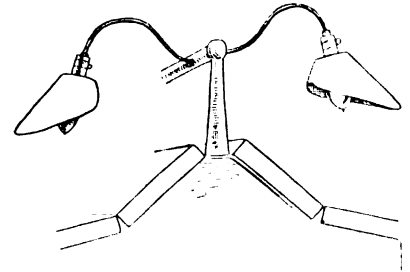


FIG. 4.

The ideal illumination then, if necessarily artificial, ought to be that from an incandescent electric lamp of sufficient and constant candle power, so placed that while it lights or can be made to light with equal effect all parts of the case, does not throw any of its rays directly or indirectly into the workers' eyes. Such a light should (having in view the men's difference in height) be so made that it can be raised or lowered at will, and for the sake of the presbyopes and the myopes ought to be capable of being swung directly over all parts of the case. Finally, it should be simple in construction, easy of management and provided with a perfectly opaque shade. A search among the electric supply stores has resulted in the discovery of more than one such lamp. Figure 5 illustrates what seems to me to fill all these requirements. I do not know its name or the name of its inventor, but it will serve to prove that efficient and harmless lights are to be had—if one only looks for them. The incandescent lamp

proper is suspended from a projecting arm by means of a cord which passes through two hard rubber or wooden balls. The lower ball is so arranged that the cord may be readily pulled through the hole in the former with just enough friction to retain the lamp at any desired distance above the printer's work. If desired

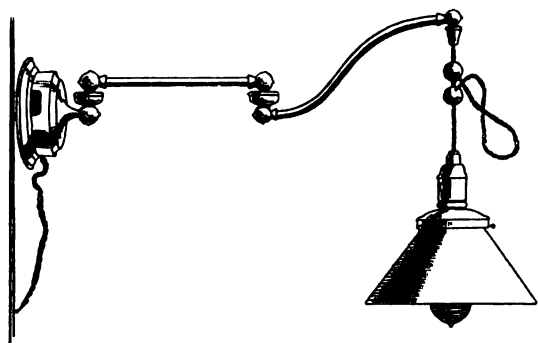


FIG. 5.

to lower it the full length of the cord the lower ball may be unhooked from the upper. These simple movements are supplemented by two double joints in the arm, so that the lamp can be moved in any direction horizontally and be made to illuminate at will any particular portion of both upper and lower cases. The lamp shade is made of opaque material with a white porcelain lining.

The commandments which the writers of "copy" are usually enjoined to keep are, in these latter days, resolved into the single injunction to write upon one side of the paper only, and yet in view of the eyesight of the unfortunate copyreader — and his companion in misery the long suffering compositor — I would add (2) "thou shalt not destroy thy neighbor's optic nerve with pale or colored ink; (3) thou shalt not blind him with illegible handwriting; (4) thou shalt not war against his nervous system with such weapons as a lead pencil; finally, (5) thou shalt not use, to the detriment of thy neighbor's eyes, any sort of paper except that which is opaque and white and avoid that which is evil, namely, the colored, the glazed and the thin."

I fancy that reforms in the marking of type are hardly to be expected. I have talked with many authorities on the subject and cannot see any rational way out of the difficulty, although I am convinced that it would be better for the eyesight of printers were some indicator provided more easily seen than, for instance, a single nick in the edge of a type.

Turning from external difficulties I have to discuss those that result from errors of refraction (hypermetropia, astigmatism, myopia, etc.), weakness of the eye muscles, and other diseases of the eye itself. I have already discussed this subject pretty freely in the preliminary chapter on first principles. I must again emphasize what I there said about the advisability of having all optical errors corrected, muscles strengthened and other ocular ailments properly attended to before pursuing further a calling that makes such constant demands upon the nervous and muscular energy. It

must be remembered that hypermetropia and astigmatism are chiefly responsible for most of the cases of chronic inflammation of the lids, pain in the eyeballs, red eyes, headaches and nervous troubles that are found among near workers.

I have not referred to all the difficulties (any more than I have spoken of all their remedies) that occur to me in connection with the printer's art. There are, however, two matters which in closing, seem to call for a passing mention. During my visits to the printing establishments of the city I was struck by the differences in the provisions made for ventilating the various working rooms — from the editor's sanctum down to the engine room. Some were abundantly and scientifically supplied both with exits for the hot and foul air as well as with entrances for a cool and fresh supply. Some, on the other hand, were painfully deficient in these matters, so that, apart from other and possibly more serious considerations, the man with weak eyes, inflamed lids or congested choroid and retina might continue to remain in that condition if for no other reason than that his imperfectly aerated blood could give only a defective supply of nourishment to the diseased organs as long as he attempted to use them in a room foul with carbonic dioxide and rebreathed air.

I do not know that the use of tobacco and alcohol is any more common among printers than among other classes in the community — doctors, for instance — but there cannot be the least doubt but that it is, in all its forms, not a good thing for the eyes. Especially in rooms which are incompletely ventilated, tobacco smoke adds greatly to the irritant qualities of foul air. In consequence eyelids smart, an undue flow of tears obscures the vision and incipient inflammations of all parts of the eye are encouraged to burst out in full force and compel the sufferer to abandon work. Indirectly, too, tobacco-chewing and alcohol add to ocular troubles by their dulling effect upon the nervous system. After forty-five both these narcotics are liable to bring on disease of optic nerve and produce a form of blindness that may persist long after whisky and tobacco have been abandoned.

It appears to me that a recital of a few cases of eye disease, directly and indirectly resulting from certain abnormal conditions under which many printers do much of their work, might be of interest in view of the fact that they illustrate and may emphasize, possibly, what I have been insisting upon in my previous articles. They are not hypothetical instances but are all taken from my case books, and I know that similar cases come under almost the daily notice of other oculists.

A. R., aged twenty-four, has always had excellent vision, both in the distance and near at hand. He has been engaged in proofreading for two years. Noticed a week ago that the print became confused and indistinct after an hour's reading, and if persisted in the eyes fill with tears. In the evening his eyes ache, and in the morning there is sometimes smarting of the lids. An examination revealed the fact that this patient had

a marked degree of hyperopic astigmatism, which when corrected with proper glasses (for use during working hours) gave him entire relief from his annoying symptoms.

W. C., fifty-two years of age, has been a compositor of twenty years' standing, and although his vision in the distance has never been very good since he went to school as a boy, he has always been able, until quite recently, to read and see close at hand without glasses. Now he finds that types "blur," and that he can see the more distant types more easily than the near—just the opposite condition from that which obtained in earlier years. This proved to be an ordinary case of myopia, and with suitable glasses (which I advised him to wear constantly) Mr. C. can do his work and see as efficiently as ever.

I. G., aged seventeen, came to me on the advice of his father to get my opinion as to whether his eyes are sufficiently strong to allow him to learn and practice the compositor's art. He has always had trouble with his eyes, especially when attempting to study. He discovered a year ago that there is a considerable visual difference between them—one eye having one-fourth normal vision and the other one-half only. An examination showed that the defective vision was due to a congenital deficiency, and was consequently incurable. He was accordingly advised not to engage in a business that would require such perfect vision as composing.

A short time ago I was asked to prescribe for a very intelligent printer, whose eyes were quite hypermetropic and astigmatic. He was wearing glasses prescribed by another oculist, which, in my opinion, were correct, but owing to the strain upon his visual organs they gave him continual trouble. Acting on my advice he abandoned typesetting and engaged in the work of a reporter, and since that time has been comparatively free from eye strain and its attendant worries. I have no doubt but that many a compositor and proofreader suffering from weak eyes will find the only permanent cure of their troubles to lie in a change of occupation.

G. P. R., forty-seven years of age, consulted me for a gradual loss of sight. He had only one-sixth normal vision in either eye, could read only the coarsest print and was naturally much alarmed about his condition. He had tried all sorts of glasses without getting much help. A fog seemed to have settled down over his eyes, and both distant and close vision was "misty." On testing him I also found that he was color blind. He was an incessant smoker and took daily drinks of whisky, although, as he informed me, he was never "the worse of liquor." He also suffered from insomnia and loss of appetite. His was a well-marked case of tobacco-alcohol amblyopia, and, after a month's abstinence from these poisons, and other appropriate treatment, recovered his vision and was able to resume work.

E. C. C., twenty-seven years of age, came to me complaining of almost incessant headache, sometimes

with and sometimes without pain in the eyes. The pain often started above his eyes and spread over the forehead and temples. He had never complained of defective distant vision, and his eyes appeared quite healthy until after an attack of typhoid fever a few months before. Now the pain sets in an hour or so after beginning his work as a compositor. Finding that one of his eyes was astigmatic and the other hypermetropic, I ordered him to remain away from work for a time, after which, provided with suitable spectacles and bearing in mind my injunctions about the proper arrangement of light, etc., he was able to resume work with only an occasional return of his headache.

The last case I shall refer to is, in my experience, not uncommon among all classes of near workers. A young lady, copyreader, consulted a physician friend of mine about her eyes. The lids were inflamed and painful; they smarted and burned after a few hours' work. Although not an oculist, the doctor was a man of sound judgment and good common sense, and at once made inquiry regarding the ventilation of the room in which she worked and the sort of light she did her reading by. He became convinced from her answers that neither of these was what it ought to be. He called upon the proprietor of the establishment where the lady worked and was able to convince him that radical changes in these particulars were necessary not only for the health of his own patient but for the sake of his other employés. Her troubles shortly disappeared as a result of these changes and I was able, subsequently, to bear witness to the correctness of the doctor's diagnosis, for on examining his patient's eyes I found them in every respect normal.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TENNYSON.

BY W. I. WAY.

WITH Cardinal Newman, Browning, Lowell, Whitman, Whittier, Curtis, Renan and Tennyson gone, Keats, if he were here, could hardly say that

"Great spirits now on earth are sojourning."

What a blank has been left in the poetical firmament by the fall of this star of the century! Where will England's queen find a successor now to

"This laurel greener from the brows
Of him that uttered nothing base?"

With this question, however, it will not be necessary to distract the attention of the reader. It has been the fashion to sound the bugle of Tennyson's fame since Leigh Hunt hailed him as a great poet in his short-lived *Tatler*. As early as 1833 a philosophical criticism appeared on Tennyson, in the "Monthly Repository," written by W. J. Fox, which unhesitatingly recognized his genius. And in 1844, Horne's "New Spirit of the Age" contained a very appreciative notice, written, presumably, by Mrs. Browning,

which we shall make some use of in preparing this note on the dead singer.

"Let us attempt to get rid of every bias," says Mr. Andrew Lang in 1889, "and, thinking as dispassionately as we can, we still seem to read the name of Tennyson in the golden book of English poetry. . . . Look his defects in the face, throw them into the balance, and how they disappear before his merits! He is the last and youngest of the mighty race, born, as it were, out of due time, late, and into a feebler generation." Again Mr. Lang says, "He is with Milton for learning, with Keats for magic and vision, with Virgil for graceful recasting of ancient golden lines." From the beginning his poetry has been held up as a model of pure English—a "well of English undefiled." Mr. Stedman speaks of the public's debt to Tennyson for a restoration of precious Saxon words, "he is the purifier of our tongue," he says, "and of our morals, too," he might have added. The singular purity of his own life and example was often out of tune with his exalted social position. He held up looseness to scorn and ridicule, and virtue was ever his inspiration. English text-books contain no loftier or more elevating passage than that from "Guinevere," beginning:

"Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives: do thou for thine own soul the rest.
But how to take last leave of all I loved?
O golden hair, with which I used to play
Not knowing! O imperial-molded form,
And beauty such as never woman wore,
Until it came a kingdom's curse with thee—
I cannot touch thy lips, they are not mine,
But Lancelot's; nay, they never were the king's."

The little volume of *Idylls* (1859) is one of the priceless jewels of our literature, and "In Memoriam" one of its crowning glories. But, to begin with an earlier volume of the poet's, where may we find such another group of lyrics as that in the second edition of "The Princess"? It was not enough that this delicious pastoral "medley" should contain two such songs as "Tears, idle tears," and "O, swallow, swallow, flying, flying south," but he must needs add five other matchless melodies: "As through the land," "Sweet and low," "The splendor falls on castle walls," "Home they brought her warrior, dead," and "Ask me no more." The third, the "Bugle Song," is one of the finest lyrics since Shakespeare. "In Memoriam" must, however, prove Tennyson's most enduring monument. The rich, golden fruit of those years that bring the philosophic mind, it must ever remain, as Mr. Stedman says, the one production of the author most valued by educated and professional readers. Among those poems of the century which one should wish to have written, "In Memoriam" holds a high place. Its metrical form was a piece of good fortune, and is, "although a monotone, no more monotonous than the sounds of nature—the murmur of ocean, the sighing of the mountain pines." No greater compliment has been paid by publishers to

poet in late years than that paid by the Messrs. Macmillan to Tennyson on the title page to the edition of "In Memoriam" in the Golden Treasury Series. The simplicity of the title and imprint, without the author's name, is very effective. There is only one poem of the name and its author is Tennyson. We cannot leave "In Memoriam" without a further reference to Mr. Stedman, who, in his "Victorian Poets," has culled many wise and fine proverbial phrases from the poet, such as—

"'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all;"

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood;"

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds;"

rare and curious felicities of verse, such as—

"Laborious orient ivory sphere in sphere;"

and unforgotten similes—

"Dear as remembered kisses after death."

In the process of evolution through various editions Tennyson's "In Memoriam" has undergone fewer changes, perhaps, than any of his other long poems. These changes made in some of his poems have not been for the best, though it was a happy circumstance that the lyrics were added in the second edition of "The Princess." In "The Charge of the Light Brigade," as printed in "Maud, and Other Poems," 1855, the final stanza reads:

"Honor the brave and bold!
Long shall the tale be told,
Yea, when our babes are old—
How they rode onward."

While in the last edition the final stanza is as follows:

"When can their glory fade?
Oh, the wild charge they made!
All the world wonder'd.
Honor the charge they made!
Honor the Light Brigade,
Noble six hundred!"

Many other changes have been made in this particular piece, and we have the courage to prefer it as it appeared in 1855. It is these early readings of the poet that make book-lovers prefer him in the first editions.

In the poetry column of this issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* the reader will find among other selections one of Tennyson's early poems—"The Sisters," a few remarks upon which we are tempted to abridge from the paper in Horne's "New Spirit of the Age," already referred to. In the brief space of this ballad is comprised, fully told, and with many suggestions beyond, a deep tragedy.

A youthful earl, of great personal attractions, seduces a young lady of family, deserts her, and she dies. Her sister, probably not of equal beauty, had, apparently, also loved the earl. When, therefore, she found that not only had her love been in vain, but her self-sacrifice

in favor of her sister had only led to the misery and degradation of the latter, she resolved on the earl's destruction. She "hated him with the hate of hell," but she "loved his beauty passing well." Abandoning herself in every way to the accomplishment of her purpose, she finally lulled him to sleep, with his head in her lap, and then stabbed him "through and through." Then composing and smoothing his curls, she wrapped him in a winding sheet, carried him to his proud ancestral hall, and "laid him at his mother's feet."

As to this sister's actions, the most feasible and the most poetical, if not equally tragic, view is that she did not actually commit the self-abandonment and murder, but went mad on the death of her sister, and imagined in her delirium all that has been related. How much there is expressed and implied, the reader may divine in his own way by reading the ballad itself. It is a wonderful poem, as full of suggestion nearly as "Rizpah," and quite as moving.

Certain lines in his poems, and in Wordsworth's "Intimations of Immortality," come back to memory when we think of the fine old poet, full of years and of glory and surrounded by those whom he loved, as he calmly closed his eyes upon the Dirge in Cymbeline, prepared to "put out to sea,"

CROSSING THE BAR.

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me;
And may there be no moaning of the bar
When I put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark!

For tho' from out our bourn of Time and Place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SCIENCE OF THE LOCK-UP.

BY CHARLES FRANCIS, NEW YORK.

BUT a very few of that class known as job compositors seem to think that there is any such thing as science in locking up a form, the large majority doing their work in a hap-hazard way that is largely detrimental to the material and an annoyance to the pressman.

It is a common occurrence to see this large class of so-called job compositors take a small form, drop it on the stone carelessly, put a chase around it, some furniture and quoins, and then taking off the string, squeeze the quoins up as much as their strength, or that of the chase itself allows, then look for the planer, which not being in sight, they pick up a piece of furniture and

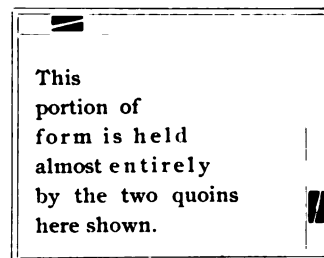
pound the face of the type with it until it has impressed on it some of the letters and all of the rules that may have the misfortune to be in the form. This is not an unfamiliar picture to almost anyone who has been in any way actively engaged in the printing business. There are some few, however, who follow the rules stated below.

The first step preparatory to locking-up a form should be to see that the stone is clean and clear of particles of dirt, then putting your form on the stone arrange the furniture carefully, and see that it does not bind on itself, put your quoins in place, always remembering that the larger part of the form is bound by the two inner quoins, as shown. Draw these quoins gently together, and plane down the form. Tighten the two inner quoins gently, and the outer quoins similarly, then finish by giving a fair and equal pressure to the two inner quoins, and follow again on the outer, and give a final plane down to see that your form is not springing. Be sure always to see that the face of your planer is clean, and is not filled with dirt from the stone where it has most likely been lying face down for some time previous to use.

A word in regard to the Hempel quoin now largely used in the printing business: They should always be placed so as to draw the form in toward the side of the chase to which you are locking; this can always be done by reversing them, in case you find the pressure of the key tends to throw the type against the quoins and loosen the form instead of tightening, and this has been the cause of many a form being "pied." Now, having the form locked up, lift it from the stone, and sound it with the fingers to see that the justification is good. Carefully brush it off with your benzine or lye-brush and send to the pressroom.

No mention has here been made of large forms, but the same rules will apply and may be reinforced by the precaution that no section of a crossbarred chase should have too much pressure, but that the pressure be brought up gradually all around, to give an even bearing and prevent springing. Special care must be taken whenever one or both crossbars are removed for emergencies which present themselves, and which often ruin an otherwise good chase.

It is getting to be a common practice in this and other cities, to have stone hands to attend to the locking-up of forms, and this feature, an excellent one in many ways, is a great drawback to the majority of compositors, who never get a chance until an emergency arises to learn how to lock up a form, and hence destroy a great deal of type, while learning what they should have become thoroughly acquainted with before starting out as a journeyman job compositor.

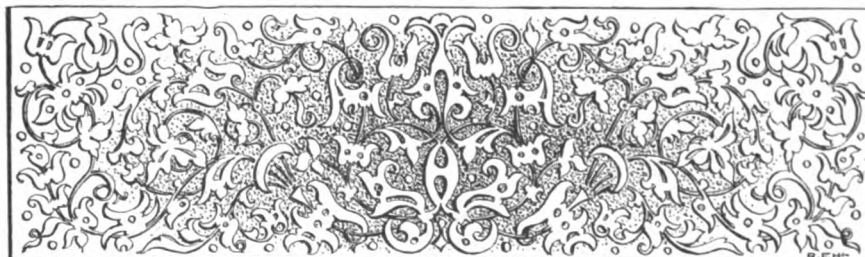


THE INLAND PRINTER.



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Designed by Will H. Bradley.



ORIGINAL INITIAL AND ORNAMENTAL DESIGNS.

Drawn especially for THE INLAND PRINTER, by R. F. HUEBNER, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



SPRINGTIME.

There is no glory in star or blossom

'Till looked upon by a loving eye :

There is no fragrance in April breezes

'Till breathed with joy as they wander by.

—*Bryant.*

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A ROLLER MANUFACTURER ON THE SHORT-HOUR QUESTION.

ANIMATED by a desire to allow the widest possible scope for a discussion of the important question of a shorter workday, we gave place in our last issue to a lengthy communication under the above title by Mr. Andrew Van Bibber, of Cincinnati. We feel constrained to return to this subject now, partly for the reason that the writer in question has taken some pains to misrepresent the workman's side of the issue. In fact, he keeps so far from the real questions involved as to leave one in doubt as to whether he attempts to willfully misstate the other side, or is merely making a labored effort to be playful. At all events, he begins by stating three propositions, which he claims are the platform of the short-hour advocates, but which in reality are nothing but an incoherent and illogical mess, such

as no intelligent workman would pay the least attention to, much less claim as his declaration of principles.

"For the sake of argument," as this correspondent says, we will do him the justice to suppose that he is honest in his convictions, and that he intended to treat the matter in all seriousness. We will, in the same spirit, attempt to review a few of the gentleman's more remarkable propositions.

As we have said, our correspondent fails to state the workman's position correctly at the start. He places the labor advocate on a pedestal of his own construction, and then proceeds to tumble the whole affair over, workman and all—a not very difficult task when we consider the sort of structure our correspondent erected for the workman to stand upon. Not content with knocking the thing down, he leisurely proceeds to berate the hapless advocate of a shorter workday for mounting so unstable a platform. Briefly stated, Mr. Van Bibber makes the workman say that (1) the shortening of the day will not decrease the product of the laborer, for he can do as much in eight or nine hours as he can in ten; (2) that the shorter workday will furnish work for the unemployed, because the extra two hours' work not done by the present hands will have to be done by calling in extra hands; and (3) that if only all the employers at once would consent to pay ten hours' wages for nine or eight hours' work (or five hours or one hour), everything would go on just as well as now.

Of course, such a platform as the foregoing would not receive serious attention anywhere outside of a lunatic asylum, if it did even there. The self-evident contradictions in it make no difference with Mr. Van Bibber, who deliberately proceeds to bowl the whole affair down, after which he gives his reasons why the shorter workday is impracticable and not to be considered. In all candor we say that his reasons for denying the shorter workday are no more logical than are the claims he unjustly ascribes to the workman, but which, of course, only had an existence in the imagination of our correspondent. As a sample of Mr. Van Bibber's line of reasoning (?) we will quote a few sentences from his communication: "Eight or nine hours' work is not worth so much per hour as ten hours' work is. I do not mention this to show that you will only get eight hours' pay for eight hours' work, but to show that you will get a little *less* than that." Had he stopped here, this assertion by our correspondent might have been deemed at least worthy of discussion. But he removes all occasion for this when he says further on: "Labor is a great item in the carpet trade. The labor will cost more per hour. Carpets will have to advance in price. (You overlooked that trifle because none of you are business men.)" It did not, apparently, occur to the writer that he sets up a theory in the first quotation which he himself easily disproves in the second.

There is one thing about our correspondent's communication, however, about which there can be no

mistake, and that is that he is strongly opposed to a reduction of the hours of labor, and believes that the measure is not feasible. He supports this position to the best of his ability, apparently oblivious of the fact that such reductions have been attained in many industries without injurious results (but rather to the betterment of all concerned), and unmindful of the trifling circumstance that every argument which he attempts to advance in opposition was made use of in a far more forcible manner fifty or seventy-five years ago, when the hours of labor were reduced from twelve and fourteen hours to ten hours per day.

There may be some difference of opinion in the various industries as to the feasibility of a shorter work-day, or at least as to the manner in which it should be brought about. We do not feel justified in answering for all; but so far as the printing industry is concerned we think that we can correctly state the attitude of the great majority of those employed in regard to this question, which is, briefly: (1) that a reduction of the hours of labor is desirable, and would prove alike beneficial to the employer and employed; (2) that should the employer and employé, or their representatives, come together and discuss this subject in a proper manner, arrangements could be effected to bring about such a reduction of the hours without serious loss to anyone concerned; and (3) that the introduction of labor-saving machinery and the adoption of improved methods in conducting business in vogue at present renders a reduction of the working hours not only feasible, but an actual necessity.

We are aware of the fact that a portion of the job printers of the country are now seeking a reduction of hours on lines not strictly included in the foregoing, but we maintain that the proposition herein set forth will meet the approval of a substantial *majority* of this class of workers when fairly put to them, the only thing that gives any vitality to the demands of the more unreasonable of their numbers being the obstinate and persistent refusal of the employers to consider the matter in any shape. We feel the more secure in the position we take on this subject from the fact that we have repeatedly given voice to the same effect on previous occasions without eliciting any protest from those whose position we were advancing.

Not content with playing havoc with the aspirations of the short-hour men, Mr. Van Bibber in an off-hand manner disposes of the trades unions in the following way: "They can no more raise or lower the income of the laboring class than a combination of farmers could regulate the price of wheat. The markets adjust themselves, without regard to the efforts of man. If every trades union were to dissolve tomorrow, wages would not fall. The income of the laboring class would not be affected to the extent of \$1 by it."

This is all arrant nonsense and entirely unworthy of discussion. However, in order to show Mr. Van Bibber that there may exist a difference of opinion in this respect, we quote a few words from the utterances

of Mr. George W. Childs: "Were it not for the Typographical Union the printers of this country would not now be getting what they do for their work by at least one-third.—George W. Childs."

THE PAPER TRADE.

THERE has been little or no change in the paper and paper stock market since last issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*. The writing mills generally have been compelled to advance their prices on paper, and the rag market is still very firm at advanced prices, and is likely to remain so for some time to come. The mills are generally pretty well stocked for present use. They will probably average about sixty days' stock on hand. The excited condition of the rag market has somewhat subsided, and the speculators in rags have stopped buying at any further advance. The mills have in some cases been shut down, and have held off purchasing stock, and some dealers in stock have made considerable concession in prices, but the amount held by such dealers is comparatively small. If the embargo continues on foreign rags, which in all probability will be the case, rags will continue very firm, and will doubtless go higher during the coming winter. It is so late in the season that the accumulation of rags from first hands must of necessity be very light.

ADVICE AND ENCOURAGEMENT.

PREVIOUS to the publication of the October issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, the first number of the tenth volume, the management caused a circular to be prepared and addressed to a number of subscribers—the desire as therein expressed being to obtain from a variety of sources unbiased criticism, which it is hoped will help largely in guiding *THE INLAND PRINTER* in those channels which will make it of the most value to its patrons. To those who have responded to our solicitation—and there have been few exceptions—we desire to extend our sincere thanks. Sanguine though we were of the esteem of the trade in all departments, we were little prepared for the avalanche of compliment which accompanied each mail. Many long and friendly letters come with replies to our inquires. Leroy S. Atwood, printer and publisher, Stockton, California, writes: "It is so near perfect it would be difficult to suggest an improvement. There is no better." This is pleasant as indicating satisfaction from past and present effort, and E. H. Foster & Co., of Cohoes, New York, add their testimony, "The very best of class publications I have ever seen." John Flagg, job printing, San Bernardino, California, says: "The articles have been of great use to us in more ways than one. There has been many a suggestion in *THE INLAND PRINTER*'s pages that have been worth a great many times the subscription price in aiding us in our work." George D. Morris, Jersey City, New Jersey, writes: "I have seen most of the printers' journals, and I consider *THE INLAND PRINTER* superior to any of them. I get

more information from it and it does me more good than any other printers' magazine. I would not be without it." Grant Wright, designer, photo-engraver and illustrator, thinks *THE INLAND PRINTER* "invaluable" and gives many practical suggestions, but does not give his address. Terwilliger & Peck, of New York, say briefly, "A 1," and the management of C. K. Mather's Bindery, of Dubuque, Iowa, suggests that we "keep right on" (which we assure them we fully intend to do) and genially say "you are right in it," and we can say we think we are and are glad to have our opinion affirmed by so many.

The limitations of space and the number of these hearty letters will not admit of publishing them in any extended way, but we assure our friends that the hints and suggestions offered will have fruition in these pages throughout the year.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF PRINTERS.

IT is not remarkable from the nature of their calling that printers should be earnest seekers after education; but generally their opportunities are few, from the sedentary character of their work, which, exhausting the nervous forces, is not sufficiently active to call into play those bodily functions that a period of rest will strengthen for the duties of the following day. Printers, to maintain their health, require some form of exercise. None but those of a robust constitution can long endure the strain of evening studies. This is a serious problem to an ambitious youth or to those with a love of learning for its own sake. There are few printers of any extended experience who cannot instance cases of their fellow-craftsmen impairing their health to an almost permanent degree by over-study, and of some who did not survive the tax upon their energies. To the class of workers desirous of improving themselves educationally the article by Mr. Hooper on "University Extension Work for Printers" in the present issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will be found of value. The plan of University Extension presents peculiar advantages to printers generally. There is a certain amount of exercise in going to and from the lecture halls which is of benefit of itself, while the mind is busily occupied. The lectures are progressive and a spirit of competition is awakened that stirs the faculties briskly, a certain purpose is set before the student and a tendency to over-study is restrained from the companionships formed and by discussions of interest and value. The expense is so very moderate as to be of small consequence, and there is little doubt that during the fall and winter season advantage will be taken of this valuable plan by printers wherever possible.

A NEW edition of Diagrams of Imposition, with an addenda containing original and artistically designed initials, menu titles and head and tail pieces, has been issued by the Inland Printer Company. It is a useful compilation, and will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents. Orders should be sent at once.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

BY EMERSON P. HARRIS.

CIRCULATION.

IN the June issue of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, the writer undertook to show that in the distribution of commodities under existing economic conditions, advertising in some form is as necessary as transportation. That an increasing demand for advertising is a necessary accompaniment of progress in the methods of production. That as the distance widens between the source of production and the final consumer, the advertisement must play an ever-increasing part in bringing producer and consumer together. In speaking of the periodical as the natural medium for that distribution of ideas which must necessarily precede the distribution of commodities, attention was called to certain points at which the periodical comes short of an ideal advertising medium.

Perhaps the point at which the general periodical press most conspicuously comes short of the ideal advertising medium is in its inability to offer the advertiser a medium through which he can economically reach the particular class of consumers which he wishes to address. In order to place his announcement before the class or classes who consume his particular goods, the advertiser must also pay for its insertion in a large waste circulation, that is a circulation which is of no value to him. Thus an advertiser wishing to reach Class A must also pay for a medium going to Classes B and C, the latter of which are worthless to him. And moreover this increased expense is still farther multiplied by the necessity of using a number of papers, in the use of each one of which he is similarly handicapped by the necessity of paying for large waste circulation. The expense therefore of reaching Class A is several times as great as it would be if through a single journal the whole of Class A could be reached without the necessity of paying for waste circulation. But another great advantage in reaching Class A through the columns of a paper circulating only among that class would be that such a paper would attract to it a line of advertising which would be of special value to the members of Class A, who would use it for reference, thus increasing its value greatly to the advertiser. Such a classification of circulation would meet the two first requirements of the advertiser, namely (1), to reach the largest possible number of buyers of his wares at the least possible cost, and (2) that his announcements reach the reader in a form to be as attractive and effective as possible.

The editorial and business policy of a paper by which ordinary subscription lists are built is one which merely aims at numbers. The result is a class of readers who have in common a desire for certain news, political or religious reading matter, but have entirely diverse commodity wants. Differentiation along literary lines seldom results in the production of a circulation of special value to the advertiser, and it not

infrequently produces a result the opposite of what the advertiser requires.

A study of the subject would probably show that the farther a paper carries differentiation of circulation along *literary* lines the less its value as an advertising medium, and the smaller its receipts from advertising in proportion to circulation. On the other hand, differentiation along the line of *commodity* wants directly enhances the value of a paper as an advertising medium. The trade paper, the circulation of which is differentiated strictly according to commodity wants, receives several times as much from advertisements as from subscriptions, while the whole periodical press of the country, according to the census of 1880, received but 44.06 per cent of its revenue from advertising and 55.96 per cent from subscriptions.

The principle of classification of circulation along the line of commodity wants is carried out by the trade press. The circulation of each trade paper forms a class practically all of whom are buyers of a certain well defined line of commodities. The advertiser is enabled to reach this class without the necessity of paying for a large waste circulation, and the advertising columns of his medium, if well classified and edited, are of great value to the readers as a source of information. The value of the advertising columns to the reader is too apt to be lost sight of by both advertiser and publisher. Before an advertisement can be of value to the advertiser it must first have been of service to the reader. Trade papers strengthen their subscription lists and add to the returns to advertisers by making their advertising pages of value for reference. Another feature of classified circulation illustrated by the trade paper is this, that the same editorial and business policy which resulted in securing only a single class as subscribers, will if pushed far enough secure practically all of that class. In the nature of the case the publisher has a sort of natural monopoly of the field the wise use of which is beneficial to all concerned.

Economical advertising demands classification of circulation along the line of commodity wants, not only that the cost of waste circulation may be saved to the advertiser, but also to the end that attention may be focused, as we have seen in the case of the trade paper. When the advertiser pays for ten thousand circulation only one thousand of which is of any value to him, he not only throws away the cost of the useless nine thousand but he buys what is far less valuable than a circulation of one thousand only among his class of consumers. For by the use of a medium reaching only the class consuming his wares his announcements, for reasons above indicated, would be much more effective.

Economy, from the advertiser's standpoint, requires the maximum of circulation differentiated along the line of commodity wants; it is assumed that economy from the subscriber's standpoint requires the maximum of circulation differentiated along literary lines in the case of the trade paper commodity and literary

differentiation, and therefore the interests of the advertiser and the subscriber are identical. Each wants extension of circulation within the class which is along both commodity and literary lines.

It is obvious that as circulation is made to meet the requirements of one class of advertisers, it ceases to be of value to other classes. But this is similar to what always accompanies advancement by specialization. Whether the obstacles to be overcome and the sacrifices to be made more than outweigh the economic advantages to be derived by the advertiser, figures or experiment only can determine in any given case. The contention here is that so far as the circulation of a paper comes short of differentiation along the line of consumers, so far it fails to meet the requirements of the ideal advertising medium.

In the evolution of business, a way is found to make the ideal the practicable and the actual. This is a time when the business organizer stands back far enough to get a good perspective, looks at an industry as a whole and insists that for a given outlay the product or service rendered shall be as great as possible. If the individual proprietors fail to accomplish this result, they give place to the combination which can accomplish it.

The writer has no scheme to propose. The greatest total result may be secured only by general reorganization, or, it may be, by following out certain tendencies and clews now in sight.

Possibly such dissection of a paper as is suggested by the patent inside may be carried still further with the result of saving not only duplicate composition expenses, but also waste circulation and the initial expenses of small circulation many times duplicated for reaching large classes. Or perhaps the correspondence found to exist between what we may call commodity groups and literary groups may be made more of, to the end that they may be brought to be more nearly identical.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPECASTING VS. TYPESETTING MACHINES.

BY EMORY L. MARSTERS.

THE rapidly increasing output of typecasting machines is further evidence of the view held by the writer several years back that the practicable "coming machine" would be a typecasting one as against the typesetting machine. I am not prejudiced against typesetting machines, for I admire their work, and I know that the even and clear face of type is far superior in looks to the product of the rapid typecasting machine.

Several typesetting machines are in existence, either in theory or as models, while the Thorne principally and the McMillan are now being used very acceptably in various newspaper and book offices. In the latter establishments I think the results are more satisfactory. In newspaper offices they are not so practical, and are not the "economical ingenuities"

that some people would try to make one believe. This idea is not based on superficial knowledge, but rather on practical observation and information in reference to the operating expenses.

Inventors and newspaper men have been looking for a machine that would do away with that costly item—type. In the typecasting machines they have succeeded in obtaining that result. To give the reader a better and more practical idea of the difference between the workings of the two machines, I will compare them in a general way.

As regards power and the services of a machinist, the difference is not material. The difference in the cost of type for the setting and metal for the casting machine is a large item, and the price of each is familiar to all printers. The waste, perhaps, is larger in quantity with the metal, but the cost being so much less, it does not equal in value that of type broken, the latter being done mostly by the machine distributor. The destruction of type used by setting machines has been one of the greatest drawbacks of all the efforts at mechanical composition. The McMillan machine has a distributor separate from the type-setting machine, while with the Thorne the work of distributing "dead matter" is carried on coincidentally with the composition of new matter. In addition to the original cost of type, certain machines require an extra "nicking" for each character, which adds about 5 cents per thousand ems.

Besides the keyboard operator the typesetting machine requires a justifier, which doubles the cost of composition. The one who runs or feeds the distributor is also an extra expense, and generally a boy or girl is employed to keep the dust off the type, for if the type is the least dirty it does not move easily in the channels. Three or four persons' work—the product of one machine—costs too much to be practical.

With the typecasting machines a great amount of this expense is avoided and the results are larger. For either the Mergenthaler linotype or the Rogers machine—these two being the leading ones—but one operator is required. No distributor is needed. The Schuckers machine—whose owners have recently combined with the Rogers people—is also a typecasting machine, but it has never been put on the market. Its projector is the original inventor of the "double-wedge justifying device," used by both the Mergenthaler and Rogers machines. The Schuckers differs from those machines in that it uses "male" instead of "female" dies and the casting is done outside the machine. The line is indented into a lead slug and the slug is passed automatically into a casting box external of the machine proper, where it is cast and trimmed.

The Mergenthaler has an automatic distributor, and the operator of the Rogers distributes the matrices after the casting of each line by elevating the forward end of the machine. These two machines require no help outside the operators, and it is patent to all that the cost of running them is small as compared with the

typesetting machines. The product is much larger, especially so in the case of the Mergenthaler, where the operator has nothing to do with the distribution. The Rogers operator is handicapped by having to wait until a line is cast, and then distribute that line before he can start a new one.

Another point in favor of typecasting machines is the utility in handling the type-bars. Less care is required, which is a gain of time. If type gets bent or broken it goes into the "hell box." The type-bars can get bent and dirty and not lose their value. They are remelted. After a form is dead the type-bars can be taken out in five minutes and put in a box for use in again supplying the machine's metal pot. But how different with type! The form requires care and is frequently in the way, as it crowds your stone-room.

Printers, and especially newspaper publishers, are finding availability and practical results in typecasting machines. Although the face of the type-bar is not all that could be desired, it is improving with the constantly added improvements to the machines.

The typesetting machines are not advancing with the same stride, and it is due to the *fact* that they have no practical automatic or mechanical justifier. It has been stated in the trade papers that the McMillan inventor has finally succeeded in devising such a scheme; but there are many who are asking: Will it do practical work? The writer is in doubt. The typecasting machine of today is vastly better than that of even a year ago. It has come to stay.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A CORRECT COMBINATION.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

PROFIT in the printing business depends upon three things: Cost of production, selling price and volume of business; and upon their proper combination. And the amount of profit is dependent more upon the correctness of the combination than upon either low cost, high prices or plenty of business.

You may have reduced your cost to the lowest notch and charge fabulous prices, but if you have but little business you cannot make much. You may run a mammoth concern and yet have your profits disappear in excessive expenses and prices lowered through destructive competition.

It therefore appears that if a printer expects certain and profitable returns from his business, he must not only be successful in each of these three items but he must be broad enough to combine them properly. Let us first consider the items separately.

COST OF PRODUCTION: Be a sharp buyer. If possible, buy for cash. Never buy anything unless you are sure you cannot get along without it. There are many things "made to sell" whose merits can be extolled endlessly by a clever-talking salesman, but which never yield a dollar's profit. Never buy anything simply because you are offered long time on it. It will come due quickly enough and the chances are you will

be as hard up then as now. Employ just enough help to get your work out by hustling. The difference between a slow and a busy day's work is a handsome profit. Prevent expensive repair bills by keeping your machinery well overhauled. Don't patronize fake advertising of any kind. What is worth nothing, is expensive even if you do pay for it in printing. Bear in mind that *money spent for your office which does not become a permanent improvement or a money-earning facility is expense and is a part of the cost of the production.*

SELLING PRICE: There is an art in selling goods. The clerk who waits on you in the dry goods store has learned it. The shoeman and the clothier have learned it — why not the printer? In how many printing offices are samples of work classified or arranged in neat shape for the inspection of customers. There is a satisfaction in seeing what one is buying, and the customer can thus be impressed with the quality of your work. When the average printer names a price, he does it with a kind of scared air, just as if he expected the customer to demand the work for less. Have confidence in the right of your own figures. Stick to them. Pride yourself on being a salesman. *Judicious talking is often more profitable than much hard work.*

VOLUME OF BUSINESS: Men obtain business through their own personal acquaintances, the influence of their friends and by advertising — some little by chance. Make all the friends you can — don't bore them with your business, but when the opportunity offers show them your office and your facilities simply as a matter of personal interest. Their trade and influence will come to you naturally.

Do all the legitimate advertising you can afford, and watch it carefully that you may discriminate between that which pays and that which does not.

Every order you fill for regular supplies of material, find about how long it will last the customer and make a note on your calendar pad and drop in and see him a couple of weeks before the time. This will secure you the order and at the same time prevent his rushing in some day and wanting them hurried out in an hour or two. When you run across some special form which would be a good thing for one of your customers to use in his business, show it to him. Don't leave the sample, however, for him to rush around to other offices for estimates and thus deprive you of the profit your enterprise entitles you to.

A great deal can be said of various methods of obtaining business. They are all, however, methods only. If you wish to outstrip your competitors, *be a hustler.*

Having discussed cost, price and quality separately, let us consider carefully why it is that many printers who seem to be well versed in each of these matters fail to make a profitable combination of them.

It is readily apparent that an office economically arranged for the production of \$2,000 worth of work

per month cannot be profitably run on an output of \$1,000 per month; even if that work be obtained at good prices. Nor would it be likely to pay a satisfactory profit if, in order to run full force, the second thousand dollar's worth of work was done at exceedingly low rates. In order for that office to be run profitably the normal amount of good paying business must average \$2,000 per month. Hustling and thinking out schemes will do wonders, but it is doubtful if the demand for printing can be doubled thereby.

I would say that the cause for the numerous unprofitable combinations in printing offices at present lies in the too rapid increase of their facilities and in the creation of plants having a capacity far in excess of the demands which would naturally be made upon them.

These causes result in a surplus of idle machines and types, and with the desire to see them moving comes the temptation to cut prices and the possibility of a paying combination is at once destroyed.

I believe a man's facilities should always be just a little ahead of his business. This is necessary for the prompt filling of orders and as an incentive to increasing your business. Facilities should not, however, be increased to meet each temporary rush. Better let a few jobs go over to Jones' office during your rush spells and a few of Jones' jobs come to you when he is rushed than for both to increase your facilities beyond the normal demands of your business and thus give each of you a combination which is unprofitable.

The point of it all is simply this: If you are trying to run a \$2,000 per month office where a \$1,000 per month combination only can be made to pay — stop it. Don't keep right on trying to make once one equal two, because it don't and never will. *Revise your combination.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE NEW STEREOTYPING PROCESS.

BY H. WOOD SMITH.

THE new stereotyping process of which the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER have already had early information, is *un fait accompli*, and is, without doubt, a most remarkable development, the far-reaching effects of which it is impossible at present to foresee. To appreciate the results obtained by Mr. Harvey Dalziel's new process, the capabilities of what must now be called the "old process," should be borne in mind. Every printer knows exactly the use to which stereotyping has hitherto been put, and it is, therefore, needless to say more than is necessary to point out the very limited extent to which the process of stereotyping could be applied. For the casting of type and for engravings of the crudest description it has been found useful, but any fine work has had to be handed over to the electrotyper. Now all is changed, and it is not going beyond the mark to state that in future it will be possible to dispense altogether with the slow and comparatively costly process of electrotyping. It is impossible to fully realize at once what the change means.

Briefly it means that not only will this process accomplish all that electrotyping now does, but it will accomplish that which electrotyping has up to the present failed to attain successfully. The finest of wood-engravings can be stereotyped with as much ease and success, and in the same time, as a page of ordinary matter, whilst delicate half-tone process blocks which have hitherto been the plague of the electrotyper's life, can be stereotyped with a success which is the more remarkable when one bears in mind the difficulties which this particular class of work presents. I took the opportunity afforded by the recent exhibition in London to examine several stereos taken by the new method from half-tone blocks, and compared them carefully with the original blocks, and I found it difficult to tell one from the other, so perfect were the stereos. The majority of blocks, whether wood, copper or zinc, can be reproduced in about an hour, but Mr. Dalziel tells me that if a little longer time is given to allow of the mold becoming thoroughly set, it is a decided advantage, although not absolutely necessary for the production of good and reliable work. Stereos thus produced in this hard metal will wear longer than ordinary electrotypes, an edition of over 150,000 having been run off without any appreciable sign of wear in the stereos. Since then I have had an opportunity of examining the results of a very severe test. The blocks sent to be cast were a finely cut wood engraving, an exceptionally difficult process block, and an electro which had always given considerable trouble in casting. In each case the stereotype was perfectly sharp and deep, and quite equal to any stereotypes I have seen from the same blocks. As I myself, unknown to Mr. Dalziel, selected these blocks, and in each case chose a most difficult block and subject, the results produced by the new process are all the more gratifying. These identical stereos were on view at the recent printing exhibition and were open to the closest inspection of practical men, so that deception was altogether out of the question.

The advantages of the new method of stereotyping over electrotyping will be seen and appreciated at a glance, and not the least important of these advantages is the great economy of time which, of course, means the saving of money. At a moment, too, when "process" began to show signs of waning, especially in England, the inventive genius of Mr. Dalziel comes to the rescue and saves the half-tone process from a premature grave by producing the means whereby this delicate process may be used with advantage, and what is more, with that confidence which it has not hitherto been able to command. The successful application of this new stereotyping method must mean the further development of the various processes in use at the present moment, for it will now be possible to print from hard metal stereos in lieu of the original blocks, which, instead of being ruined on the machine, can now be preserved for future use or for the sale of casts. The composition of the mold and also of the metal is, of

course, Mr. Dalziel's secret, of which it would be unreasonable to expect a revelation, but a careful examination of the results obtained by this process assures me that Mr. Dalziel has given to the printing world one of the most remarkable inventions of the age.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XII.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

MAKE-READY OF ENGRAVINGS.

IT is generally admitted that the make-ready for engravings should have as its end the production of a pressure proportionate to the plans of the design. From this arose the cuttings which were first made with several cards of from two to three millimeters in thickness each, thinned down progressively until composed of only three to four sheets of paper much too thick. This diminution of cutting was brought about by the transformation of engravings on wood and the progress of chemical processes. These new illustrations, so fine, so splendid, since they are now produced almost solely by a uniform pressure, were printed in horrible shape after the old classical fashion, which they have caused to be greatly modified if not entirely abandoned. When the cuts were large and deep, it was not believed that the engraving could be treated like the text, with an equality of pressure. I still hear the bantering of my comrades—it is now forty years—when they saw my cutting bearing on the whole engraving, and composed only of tissue paper or proof paper, according to the stuffing. The results which I obtained, exceptional at that time, were not sufficient to convert them. They were not decided any more by a demonstration, easy to repeat, which did not appear conclusive to anybody but myself every time I made it. This demonstration consists in comparing the different status of an engraving printed in two ways: 1, With the aid of cutting; 2, on glazed paper without make-ready, but under good conditions with a blanket on the cylinder or outside the tympan, on silk, on parchment. The inferiority of the run with a make-ready is always manifestly proportionate to the thickness of the cutting.

This experience establishes the fact that theoretically the make-ready for engravings should be made the same as for text, on the back, and attention should be paid to the impression only. If a vignette is thus cut and charged, without knowing what it is and not reading the text; if it is neglected to remove all the impression on two, three or more sheets appropriated at haphazard; if all the goffering is suppressed—this is of the greatest importance—an impression is quickly obtained exactly proportioned to the surface of each trait. When brought to such a point, the make-ready of engravings with an enormous pressure, scarcely visible, gives the maximum of brilliancy, sweetness and effect, without the workman having known at the start whether the work was a portrait, a landscape, a machine or any other subject.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

THE world of letters has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Mr. George William Curtis. He was the best natured and the gentlest satirist of the century. His touch was that of the consummate artist, and the little volume of selections from the "Easy Chair," recently issued in dainty form by the Messrs. Harper, treats on a great variety of subjects in an English reminiscent of Addison but with all the warmth and color of Washington Irving. No one has given us a more charming photographic view of the follies of fashionable society.

Among those papers from the Easy Chair that have especially pleased and edified us should be mentioned: "At the Opera in 1864"; "Shops and Shopping"; "Mrs. Grundy and the Cosmopolitan"; "Dickens Reading (1867)"; "Phyllis"; "A Chinese Critic"; "Jenny Lind"; "The Town"; "Sarah Shaw Russell"; "A Little Dinner with Thackeray"; "Robert Browning in Florence"; and "Players." The last named is a very pleasant contrast to Mr. Augustine Birrell's paper on the same subject. One almost fancies Mr. Curtis must have been a "first nighter," so enthusiastic and considerate is his treatment of certain old players who were his personal friends. He was beloved by all the profession whose good opinion he cared for.

A careful observer of passing events and a close student of human nature, he was never at a loss for a mark at which to direct his shafts of ridicule. Yet he could be as full of sentiment as a woman and as tender and pathetic as Thackeray. It was a strange chance that took Mr. Curtis to the theater one evening in 1864 in the midst of the terrible civil war. "The opera was 'Faust,'" he tells us, "and by one of the exquisite felicities of the stage, the hero, a mild, ineffective gentleman, sang his ditties and passionate bursts in Italian, while the poor Gretchen vowed and roulded in the German tongue. Certainly nothing is more comical than the careful gravity with which people of the highest civilization look at the absurd incongruities of the stage. After a polyglot lovemaking, Gretchen goes up steps and enters a house. Presently she opens a window at which she evidently could not appear as she does breast high, without having her feet in the cellar. The Italian Faust rushes, ascends three steps leading to the window, which could not by any possibility appropriately be found there, and reclines his head upon the bosom of the fond maid." But this is not the only scene that engages the eyes of the Easy Chair that evening. There are a Faust and a Gretchen on the other side the footlights, acting their part in life's drama. If you choose to lift your eyes you see a woman with a "sweet, fair face, composed, not sad, turned with placid interest toward the loves of Gretchen and Faust. She sees the eager delight of the meeting; she hears the ardent vow; she feels the rapture of the embrace. With placid interest she watches all—she, and the sedate husband by her side. And yet when her eyes wander it is to see a man in the parquette below her on the other side, who, between the acts, rises with the rest and surveys the house, and looks at her as at all the others. At this distance you cannot say if any softer color steals into that placid face; you cannot tell if his survey lingers longer upon her than upon the rest. Yet she was Gretchen once, and he was Faust." And so the tragedy or comedy of human life goes on; "all the world's a stage, and men and women merely players."

We wish that the paper on "Shops and Shopping" could be printed as an essay on manners in the books of rules at the dry-goods stores, for the guidance of the young men and women who are supposed to wait upon customers.

Mr. Curtis' sympathies were broad, but ostentation—the mere vulgar display of riches—was always distasteful to him. Honesty and sincerity of purpose characterized his every act,

but he impaled certain noxious insects, the Midases and Mac-Sycophants, with a lightness of touch no less sure than cunning.

We remember hearing an actor, into whose hands a copy of Mr. Curtis' little book had fallen when it first came out last winter, say that he had never read him in *Harper's*, and he was mortified to find how much he had missed. The actor and the book are now inseparable. Mr. Curtis' beautiful monograph on Washington Irving, issued by the Grolier Club, had also just made its appearance, and the actor did not sleep until he possessed himself of a copy thereof. Perhaps this is the identical copy seen by a Chicago man in Pagnant's bindery, Paris, last summer, dressed in vellum and gold. At any rate, it pleases us to think so.

Quite another style of book from the "Easy Chair" is Mr. W. D. Howells' "Criticism and Fiction," in the same series. This little volume is, we believe, also made up of selections from Mr. Howells' late department in *Harper's*, pulled about a little. Mr. Howells' bump of combativeness is abnormal. He is anything but fashionable, and he has the courage of his opinions. But his admirers say they like him for the enemies he has made. With the late Mr. Matthew Arnold, Mr. Howells believes that the majority is always in the wrong, because the majority represents ignorance. The popularity of Scott and Thackeray is, therefore, all a mistake. But Zola and his other ideal realists are also immensely popular, if we mistake not. Yet we can forgive him all his admiration for Zola because of his love for Jane Austen. That is right, Mr. Howells, "cling to the fair and witty Jane," as your friend, Mr. Lang, puts it.

It puzzles us to know why Mr. Howells went over to John Brisben Walker and the Cosmopolites. We supposed it was ART, not money, he cared for. But we congratulate him on the short-lived connection, and we wish we might congratulate the Messrs. Harper on his return to them.

Mr. Howells' differences with the critics must have afforded him an immense amount of enjoyment. Life is too much of a comedy with him for it to have been otherwise. His deeds of charity and generosity to struggling young western authors adorn many pages in his vicissitudinous career. But why does he prefer the art (?) of Tolstoi and of Zola to the immorality (?) of Octave Feuillet, Georges Ohnet and Thackeray. If one must take a nasty pill, it is well to have it sugar-coated. Rather do we believe that he is a humorist than a realist. Our choice would be to have him a poet. The man who can write—

"Her mouth is a honey-blossom,
No doubt, as the poet sings;
But within her lips, the petals,
Lurks a cruel bee that stings"—

and the many other fine things in the exquisite volume of 1886, should have nothing to do with M. Zola and his school. The Italian Poets are a goodly company, with whom Mr. Howells is much more at home. But this is all aside; whether we agree with Mr. Howells or not, his little book of "Criticism and Fiction" is vastly entertaining, and next after the Easy Chair, the best in the series thus far.

AMERICAN THUNDER.

As our readers doubtless remember, Rev. De Witt Talmage was in England at the time when a drunken woman hit Gladstone in the face with a piece of gingerbread. The throwing of the gingerbread was intended as a friendly salutation, but was not so interpreted. Great indignation was expressed at this supposed outrage. Our reverend Brother Talmage, addressing a large audience, stirred their hearts by relating in how short a time this insult to the Hon. William Gladstone would be wired across the Atlantic, and America would thunder back its indignation.

"The thunder came," facetiously remarks the editor of the Manchester *Times*. "It came by mail in the editorial of a New York paper. This is what it rolled out: 'Gladstone takes the cake.'"—*True Light*.

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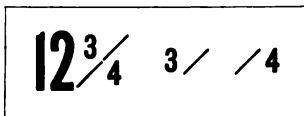
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PLAN FOR MAKING PIECE-FRACTIONS.

To the Editor:

AUBURN, Me., Sept. 30, 1892.

I send herewith, for the consideration of the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, a plan of a piece-fraction which, so far as I know, is original. The character used to make the diagonal line is taken from a font of "map type," so-called, to be found in many newspaper offices. The diagram shows the fraction both complete and separate. This plan will do away with the old and bungling one of making a fraction thus: 3-4, when intended for use in a line of 24-point, for instance. No "rights" and "lefts" are required—simply one character, which could be cast in different sizes. By using two ciphers or cap O's a "per cent" mark can be formed.



The idea is respectfully referred to the attention of type-founders.

WILLIAM H. BOOMÉR.

CLASSIFY TYPE BY SIZES.

To the Editor:

OMAHA, Nebraska, October 21.

In last month's issue I see some fault found about classifying job fonts in sizes instead of series. The writer says two compositors could not set a pica line at the same time, for two men cannot work at one cabinet. I would ask can two men set a line of Washington at the same time from the same cabinet any more than a line of pica? And are not two comps as liable to want a line of a series at the same time as to want the same size at the same time? So far as that part of it is concerned, I cannot see that it makes a particle of difference. I think the idea of classification by sizes a good one if there was a liberal supply of quads and spaces right on top or about that cabinet. I find that a printer has to look first for the line, then for quads, which consumes time. In this way quads and spaces could be kept out of job fonts, where they are seldom used, and in the quad and space case on top of the cabinet, and be used for all lines in the cabinet alike.

CHARLES G. LOW.

GOOD ENGLISH.

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, Ill., October 20, 1892.

An excellent article appears in THE INLAND PRINTER for October on "Bad English." It is unfortunate, however, that the critic himself should furnish illustrations of his theme. He says: "A good compositor should make but half of the errors the average one commits—in fact would make fewer if his distributing were done justice to." That expression, "were done justice to," is thoroughly "bad English." Better say: "if justice were done to his distributing." In the same sentence, why not omit "of" after the word "half"?

The next sentence begins with "And," which further illustrates his theme; as does this also: "for that is what it simply means." Transpose to: "for that is simply what it means." Another similar error creeps into the expression: "I trust that he whom I desire to see so much." If "so much" be placed after "desire" it would be in the form that readers of good English prefer so much to see. He quotes: "Every man and

every woman and every child were taken," and says "were" should be "was." In this he is glaringly in error. "Every man" should, of course, be followed by a singular verb, but when connected by "and" with "every woman and every child" we then have three subjects and a plural verb must follow. Proof-readers and compositors may well beware, as the above are samples only of the errors in the article in question.

M. W. MONTGOMERY.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

To the Editor:

LOWELL, Mass., October 4, 1892.

In reading the various journals we find them filled with many wise suggestions and reasons why all craftsmen should belong to the union. Let me ask a few questions, which I, as a foreman employing union men, would like to have some light on.

In all bodies of organized labor it seems to be considered the proper thing to make rules and issue edicts for the guidance of the employer. The employer may do this or may not do that. The aim in every case is to protect the workman, but in no case do we know of any particular effort being made to protect the employer. Take for instance an example like the following (and they are not fancy sketches, but can be proven by the secretary of the local union). I have had not less than four cases since January 1, 1892, in which union men have worked as follows: One man worked one-half day, the second worked about six months, the third about two months, and the fourth about three months, and in every case when we were most in need of their services they "jumped" their cases. Gentlemen who believe in fair treatment, what do you think of such behavior by union men? Our idea on this subject is that in such case their card should be revoked and the men blacklisted the same as any other unfair man. One jumped for the reason, we suppose, that the office he went to allowed him to jump a job in the middle of the day and go out and get full, which we will not do; they pay less than he was getting from us, and he is one of the loudest talkers we have ever met in or out of the union. If some of our fellow craftsmen will please give their views on this subject we will be greatly obliged to them. In justice to all concerned we think that the employer should be accorded as fair treatment by the men as they expect from the employer.

JAK.

FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor:

BOSTON, Mass., October 16, 1892.

Whether or not there will be a big strike of the compositors on some of the Boston papers, is now the question. Things look rather squally at present; but all trouble may be averted before the election comes off. The biggest meeting ever held by Boston Union took place Sunday, October 9, when nearly eight hundred were crowded into Wells Memorial Hall. The question that brought them out in such numbers was whether the union should have a uniform scale for newspaper work or not. The *Globe* and *Herald* are paying 45 cents a thousand and the other papers will have to come up to this or there will be trouble, so the union men say. Arthur G. Davis was put in the chair, and after hours of debate, it was voted to instruct the committee having the scale in charge to put it into effect October 17. An assessment of 5 per cent on each man's wages was also levied to be used in case of trouble. The committee held several conferences with the Newspaper Publishers' Association, which now includes every daily paper in town except the *News*, but so far have been unable to arrive at any settlement. The advance will principally affect the *Journal* and *Advertiser-Record*, both republican papers. As the election is so near it is believed by many that there will be no strike although preparations are being made for one.

The secretary of the union said to your correspondent that the scale would be placed in effect October 17, and if no kick

was made the men would receive their pay on the 45-cent basis. If there was one, the union would enforce it and the money was there to do it with.

The Massachusetts State Typographical Union met in convention in this city October 5 and 6. Delegates were present from Boston typographical, pressmen's, stereotypers' and newspaper mailers' unions, and from Lynn, Worcester, Springfield, Fall River and Lowell unions. Most of the business was in relation to organizing the country towns, and measures were taken to make this work more effective. Resolutions were adopted condemning the state printers for discharging their women compositors after the passage of a state law requiring equal pay for equal work for both sexes. An active and what appears to be a successful agitation is being now made for equal pay for equal work on the city printing. Boston has probably more female compositors than any city in the country, and how to get them organized and so do away with the downward tendency in wages is a serious problem for the typos of this city.

The Newspaper Mailers' Union is a new organization which has nearly everyone in the business in its ranks. They have recently put in a request for more wages, and it is under consideration by the newspaper publishers.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association is the name of the strong business association which all the papers, with the exception of one, have gone into. The publishers meet weekly and discuss advertising and all other matters of interest to the members.

Boston was represented at the recent nine-hour conference by Charles O. Wood, a persistent advocate of less hours of labor.

WILLARD.

LATER.—Concessions having been made by the *Journal* and *Advertiser*, the strike has been averted.

W.

FROM SAN JOSE.

To the Editor: SAN JOSE, Cal., October 18, 1892.

The Presidential campaign and approaching holidays have served to make business good in the printing line, and if it could only last San Jose would be a good town for the unemployed to come to. With a population of about 25,000, there are at present seven daily newspapers and three weeklies; but after the election two of the dailies will probably suspend publication.

Hurlbert Bros. & Co., who were burned out last July, have equipped a good-sized job office and are now ready for business. Brosius & Son, who were also burned out, have opened their bindery in new quarters and are doing well.

J. B. Carey, for several terms secretary of San Jose Typographical Union, No. 231, and an officer of the state union, has engaged in business for himself, and has a finely equipped job office at 18 East Santa Clara street. The firm name is J. B. Carey & Co.

William A. January, well known all over the Pacific coast as a staunch union printer, and who was at one time state treasurer, is the democratic nominee for county tax collector.

There are twelve job offices in town and two binderies—all doing fairly well. There are also two wholesale paper houses.

J. B. C.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

To the Editor: WELLINGTON, N. Z., September 25, 1892.

The half-yearly meetings of the various typographical societies in these seas have been held since I last wrote you and the reports now lie before me, but there is very little matter in them of general interest. The Wellington printers took two nights to deal with their business, the most interesting item of mention being the announcement of the ballot for the dissolution of the New Zealand Typographical Association, the vote being largely in favor of dissolution, and after a pro rata division between the Wellington and Otago branches the New Zealand Typographical Association will cease existing and each

branch will be a society unto itself. The South Australian meeting voted \$250 to the Broken Hill mining strike. The Queensland report is a most elaborate *résumé* of the state of affairs and is also an able essay on certain phases of typographical unionism; the financial position is sound, and, like all the reports, it mentions particularly the growing number of unemployed.

In looking over the balance sheet of the Queensland society there was one item which riveted my attention, and will also be of interest to you and your readers. It read thus: "Subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER, 12s." Now it certainly is the best of signs to see a typographical society subscribing to a trade journal, and I may as well mention here that the Queensland Typographical Association is perhaps the best support of journals devoted to the trade on the continent.

The report of the Melbourne society is short, the keynote being of a depressing nature, owing to a review of the unemployed trouble and the reduction of wages. This society has had very heavy calls on its funds during the term, no less than \$1,045 being paid away in death allowances. Owing to the collapse of various financial institutions the society has suffered to the extent of about \$3,114, the half-year's transactions resulting in a net loss of some \$2,640, and it was found necessary to strike a levy to build up the funds again.

The Sydney society's report also is written in the minor key, the same problems being before it as before the Melbourne people, and like them they have also had to submit to a reduction. Judging from the reports of the societies the printerian outlook in Australia is by no means bright. TOM L. MILLS.

TO ARRANGE TYPE IN SERIES.

To the Editor: ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 23, 1892.

I read with considerable interest the replies of "A, B, C" and "J. F. W." in the October issue of THE INLAND PRINTER to "Inquiries" of Baltimore, and I would like to add my experience in arranging an office, hoping that it will be of some value to those who desire to have their composing rooms arranged and run in an economical and businesslike manner. While I do not claim originality for all the scheme, some parts of it are at least new to me. The plan has far exceeded my expectations, and, above all, has proved itself a "time saver," whether the compositor be an old or new hand. It has successfully done away with crowding and question answering. While I substantially agree with their views on the series question, I believe there is a better way than placing *all* antiques, gothics, etc., together. In the first place I distinctly labeled every case in the office with a double label, with the size of body and name in one line and a line of type which the case contained in another, as shown:

12-Point DeVinne.

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

12-Point DeVinne.

The Inland Printer Co., Publishers.

After all cases were labeled, I started in on one side of the office with the most condensed letter, placing the smallest body at the top and completing the series. Then I took the series that came next to it in point of thickness, and so on until I ended with the largest extended letters. Of course all scripts, texts, etc., should be placed in cabinets by themselves. Each rack has prominent labels at its head, denoting what the rack contains. For the sake of uniformity I put two labels on every case, even if there was no lower case to the font. By this scheme, if the compositor miscalculates his first line, he can tell at a glance what space his anticipated line will occupy. And again, if he is setting a reprint job and desires to improve—which is the desire of every first-class man—he can compare the line in his job with the label on the case, and secure

his line the first time without experimenting with almost unknown lines. Black ink on white paper shows up more distinctly than colors. Cut the labels of uniform size and neatly paste the lower-case label on the left-hand side and the cap label on the right, about two inches from the ends. It gives the office a very neat and brisk appearance. While it consumes some time to prepare and paste the labels on the cases, the time saved in looking for type will soon compensate the proprietor for the small outlay in doing the work. X.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., October 6, 1892.

Although the business men of this state are making strenuous efforts to overcome the poor state of trade which has so long prevailed in nearly all the cities and towns of California, trade in all lines is still in a very depressed condition. However, it is hardly to be expected that a state of affairs brought about by a series of unfavorable circumstances of so many years duration can be remedied in the short period of one year, during which time the merchants have made the only real endeavor to throw off the burdens under which they labor. The Traffic Association of California was organized just one year ago, and, taking into consideration the long period consumed in perfecting its arrangements and in getting things in the proper running order, it has accomplished as much as the most sanguine member anticipated. During its one year's existence it has been the means of bringing about several important changes in the existing condition of affairs. Through its agency the San Francisco and Great Salt Lake Railway Company has been organized for the purpose of building a line between Salt Lake City and San Francisco and providing competition with the only railroad now in the field, the Southern Pacific line; it has proved the feasibility of the lines of clipper ships between San Francisco and eastern ports via Cape Horn in competition with the railroad and the steamship route to Panama, and during this time two new lines of clippers have been established, the merchants having guaranteed the necessary business; it has precipitated trouble upon the schemes of the Trans-Continental Association, which combine, with the Western Traffic Association, appears to have been brought to the verge of dissolution; it has brought the state railroad commission to the wall and put it on record as refusing to revise and reduce the present exorbitant freights and fares, which it is empowered to do by the state constitution; and it impressed all the political parties with the necessity of doing away with the railroad commission and to legislate so as to remedy the wrongs to which the shippers are now subjected.

The printing trade is no exception to the general rule, although a couple of weeks of brisk business will be soon experienced by all the leading printers. This occurs every two years immediately preceding the election, and the amount of work to be done is so large, and the time is so short, that the successful bidder is compelled to divide it up among the other printers. This method of doing the work, in all probability, would have been changed this time had not the grand jury intervened and destroyed a plan which, if carried out, would have cost the city about \$3,000 more than it will now, and also would have deprived all but three printing companies of any work in connection therewith. The law provides that the registrar shall send out notices to all the printers calling for bids for printing the great register of voters. The registrar claimed that only three bids were received, the lowest being 33 cents per name, and he awarded the contract to this bidder. The matter was brought to the attention of the grand jury then in session, the printers claiming that they had received no notices asking for bids; that the price charged was excessive; that it was a scheme between these three large printing establishments to do all the work and divide the profits; and that the registrar had illegally awarded the contract and expected to share the spoils. The registrar's only defense was that "he mailed

notices to all the printers, but they must have been miscarried in the mails." The grand jury refused to accept this version, repudiated the contract and ordered the registrar to send out notices giving all the printers an opportunity to bid on the work. The lowest bid was 28 cents per name by the estate of B. F. Sterett, to whom the contract was awarded. It is expected that there will be about 63,000 names, which will divide \$17,640 among the printers and probably save a few from immediate bankruptcy.

The banquet of the Typothetæ of San Francisco, held at the Maison Riche, on September 14, was a success in all particulars. Not only were a large number of the members brought together who do not regularly attend meetings, but many important affairs were discussed, which in the future will no doubt result in the increased utility of the organization. The usual business was transacted after dinner and a report was made of the late session of the United Typothetæ at Toronto.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held September 25, the plan recently submitted to change the mode of collecting dues from members was rejected by a strong vote. According to the method proposed each member was in the future to be assessed one per cent of his month's earnings, and the practice of collecting an equal amount of dues from each member was to be discontinued. This method is in vogue in Oregon and in some of the eastern states, where it is claimed to be acceptable and satisfactory to those affected. Under the present condition of trade, when there are so many men out of employment, those who are working not only objected to paying all the expenses and assessments, but also recognized the fact that the union would fall short of the necessary funds required to conduct its affairs. Speaking of the depression in trade, W. B. Benoist, secretary of the union, states that never in his experience has he known so many men to be out of employment, and that the chances of better times in the future have never been so deplorably poor. E. P.

FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., October 19, 1892.

Detroit Union at a recent meeting passed an amendment to its scale of prices to increase the weekly scale from \$14 to \$16, and according to the law notified the proprietors and met them in conference. At an adjourned meeting held last Sunday a reply was received from the employers, in which they stated that the request of the union could not be granted: First, the severity of competition, much of it unfair and tolerated by the union, some of it seemingly beyond the control of the union. In adjacent cities in the state the wages range from \$7 to \$13 per week and much work from this city goes to those places as a consequence.

Second: Good workmen in nearly all cases are paid more than the scale, and if the minimum paid incompetents were reduced, good men would be willingly paid more.

Third: There has been no advance in the market price of commodities entering into the cost of living.

Fourth: In Detroit the work week consists of fifty-six hours, while in most other cities it is fifty-nine and sixty hours.

This was considered calmly and deliberately by the members. In reference to competition, much of it being unfair is very true, but who is to blame for this? A gentleman in this city who evidently knows whereof he speaks lays the cause for this unfair competition to concerns which are put in business by supply houses. These concerns will not employ union labor, and business houses that pay fair and honest wages certainly cannot compete with them. How such concerns can make both ends meet is a conundrum. Eventually the sheriff is called in to hold the inquest. Another case was related to your correspondent by the proprietor of one of the largest establishments in the city, of large firms who will keep a boy running from one office to another to get figures and in the end the work will go

to some one-horse concern that employs cheap labor. For this state of affairs neither the union nor the honest business firms can be blamed.

A large number of the members are of the opinion that were there a state union much good could have been accomplished. It seems because there was a little extra assessment imposed to do missionary work among the country printers and show them the benefits of unions the proposition was defeated.

Some of these reasons were advanced by the members and it must be admitted they are true. The union expected a counter proposition from the employers, and the proposition asking for \$16 was reconsidered and \$15 substituted. Whether the request for an increase at the present time when business is generally dull is opportune is also a question that is to be well considered.

Detroit Union also has another proposition that will be acted on. It is proposed to give up all cuts and in lieu thereof ask for the following increase: On morning papers 42 cents; evening, 40 cents; weekly papers 40 cents and book offices 37 cents.

The employers have conceded the request of the union to make Labor Day a half-holiday.

Newspaperdom of Detroit has had a general shaking up. When the *Journal* announced last spring that it would be published as a one-cent paper of four pages it was readily seen that it was only a question of time when it would be enlarged to eight pages. About four weeks ago the *Journal* was enlarged to eight pages at the same price. The *News*, for the past year, has been publishing eight pages. To keep apace with the *Journal* they also reduced the price to one cent. The *Times*, which was owned by Mr. Scripps, and was one of the one-cent papers for about two years, suspended. The competition between the two evening papers is a lively one, and the public is being served with good reading matter and cheap enough.

P. A. L.

A GRADED SCALE OF WAGES.

To the Editor: DAYTON, Ohio, October 5, 1892.

The wage question is one of a number which, as a whole, compose the labor problem, and one which has been agitating the laboring classes for scores of years, and will probably continue to do so until the end of time. There is an old adage which says, "All wrongs will right themselves"; but as the wrongs of the labor question have not as yet righted themselves, it becomes the duty of the laboring classes to seek a remedy for the evils at present existing.

The evil to which the writer wishes to call attention is the present method employed in regulating the wages of the journeymen of the craft. Who among the printing craft has not seen, in the many years served at the case, the disparaging similitude of the men employed in the same office. Here is one man who is capable of doing all classes of work, and what is generally termed an "all-around printer"; one who disturbs no one in the discharge of his duties, and when his task is finished you find it neatly and accurately performed. Probably in the next alley you will find a man who is continually annoying the person nearest him by asking how this or that is done, and when he has finally succeeded in finishing his task, you find it executed in a rough, slipshod, unworkmanlike manner. Stop and consider for a moment. Can anyone, with justice to the employer and the employé, say that the "botch" should receive as much pay as the neat and accurate workman? Is there much encouragement, so far as the wage question goes, for a journeyman to try to excel his fellow craftsmen in proficiency? I contend there is not; nor is justice being done to the employer by the union demanding that the inferior workman should receive the same pay as the superior. There is a gross injustice being done to both parties. These remarks are applicable only to book and job offices where the men are employed by the week.

Is there no remedy for this existing injustice? I believe there is. If I am not mistaken, there is in England at present

employed, upon an apprentice completing his apprenticeship, a form of an examination which he must pass with a reasonable per cent before he can be admitted into the union. Could we not introduce a similar plan into the government of our union, by which the members could be graded according to the per cent which they would receive upon examination? I think it could be done. Say, for instance, that each local union should appoint a board of examiners, this board to consist of three or five members as the union should see fit, and all applications for membership into the union be referred to this board for examination as to the competency of the applicant in the different branches of book and job work. Let the board then give the applicant a task to perform in straight matter and job composition, distribution, imposition and tearing down of forms. It would be of great advantage to the applicant if this task could be given him in the office in which he was employed at the time of his application for membership into the union, for he is better acquainted there, and would feel more at ease than if he should go into some strange office. The board should also give him a searching oral examination in the above points and grade him according to the following per cents, one hundred being the maximum per cent:

1. Straight matter composition, subdivided as follows: Accuracy, 5 per cent; spacing, 5 per cent; style, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.
2. Job composition, subdivided as follows: Accuracy, 5 per cent; spacing of lines and between lines, 5 per cent; artistic design, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.
3. Distribution, subdivided as follows: Separating of spaces, 5 per cent; accuracy of distributing letter, 5 per cent; general cleanliness about case, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.
4. Imposition of forms, subdivided as follows: Laying of pages, 5 per cent; ascertaining margin, 5 per cent; neatness of lockup, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent.
5. Tearing down of forms, subdivided as follows: Separating different sizes of type, 5 per cent; system of putting away "phat" matter, 5 per cent; general cleanliness about stone, 5 per cent; speed, 5 per cent. Total, 20 per cent. Making a grand total of 100 per cent.

The above is only a crude idea undeveloped, but it suffices to show what the writer means to convey.

Suppose, then, the applicant has passed the examination with an average of 65 per cent, that being the minimum, the average being formed from the grades made in the practical and oral tests given. The board of examiners will then issue to him a "certificate of proficiency," in which shall be given the per cents made in the several branches, and the grade to which he belongs, which, in this case we find to be the fourth, according to the classification below given. Let his salary, which is fixed by the local union to which he has made application, be, say, \$13, and the per cents ranging from sixty-five to seventy-five at the same price, thus forming the fourth grade; from seventy-five to eighty-five, \$15, this constituting the third grade; from eighty-five to ninety-five, \$17, this to compose the second grade; and from ninety-five to one hundred, \$19, making the first grade.

Should this plan be adopted, it will then become necessary to make provision for each member of the union to take the examination, and be graded accordingly. Foremen should, of course, be exempt from taking the examination; but should anyone desire to work at the case at some future time, he would be required to take the examination and be graded the same as the rest.

By the plan above mentioned, it is the opinion of the writer, the printers as a class will be raised above the plane of the American mechanic; for is printing not said to be the "art preservative"? and why should we not elevate it to a profession, as much so as landscape painting, or some of the other professions? Do we not, in printing books, have to deal with master minds, and is it not a fact that printers and proofreaders are

recognized as no small factors in the discovering of errors in their manuscript? Then why should it not be elevated to a profession.

Again, there will be an incentive for the journeyman to strive to become more proficient in the "art preservative," for it is not intended that he shall be restricted in any way from taking the examination as often as he chooses. It is to his interest to get in as high a class as possible, in order that he may be able to demand a better grade of wages. By this method justice will be done the employer and the employé.

It is the hope of the writer that this may call forth some discussion upon the matter from some of the older and wiser members of the craft, and ultimately produce a better system of wages than at present existing. The plan here promulgated is applicable only to book and job offices where time work is employed, and not to piece hands.

W. E. LANDIS.

PRINTERS' ADVERTISING.

To the Editor: PORTLAND, Me., October 15, 1892.

This is the subject that has been on my mind for some time, and the more I have thought of it the more I am satisfied that printers as a rule do not advertise enough, and while I do not run "An Idea Foundry," as one advertising expert announces, I think that a number of the printers may be set to thinking, even if they do not get any instruction from this article.

In a recent number of *Printers' Ink* was an article in which it said that this advice was given by "an old and successful promoter" of patent medicines to a friend who was about launching a new article on the market. "When you write your advertisements and circulars you must remember that you must write to impress fools. Don't prepare them for ministers and college professors, but for ignoramuses, and you will be just as likely to catch college professors and wise men as you are any other sort." This may be good advice to writers of patent medicine advertising, but I must voice my opinion in opposition to this class of advertisement writing in general.

As the majority of patent medicine advertisements that we see today are evidently written with the above suggestion in mind, and as a great number are successful, it would seem that the advice was good for that line.

Certain it is that none but ignoramuses are likely to be caught by such advertisements, and not only "ministers and college professors," but many of the common people smile cynically at some of the statements that are so unblushingly made in patent medicine advertisements.

I think (and am confident that I express the opinion of many who have given this matter thought) that a sensibly written advertisement, one that attracts the attention and holds it by a common-sense argument, will have more weight with the reading and buying public than a lot of meaningless and falsifying slush.

It should be the aim of the writer, whether writing an advertisement for patent medicine or investment securities, to bring the reader to his (the writer's) level, that is, write so that the reader will see the value of the article as he sees it, and if he succeeds in doing this he has made a prospective buyer.

I do not believe that the majority of people want to feel that they are being "guyed" by those who advertise.

If a person is a fool or an ignoramus he doesn't like to be told so, and the chances are that he will resent it. As fools are not generally credited with being able to read understandingly, why should thinking people, people whose custom we want, be insulted with a lot of stuff that they know is false?

There are not fools enough on this planet to keep many concerns much in advance in the race with the sheriff, if they cater to that class of people wholly.

The tendency today is to write an advertisement so that it can be readily understood and in as few words as possible; not to attempt to make the reader feel, after he has read it, that he

is a fool, but rather that he has gained some knowledge, and that when the proper time comes he will use it. That oft-quoted saying of Lincoln's, "You can fool all the world part of the time, and part of the world all the time; but you can't fool all the world all the time," is as full of good, solid common sense as anything I have heard, and should always be in one's mind when writing an advertisement.

A printer's advertising, when gotten up by himself, should show the best work he is capable of turning out of his establishment.

As I said at the start, I do not run an "idea foundry," I may not have the virtue of being original, but it is a fact that from the advertising that I have used for the last two years I can see a very marked increase in our business.

One excellent method of advertising is that invented by W. H. Wright, Jr., of Buffalo, New York, in issuing monthly blotters and distributing them to the business men in his city.

One year ago, following Mr. Wright's idea, I commenced issuing a blotter, and each month I have placed 1,000 copies of these blotters in the stores and offices of the business men in our city. I have been very particular to have them delivered to parties whose custom is desirable, and I can truly say that as advertising for printers I have never yet seen its equal, and I am glad to note that printers in various parts of the country are now using this excellent medium.

Occasionally I put out a little booklet or circular printed on the best paper and in the best style. They are usually odd sizes and have not only a striking originality on account of the shape, but the merit of being the means of using the trimmings of some previous job, so that the stock costs nothing.

In addition to the local circulation, I send samples to brother printers throughout the country, and receive samples from them, which is, to my mind, a most excellent plan, and one that can be adopted by every printer with benefit to himself and the craft.

In advertising in newspapers I usually look over the paper I am to use, and then have my advertisement set in our own office in type that will be radically different from that used in the paper, and furnish them with electros.

In conclusion I say, use your own medicine — printer's ink — judiciously, persistently and sensibly, and you cannot fail to derive permanent benefit from it.

FRED L. TOWER,

General Manager Brown Thurston Company.

LONDON NOTES.

To the Editor: LONDON, England, October 6, 1892.

The recent exhibition in London was anything but successful from a show point of view, but I hear that two or three of the exhibitors did fairly good business. The result as a whole, however, may be judged from the fact that there will not be another exhibition of the same character until the year 1895, by which time I hope there will be something new and useful to show.

Beyond the new stereotyping process of Mr. Harvey Dalziel, which is noticed in another column, a few useful novelties for the composing room shown by Messrs. Gould and Reeves and the new perfecting machine of Messrs. Middleton & Co., there is really nothing calling for special notice. From what I saw of this machine I should think it is likely to be in considerable demand as soon as it becomes known. The new machine will run at the rate of about 1,600 per hour. There are no tapes round the cylinders, the sheet being conveyed by means of grippers, and the two large wheels hitherto placed at one side of the cylinders are dispensed with. The machine runs well and light and is strongly constructed.

A novelty in platen machines under the name of the "Bremner Twin Platen" will shortly be brought out by the Messrs. Harrild. The principal advantages claimed for this new

machine are that it only occupies ten inches more space than the ordinary machine ; that it costs something like twenty-five per cent less than the price of two machines ; that each part is totally distinct from the other ; that for making ready the platen can be brought up almost flat, which is a considerable improvement, and that owing to the careful adjustment of the bed the treadling is the same as the ordinary platen.

The proprietors of the Birmingham *Daily Gazette* and *Weekly Mercury* have recently introduced electricity as the motive power for driving their large machines, and it is claimed for the *Daily Gazette* that it is the first daily paper in the world that has been produced by means of this power. The two motors in use are connected with the mains of the Birmingham Electric Supply Company, the current from which maintains a constant pressure of 110 volts. These motors are exceedingly neat and compact and are controlled with perfect ease by conveniently placed switches. The smoke and heat of the engine room is done away with and there is the additional advantage that the power is available by day and night, and the two large machines, each capable of producing 20,000 copies of the *Daily Gazette* ready folded per hour, can be set in motion at any moment.

I have seen it stated in several quarters that Mr. Edward Curtice, of the firm of Romeike & Curtice, has protected an invention for the purpose of projecting advertisements on to the clouds. It is to be hoped, however, that there is no truth in the statement, for it is surely carrying things a little too far. Hitherto we have been able to congratulate ourselves on the fact that the sky at least was beyond the reach of enterprising advertisement contractors, and it would certainly be anything but a pleasant sensation to behold the heavens transformed into a gigantic advertisement boarding to the sole advantage of those whose only object in life is the making of money.

Lithographers will be interested in knowing that Mr. C. T. Appleby has introduced a "Lightning Litho Stippler," by the use of which the cost of stippling is reduced to less than one-fourth that of handwork. The inventor claims that it is easily learned, clean and simple to manage, and that 2,000 distinct stipple dots per minute can be made. The stippler is inclosed in a kind of flexible pencil case connected to a small electric motor and battery.

That the photo-process has rendered valuable service to modern journalism, no one can deny. The most recent instance appeared in the *Times* of September 7, which contained two large blocks of that portion of the Septuagint version of the Old Testament discovered on the papyrus recently exhibited at the Congress of Orientalists. Messrs. S. A. Cattell & Son produced the blocks, which were made up in the page and an ordinary stereotype plate cast, from which the *Times* was printed with very great success.

The *Daily News* has been more fortunate than the *Sportsman* in arranging with the London Society of Compositors the terms for those who are to work the Hattersley composing machines in that office. The provincial scale of prices has been adopted with an additional halfpenny per thousand. A minimum of fifteen-line takes is guaranteed to compositors, and "slating" is paid for. The old slate system has been abolished, and now instead of having to place his name only on the slate, the time for going on and coming off are duly recorded.

Writing of composing machines, it is a little curious that, with the exception of the "Winder," these machines were conspicuous by their absence at the recent exhibition in London. The "Winder" can scarcely be called a machine ; it might more correctly be termed an improved case for facilitating hand composition, for by its use the compositor is enabled to make use of both hands. The automatic distributor, which can be used with any composing machine, is a clever arrangement by which 10,000 ems an hour can be distributed perfectly. Both the "composer" and "distributor" are simple and reliable, and I hope to have something further to say about them at an early date.

H. WOOD SMITH.

PRIORITY.

To the Editor :

ST. PAUL, Minn., October 11, 1892.

The culminating power of trades unionism is developed when it subdues a proprietor's vanity of self-assertion and forces the surrender of a workshop to union men to the exclusion of non-union men. This is an extraordinary concession to unionism in view of the variety of notions about personal liberty which are floating over this land of the free. The cause of the typographical union was noble enough to command public sympathy and support ; it was powerful enough to possess itself of nearly all the coveted offices in spite of the constant multiplication of surplus printers.

Whatever of social or moral benefit is derived from the typographical union, the essential benefit is a material one, to be enjoyed only by those who are favored with work at the trade. Therefore, it is astounding that men invest labor, money, time and brains in a gigantic temple of unionism, and yet surrender the only means by which they can enjoy its blessings to the precarious discretion of individual foremen. With all due regard for foremen who are really amiable and broad-gauged men, I want to say that there are altogether too many foremen in this civilized nation whose strut, overbearing disposition and oppressive power give the impression that unionism, its public sympathy and support, its victories over proprietors, its pomp, processions, music and eloquence were all and solely for the glorification of the foremanic power.

Placing the conquered situations of a union office at the disposal of a foreman, with his likes and dislikes, political and social prejudices, national antipathies and preferences, is a piece of folly almost as crazy as would be the equipping of a railroad with the most dazzling of palace trains and the swiftest machinery and running them with trainmen from mad houses.

But we are asked what difference it makes who hold the situations so long as they are held by union men. It makes just the difference between the independent and secure condition of the regular and the dependent and precarious life of the sub. Every honest man is willing to sub and wait his turn for a regular situation, but he is not willing to sub forever, because his self-respecting exclusiveness will not permit him to abandon himself to the foreman and his crowd. Unionism does not unite the blood or language of men, and a "you all" from the south, a "brogue like the roll of a snare drum," a Hebrew nose, a lodge membership, a Kanuck passport, or a religious or political opinion will cut quite a figure for or against its possessor, according to the bias of Mr. Foreman and his cabinet.

But the prevailing and preëminent atrocity of class distinction is the alleged philanthropic discrimination in favor of married men. It is a bit of philanthropy which costs the foreman not a cent, while it costs the unmarried sub his chance for a situation and perhaps the stepping-stone of his life. This discrimination is a crime against society, which never yet held any man responsible for the burdens or misfortunes of his neighbor. A boy who has invested the determining years of his life in a trade, at the cost and constant solicitude of his parents, has as much right to a situation by which to maintain a bank account or a mother as a married man has to support a family. He has as much right to a permanent job by which to dissipate and waste his life as a married man has to neglect his family.

And if any enemy of priority suggests that foremen are above these petty doings, I answer that I am in possession of positive knowledge about two facts, gained by wide observation, namely :

First : The elevation to the foremanship seldom implies an elevation of character that is disinterested and justice that is forever constant. We have confidence in men's integrity when they are beyond rather than within reach of temptation. Therefore, the hermetically sealed copyhook in every union newspaper office is a standing reminder that however much we are united in the definite aim of higher wages and shorter

hours, our knowledge of human nature is too extensive to tolerate confidence in the moral power of unionism to keep its members from robbing each other. So, too, we will have a world of confidence in the tendency of foremen to deal justly by all after we have injected into them a good deal of priority.

Second: Competency is not more effective in the race for situations than incompetency. In other words, incompetency with the wings of favoritism, will distance self-depending competency every time. Go into the composing room of any great newspaper and look over the proofsheets, and when you see a "take" that is badly disfigured (and such there are), not with errors of style which strangers are prone to, but with the vagaries of genuine incompetency, implying a foggy mentality strongly suggestive of paresis, you can bet, and win in nine cases out of ten, that the architect is a regular. Any chairman of a large office will tell you that the chief annoyance of his position is in handling regular blacksmiths who are so insensible of their incompetency that they advertise it by indignant demands for "rings" on it! Such regulars are hopelessly incompetent. They do not possess the beginning of competency, which is to know at a glance why a performance is imperfect when it is compared with that which is perfect.

Competency should never depend on the vigilance of proof-readers. Imperative necessity frequently demands the "rail-roading" of columns and sometimes pages of matter. Hence the essential element of competency is combined accuracy and intelligence in a degree high enough to insure unproved matter against "bulls" or serious errors. Anything less than this is incompetency.

Priority means death to a petty despotism that is responsible for a state of affairs as discordant and disgraceful as could be created by trifling and mercenary human nature. The flagrant favoritism of too many foremen and the shameless sycophancy of unprincipled job hunters have been the burden of the conversations of newspaper compositors everywhere. Subs are hard to find who are without honest grievances, and composing rooms are scarce in which those regulars who love fair play have not been made to blush in shame for their office by the wanton humiliation and positive injury of competent and reliable subs. My great surprise is that a clamor which would be warranted by unexaggerated facts is not abroad in the land—a clamor that would put to silence those defenders of the rights of foremen who sneer at the champions of priority and the rights of men as a "few disappointed soreheads."

FELIX MCCARTHY.

FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor :

PARIS, France, October 10, 1892.

Colored supplements for newspapers are on the increase, but the knitting-in of the colors continues to be the weak point. When the paper is first-class, the colors suitably prepared and time no object, the output is effective. The ordinary paper for journals in France is of a very inferior quality and high priced; and to have an extensive sale the supplement must be cheap. In the case of inferior paper, the coloring rapidly vanishes, and a dull monotonous somber succeeds. Nor does poor paper stand well the several passings—the number following the different colors through the flat machine. The rotary machine is still behind in producing work of artistic finish; there is blur and offset, the colors suggest bad mixing, have a lumpy appearance, do not come out clean and bright, and fade in a short time. Perhaps the rollers do not well suck up the inks. These drawbacks may be conquered in the future as the rotary machine is but in its infancy, and time works wonders.

No typesetting machine has yet been tried in France, so there is nothing to be recorded respecting hand and machine composition. The journals, having only a limited circulation as a rule, are not pressed for speed in setting up. The *Petit Journal*, which has a circulation of one million and a quarter

copies, is a very small sheet, as its name indicates, but is no marvel in typesetting.

The Tribunal of Commerce has frequently to decide cases of litigation arising out of printing; before coming to a decision, the tribunal demands the aid of the Printers' Syndicate. The latter body, it may not be known, has a court of conciliation of its own, to regulate, amicably, differences between printers and their clients. The disputant has only to write to the president of the syndicate, inclosing \$2.50, when he will nominate an arbiter, following the technical character of the dispute.

The Society of French Artists holds its annual picture show in May and June in the Palais de l'Industrie. It publishes a catalogue more or less descriptive of the paintings, numbered seriatim, and giving the names of the artists; the catalogue also embraces statuary and *objets d'art*. Much labor and not a little technical knowledge are expended in bringing out the work, and the profits from sales are devoted to the Artists' Orphan Fund. The society took an action against three individuals who tapped the official catalogue by creaming its practical guide features. The Ninth Chamber of the Tribunal Correctionnel of the Seine has condemned the "pirates" to fines varying from \$5 to \$10, and damages ranging from \$20 to \$40. This decision carries costs.

The retail book trade in France is not in a flourishing condition, and the interested are appealing to the publishers' syndicate to endeavor to apply a remedy to the evil. The latter largely consists in retail dealers themselves undercutting in the market. Say a publishing firm accords the usual discounts, varying from 20 to 35 per cent; many booksellers will give all the discount to purchasers, save 5 to 10 per cent; others will not even allow the "three pence in the shilling." The provincial bookseller is next to massacred by hankers sent out by Paris retailers to get off "stocks" at any price.

A platonic discussion is taking place respecting the manner a letter ought to be picked up for stick use: Should the compositor seize the type by the extremities, the middle, or the notch? etc. Galien says one thing and Hippocrates another. Perhaps the majority of printers pick up the letters in the form they most conveniently present themselves—nothing more natural.

When the new sanitary laws come into operation, I am told the first visit of the inspectors will be to the printing offices, to compel the adoption and observance of the best hygienic conditions. Not a few of the workshops are coffin-dens.

The printing interest at Lyons is warmly discussing the question of women compositors. Putting aside the stock social arguments, the conditions of the debate seem to narrow to a few points: If women can set type, and as well as men, have they a right to gain their living at that employment, as they do in many others, and to be remunerated at uniform wage rates? Next, even supposing masters employ women because they "come to stay," may be counted upon not to strike and not to retire at an awkward moment if salaries be not increased, they cannot be denied the right to utilize female labor, no matter what may be the influencing motive. Women compositors have not reduced, the scale of wages in Lyons; indeed a case has occurred where printers in that city, which is the second in France, have offered to work in a newspaper office at lower rates than the girls. As the women are not required to lift the forms, the workshop, if properly ventilated, cannot be more injurious to them than to men. There is a good deal of legend in the accusation of metallic poisoning by the atmosphere of the printing office. Lead poisoning is a monopoly with house-painters.

Those official documents, generally old statistic forms, of no importance, are sold by the government to the waste-paper merchant, who in turn debits them, not to grocers—who insist on colored sacks with their address and tariff printed thereon—but to butter and cheese shops, fruit sellers, etc. The post-office authorities send newspapers and circulars that cannot be delivered owing to faulty addresses, at once to the pulping vat;

but in the case of books and patterns similarly situated, these are held over for one year before being destroyed, while the National Library exercises the right to select whatever volumes may prove useful to its shelves. As a rule, all refused letters, or those that cannot be identified, are destroyed in the vat, and under the eyes of an official. If a letter contains money or objects of value, a description of them is registered, and if not claimed within five years, lapse to the treasury. If the values be in postage stamps they are summarily destroyed. Undelivered telegrams, and the tapes of the Morse, Hughes and other machines, are made to disappear like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind.

The master printers and lithographers of Bordeaux have formed themselves into a union. The members propose to study not only the apprenticeship question, but also to found a "Black Register," for the use of members, whereon will be archived the names of clients who have a dislike to settle their accounts, who will not pay at all, or who have been gazetted bankrupt, in their relations with printing establishments. Another matter to be discussed is the making it compulsory for clients to mark "Press" on every proof supplied, thus binding them to pay for corrections. An attempt will also be made to come to a general rule regarding the rights of clients to the subjects they have supplied for the stone in lithographic printing.

The editor of a leading evening journal has taken a crank to make a selection of the penmanship of the well-known contributors to the press, from their copy as handed to the printer. The specimens will form an exhibition for the benefit of worn-out typographers.

The Bank of France employs five presses to print its notes and the jobwork of the establishment, just as the mammoth shops, the *Bon Marché* to wit, have their own printing *matériel*, and where their advertisements are set up, then stereotyped and the form sent to the newspapers for working. The Belgium State Bank only rents presses to work off its notes, and, as the latter have not "the widest circulation in the world," the presses, in order to be kept going, are to be utilized for all the jobwork of the government offices.

A real "printers' devil" is Leorges Mérault, aged eighteen. Dismissed from several printing offices, he forced an entrance into them and emptied their cash boxes. In the Quantin workshop he concealed himself till all the hands had left, then cut the gas pipes and set fire to the premises. He confessed his crimes and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He was a born criminal. Lombroso would hardly extend extenuating circumstances to him.

There is no serious agitation about the eight hours movement. Indeed, Paris printers seem to be willing to work as many hours as they can be employed, for work is slack. They would have no objection to higher wages—if they could obtain them; but anything like a strike for that end might make known composing machines, besides sending printing to be executed in Belgium, Switzerland and London.

EDWARD CONNER.

THE page of initials and tailpieces in the present number of THE INLAND PRINTER exhibit the work of Mr. R. F. Huebner, at present employed with the Valley Engraving Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan. Mr. Huebner is a native of Austria, being born in Bohemia in 1872, coming to America in 1880. His taste early led him to practice wood engraving, and he executed considerable work for the Tradesman Company of Grand Rapids. Desiring, however, to perfect himself in penwork he left his position to take employment with the Valley Company and he is at present successful in producing work worthy of acceptance by the Century Company, to whom he has recently disposed of some of his designs. His style and talent are well shown in the specimens mentioned, which are highly creditable to so young an artist.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

BABINETTE.

BY A. H. M'QUILKIN.

Ah, what are you thinking of now, Babinette,
What prank will you vex me with soon?—

Those dimples are coming, and soon you'll be running
While I chase you all over the room, Babinette—
Yes, chase you all over the room.

Keep quiet and let papa read, Babinette—
Like a nice little lady sit still—

Yet I see your eyes sparkle as they lighten and darkle
And I'm laughing in spite of my will, Babinette—
Yes, laughing in spite of my will.

No, no! Go to mama—my pet, Babinette,—
I am busy—get down from my knees—

But—here!—your lips quiver?—"Ess, papa forgive her?"
Well, just stay here as long as you please, Babinette—
Yes, stay here as long as you please.

TEMPERED A PIECE OF ALUMINIUM.

Blacksmith Allard, of Levis, who has discovered the secret of tempering copper, has tempered a piece of aluminium. The test was made at the demand of a New York firm. Abbe Laflamme, the renowned scientist, examined the tempered metal, and gave Allard a certificate to the effect that the aluminium was tempered as hard as steel could be.

EACH issue of the *Pacific Union Printer* contains a list of the printing offices in San Francisco which are "fair," and urges all classes to procure their printing at such offices only. The list is comprised of forty-seven names. A circular issued by the pressmen's union, however, limits the number of fair offices to twenty-five. Which is correct?



AUTUMN.

There is no death! The leaves may fall,
And flowers may fade and pass away;
They only wait through wintry hours
The coming of the May.—*McCreey.*

Engraved by
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
1306 Filbert street,
Philadelphia.

(See other side.)

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,
Philadelphia.



ENGRAVINGS IN HALF-TONE,
ETCHED DEEP ON HARD-ROLLED
COPPER PLATES.

We present to the readers of The Inland Printer, a specimen of our work on the opposite side of this sheet.

We believe they will find in this plate, as in all others we have presented, an indication of our progress in the march of improvement, in photo-mechanical processes. We are wide awake to the necessities of the times, and have only recently removed to our present quarters, after fitting same completely with improved facilities and a new and excellent electric light plant. The evidences are abundant, showing the appreciation such progress meets with from the trade, and we solicit a continuance of patronage, believing we can continue to satisfy, regardless of competition.

Send full particulars for estimates and specimens.

Correspondence will have prompt attention.

Promptness and quality assured, and special rates made for quantities.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.

**1306-08-10 FILBERT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.**

PHILIP H. WATERLOW.

ONE of the most interesting figures in the printing world is Philip H. Waterlow, whose portrait — quite a recent one — we have much pleasure in presenting to our readers. He is the eldest son of Sir Sydney Waterlow, and is now in his forty-fifth year, having been born on October 30, 1847. He received his education in private schools at Leatherhead and



Brighton, England, and at the age of sixteen entered on the business career which has led him up to the important position, that of chairman of the well-known company, Waterlow & Sons, limited, of London, England, the duties of which he so conscientiously and thoroughly discharges at the present moment. He entered the firm of Waterlow & Sons in January, 1864, when the old firm was located in Carpenters' Hall, and in due course he passed through the various branches of the business, thus gaining that practical information and knowledge which is so requisite for the proper discharge of the hundred and one important duties that fall to the head of a great printing house as that now under notice. In 1876, the old firm which had been established since 1810, was converted into a limited liability company, and a year later Mr. Philip H. Waterlow, at the comparatively early age of thirty years, was elected chairman of the company, a position, as we have said, he still honorably occupies. That this position is by no means a sinecure, may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Waterlow usually finds it necessary to attend business at an early hour in the morning, and to remain at his post till late in the evening, setting an example of energy and devotion to duty which it would be difficult to equal, and which is the more creditable when we consider the many inducements for a life of leisure there are to one in the position of Mr. Waterlow. In spite of the numerous calls upon his time Mr. Waterlow has always a courteous welcome and a kind word for all, and as a natural result he is much esteemed by the employes of the company as well as by everyone with whom he comes into contact. The well-being

of the workers has always received his personal attention and the benevolent emergency scheme by which the workpeople receive various benefits under certain circumstances, was his own proposal. Mr. Waterlow is a liveryman of the Stationers' Company, and a commissioner of land tax, and finds time to discharge the duties of a director in various companies, among which may be mentioned the Employers' Liability Assurance Company, the South American and Mexican Company, limited, and the Caima Timber Estate and Wood Pulp Company, limited. Mr. Waterlow came forward quite recently in connection with the Printing and Allied Trades' Association, and was one of the committee selected to meet the committee of the London Society of Compositors to negotiate and settle the revised scale of prices for London compositors. Sir Sydney Waterlow is still managing director, and Mr. Philip H. Waterlow is still further assisted in the management of the company by a thoroughly competent board. Those who are not already aware of the varied character of the business carried on by this company, may be interested in knowing that it includes such distinct lines as artistic letterpress printing, banknote engraving and printing, chromo-lithography, envelope making, electrotyping, photozincography, railway ticket making and printing, typesetting, commercial binding, etc. To such an extent has the business of the company developed that it has been found necessary to erect large country works at Dunstable, which are now rapidly approaching completion. We need only add that in our opinion the company is to be congratulated upon the choice of its chairman, and the printing trade upon including among its prominent members a gentleman of the high character and business capabilities of Mr. Philip H. Waterlow.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

[Owing to the reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic at Washington in September, the review of patents pertaining to the printing interest was unavoidably delayed, and is of necessity somewhat abbreviated in this issue.]

Casper L. Redfield, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for a method of forming matrices, the Chicago Matrix Machine Company being the assignee of the same. The method consists in producing type-face impressions by successively impressed dies and forming retreating offsets with rounded edges in the walls of the impressions.

A typeholder, the invention of Louis K. Scotford, of Chicago, Illinois, is intended for rubber type, and forms a hand-stamp in which the type may be readily inserted and securely held. The types are held between strips of folded metal secured in grooves in the block.

An inclosure for packing and carrying printers' rollers was patented by Herbert M. Bingham, of Avondale, New Jersey, and Gustave Runge, of Cleveland, Ohio. It consists of a paper cylinder a little greater in diameter and length than the roller, and wooden discs detachably fitted in the ends of the tube and having central apertures to receive the journals of the roller; nails are driven through the paper into the discs to hold the same securely in position.

Fig. 1 shows a type case and galley support, the joint invention of James E. Hamilton and Frank Kaufmann, Jr., of Two Rivers, Wisconsin, the patent being assigned to the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of same place. The lower case is pivoted so that it can be moved to give access to the galley.

Joseph C. Fowler, of Washington, District of Columbia, received a patent on a machine for producing type bars, the same being assigned to L. G. Hine, also of Washington. It is a typesetting machine of the class in which a series of matrices are set up in such a manner that they form part of a mold in which is cast a line ready to be locked up in the proof galley. It claims to be an improvement upon the well-known Mergenthaler Linotype machine, being more simple in its structure and

capable of a higher speed both in assembling the matrices and in distributing them to the magazine. The three operations of assembling a set of matrices for one line of type, casting a line of type with the set of matrices already set up, and distributing

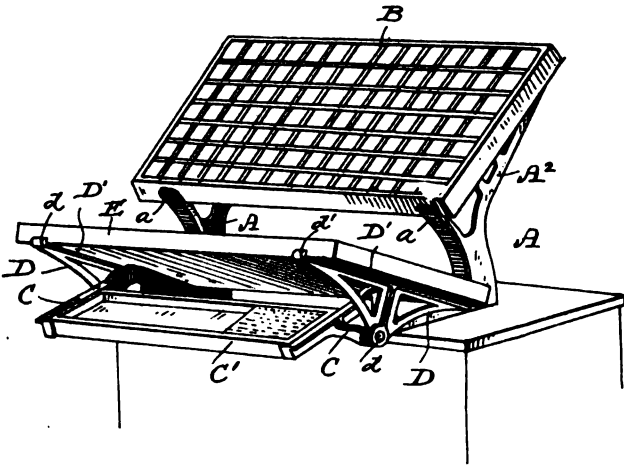


FIG. 1.

another set of matrices after being used, all take place at the same time in different parts of the machine.

Fig. 2 illustrates in diagrammatic form the location of the various parts of a new printing press invented by Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey. The sheets, severed from a continuous strip of paper, are fed to the impression cylinder from the web at about the level of the axis of the same, so that the upper part of the cylinder is open for allowing the use of a feed board for separate sheets. The press can be fed both ways at once, or by one alone, as the work demands.

The stopping and reversing mechanism for printing presses shown in Fig. 3, was invented by W. S. Huson, of Taunton, Massachusetts, and the patent therefor was assigned to the Campbell Printing Press Company, of New York. Upon a shaft are three pulleys, the middle one being fast and the outer ones loose, and driven in opposite directions and at different speeds by suitable belting. One of the pulleys can be moved along the shaft so that by its friction clutch it will engage and drive the fast pulley. From the other loose pulley the belt may be

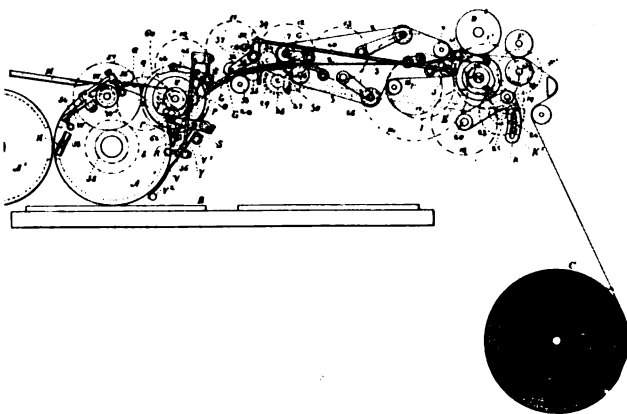


FIG. 2.

shifted onto the tight pulley by means of a fork. The lever connections are so arranged as to unship the clutch when the belt is shifted onto the tight pulley and vice versa.

Ralph C. Seymour, of Chicago, Illinois, received a patent for a folding attachment for printing presses, especially adapted for use in connection with a web press delivering severed sheets. The sheets are carried forward by the usual tapes until the center of the sheet is directly over a pair of folding rollers. A blade, which has in the meantime been held back against the action of springs by means of a heart-shaped cam, is now

permitted to descend and force the paper down so as to be seized by the folding rollers.

A locking bar for chases was patented by John S. Brown, of Jersey City, and is especially designed for use in connection with cylinder presses having reciprocating beds with marginal flanges or rails. A bar is first locked firmly in place by forcing end pieces outwardly; then set-screws are turned so that the sharp ends will bite into the metal chase.

William Womersley, of Poughkeepsie, is the inventor of the paper-feeding machine shown in Fig. 4, the patent being assigned to D. H. Burrell & Co., of Little Falls, New York. It consists of a side-registering gripper, whereby sheets of paper fed by an automatic paper feeder, are correctly registered before entering the press, ruling or other machine. It is claimed that with this device thin paper can be fed without "buckling" or "curling."

Two patents on bed motion for cylinder printing machines, granted in August, to Luther G. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, were reissued for the purpose of more clearly defining and claiming the invention. The same party also took out a patent for feeding mechanism and one for a folding mechanism for presses.

Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, took out a patent upon a sheet-delivery mechanism.

Nicholas G. Duffy, of Charleston, South Carolina, received two patents, one for a proofpress and the other for a printers' galley, which may be easily adjusted and requires no quoins or side sticks.

Two patents were taken out on adjustable quoins, one by Ernst S. and Adolph G. Schmidt, of Peoria, Illinois, and the other by William J. Tinsley, of Brooklyn, New York.

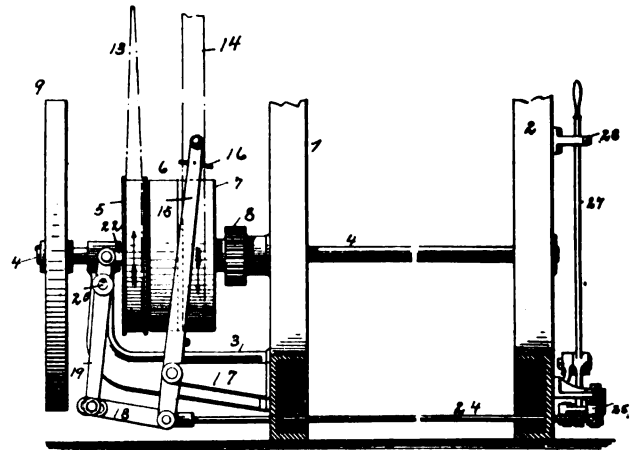


FIG. 3.

John Mullaly and Lothrop L. Bullock, of New York, recently secured a patent for a surface printing plate composed of aluminium. They found, however, that pure aluminium was too porous, and this month they secured a second patent for a plate composed of ninety per cent aluminium and ten per cent copper or silver, claiming that the surface will be much more dense.

William A. Force, of Brooklyn, New York, has patented a composition for stereotype plates consisting of two and one-half pounds of rubber, fourteen pounds two and one-half ounces each of plumbago, litharge and white lead, and six ounces of sulphur.

John R. Cummings, of Chicago, Illinois, for a convertible plate and base, which he has assigned to the American Press Association.

One of the most voluminous patents granted during the month was upon a typographic machine, invented by Thomas J. Heath, of Loveland, Ohio, and Alois N. Verdin, of Glendale, Ohio. The patent contains over one hundred claims.

James Slocum, of Holly, Michigan, patented an improvement on the Rogers Typograph. It consists in so arranging the

device that the spacers are automatically raised when the matrix frame is tilted back, thus doing away with one movement by the operator.

Eulius B. Sheldon, of New Haven, Connecticut, has received a patent for a plate block.

Thomas Gibson, of London, England, has received a patent in the United States for an improvement in the two-cylinder

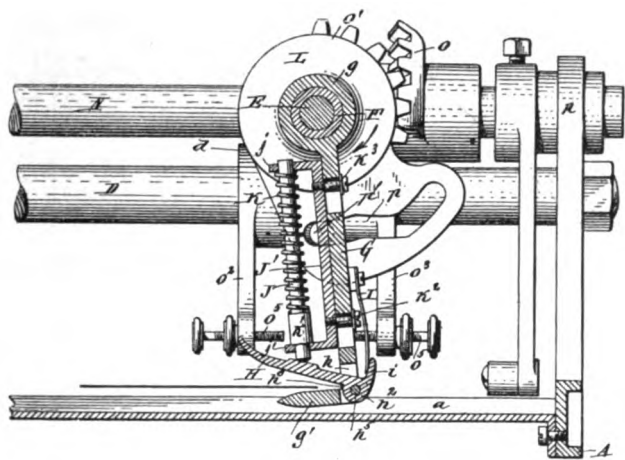


FIG. 4.

press of H. P. Feister. A metal substitute for the large wooden type used in "poster" work. The type are in the form of thin plates adapted to be dovetailed upon permanent bases.

David J. Eckerson, of Worcester, New York, has received a patent upon a compact perfecting press. The two impression cylinders and coordinate parts are placed one above the other instead of side by side.

Ernst H. Korsmeyer, of Kansas City, Missouri, received a patent for electro-magnetic mechanism for operating printing presses, and Samuel G. Goss, of Chicago, Illinois, one for an improvement upon the press covered by a former patent to himself. The form and impression cylinders are made in sections rotating independently of each other to adapt them to be driven at different rates of speed.

THERTENLY!

2 lovers sat beneath the shade,
And 1 un 2 the other said,
How 14 8 that you, be 9,
Have smiled upon this suit of mine;
If 5 a heart it palps for you;
Thy voice is mu 6 melody,
'Tis 7 to be thy loved 1, 2.
Say, O y nymph, wilt marry me?
Then lisped she soft, "Why, 13 ly."

ELECTRIC NEWSPAPER PRINTING.

The proprietors of the Birmingham *Daily Gazette* and the Birmingham *Weekly Mercury* (England) have entirely dispensed with steam power, not only for printing, but for cutting and folding as well. This is now all done by electric machinery, of which the company has a complete installation. There are about 20,000 papers per hour delivered from the machines, and the current for this work is derived from the Birmingham Electric Supply Company. These newspapers are probably the first to adopt electricity to such an extent.—*Electricity*.

A CORRESPONDENT, commenting on a new printing firm recently formed in Milwaukee, says: "If there were not so many small-fry shops here (where a man who has an inkling of the business—and sometimes none—starts in for himself) probably Milwaukee would get up in the tenth class." The evil is not confined to Milwaukee, however.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PAID HIS DUES.

BY T.

IT was in a great and bustling city. An old printer toiled slowly and wearily up the stairway of a building in which the typographical union has a suite of stalls called by courtesy offices. These "rooms" are occupied by the financial secretary and the executive officers of the union, and are usually filled by from six to a dozen stranded comps, smoking their pipes, discussing trade topics and waiting for a telephone call for help. The old man entered the office, noted that the secretary was engaged, sank into a chair and took from his pocket his working-card and counted out the month's "dues," ready to hand up when his turn came. Overcome with weariness and the soporific effects of tobacco smoke, the octogenarian slumbered, his silvered head resting easily against the wall. Time passed, minutes became hours, the throng had departed, and still the old man lingered and slumbered. The secretary called him by name; but receiving no response, he stepped over to his side and gently shook the battered old form. Still no response. Startled at the suggested thought, a quick examination revealed the truth. The old man was dead. He had paid his dues. His working-card entitled him to a steady job on the "Book of Life," the publication of which is never interrupted, where there is no "laying off" for being "slow" as age creeps on and the body weakens and the locks whiten. Happy old man! No longer apprehensive of what the "gang" may enact, of what the "hustlers" and the whispering cabal may determine upon. Peace has come to the old printer at last. An eternal peace. "Heart failure," it was said. Yes, it was heart failure!

THE "CYCLONE" PRINTING PRESS.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. E. Prouty, the inventor of the "Cyclone," or "American Cylinder 'Cyclone,'" printing press, we have been furnished with the following description of this remarkable piece of mechanism—the first announcement of which has produced many inquiries from our readers, and which are fully answered in this account. Briefly,

the "Cyclone," or "American Cylinder 'Cyclone,'" is an 8 by 12 cylinder jobber. It is constructed with an automatic register device which takes its sheet, when placed on the feed-table, and moves it accurately to the grippers. With this improvement a very high rate of speed can be maintained without over-taxing the feeder, and especially as it is not necessary to rest the eyes on the gauge. The sheets are delivered from the cylinder into a chute, from which they are deposited on the receiving table.



E. PROUTY.

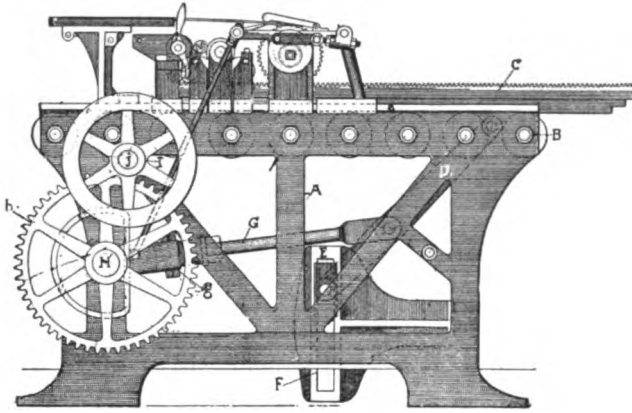
The press takes on conveniently any form of type or plates that are put on an ordinary platen jobber.

The special new features, however, are the *motion, perfect register and non-type-grinding*. To overcome the type-grinding, the cylinder and bed travel together in a fine cut gear, with the pitch exactly on line with the face of the type. The exact register is obtained by a simple device that causes the

grippers to take the sheet at precisely the same point without regard to any changes in the speed of the machine.

The most important feature is the lever motion, by which a high rate of speed can be maintained with ease. To more fully show this new motion the company has kindly permitted us to take a page of drawing and a paragraph of description from the the patent papers.

Fig 1



"In said drawings A represents a suitable framework provided at either side with the series of rollers B, upon which the type-bed C is supported and reciprocates. The bed is confined at either side by the ways a, and is preferably actuated by a lever D, pivotally joined to the bed at one end, and also pivotally joined at the other end to a sliding block E, moving in vertical slide-way F, rigidly secured to the frame. The lever receives motion from a pitman G, joined to a crank g upon shaft H, carrying a gear h, meshing with a pinion i upon the drive-shaft J, carrying the fast-and-loose pulley i and fly-wheel j. It will be noted that by the construction shown I obtain a considerable movement of the bed by the use of a comparatively short crank at the shaft from which the power is taken, and also that the leverage exerted upon the bed is always the same, the pitman connection with the lever and fulcrum at the slide being uniformly at the same distance from the point where the lever is attached to the bed, notwithstanding changes in the position of the parts. By this feature I obtain a smooth, easy and uniform movement of the bed, free from jumps and jerks."

The "American Cylinder Presses" are all built on the same plan, except the larger presses which feed to a gauge and deliver with a fly. The "American Cylinder Presses" and the "Cyclone" are certainly departures in the line of simple and effective printing machinery. These presses are originally the invention of E. Prouty, whose name is a household word with country printers as the inventor of the "Prouty Power Press," which he still controls by royalty.

In a recent interview he stated that he made the "Prouty" to meet the needs of country offices, and the "American" to give to job printers a *thoroughly mechanical*, type-saving, money-making and modernized printing machine.

Mr. Prouty is a man of decided originality, has no particular hobbies, and remarks that he does not see why a man should be *tabooed* because, perchance, in progressive times, sharpened by competition and great demand, he makes radical and valuable improvements over those who have gone before. Those who follow must still keep on turning the wheel of progress.

Mr. Prouty is the author of other very valuable inventions, or "improvements," as he calls them, to our present and the future ages. We depart from the purpose of this article to mention one other in particular. This is a noiseless street-car motor in which he uses only the front platform of an ordinary street car, and on about one-fourth of it carries a boiler of his own designing of twenty horse-power, non-explosive, and of an appearance that suggests a box of groceries more than a steam boiler. But the most astonishing feature of the invention is a

device for discharging the exhaust steam from a high-pressure engine into the open air within a few feet of the engine without any *noise* or show of *vapor*. A six horse-power engine (this is the size now used, but may be varied) is graduated from nothing to 180 horse-power in its application to the car, rapidly and easily, by simply the handling of a lever. The connection is made on the middle of the car axle by a peculiar clutch of original construction, that operates in connection with the graduating slide from the thickness of a sheet of paper to a full stroke as smoothly as if it were on a wrist-pin.

This car is seen on the principal streets of Chicago, and no one knows that steam is the power used without being told, and most people pass it by as some new style of grip car.

With such men as Mr. Prouty the "procession of progress" in Chicago and the great West need not go begging for men of skill in mechanical and other sciences.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

THE first semi-annual convention of the Massachusetts State Typographical Union was called to order in the hall of Boston Typographical Union, 724 Washington street, Boston, on Monday morning, October 3, President Samuel H. Dyer, of Springfield, in the chair, and John F. Duggan, of Worcester, secretary. The Committee on Credentials reported the total number of delegates as 21, divided as follows: Boston Typographical Union, 3; Boston Printing Pressmen's Union, 3; Boston Stereotypers' Union, 3; Springfield Typographical Union, 1; Worcester Typographical Union, 3; Lynn Typographical Union, 3; New Bedford Typographical Union, 1; Fall River Typographical Union, 1; Mailers' Union, 3.

The eastern and western organizers presented reports which were favorably received. The following resolutions were passed:

That the State Typographical Union, in convention assembled, indorse the action of the Boston Union in its endeavor to obtain a nine-hour day in the city printing office, with equal wages for both sexes, and that delegates be instructed to report the same back to their local organizations.

That we condemn the action of the Massachusetts State Printers in discharging their female compositors because of the law passed at the last session of the general court requiring equal pay for both sexes.

Whereas, the improvement in printing machinery has reached such complicated proportions, resulting in an entirely different mode of work between job and web pressmen, and in view of the fact that a journeyman web pressman who has served four years' apprenticeship would be unable to compete with a job apprentice of six months' experience in a job office, and the same condition of affairs existing with job men, therefore be it resolved, that it be the sense of the Massachusetts State Union, in convention assembled, that the delegates of the different unions represented be instructed to ask their organizations to request the delegates to the International Typographical Union of 1893 to use every endeavor to secure a charter for the web pressmen. Be it further resolved, that in the meantime the pressmen's union do its utmost to bring the job pressmen into their union.

That the state union ask the local unions to demand recognition from the International Typographical Union for the state unions.

That the Massachusetts State Typographical Union call the attention of the International Typographical Union to the unorganized cities in the states of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, and that the state union recommend to the local unions under its jurisdiction to insist on the International Typographical Union devoting its attention to the matter.

The convention will meet in Boston the first Monday in April next.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PIED.

BY A. H. M.

The devil fell into the ink—

Such a sight had never benzine!

He was spotted and mottled

And we thought he'd be throttled,

When the foreman arrived on the scene.

A grewsome sight was he also

As he glared when the devil he spied,

But he said with a grin "You imp of sin,

Its your turn now to be pied!"

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

A PART OF THE LAMENT FOR BION.

(TRANSLATED BY ANDREW LANG FROM "MOSCHUS.")

Wail, let me hear you wail, ye woodland glades, and thou Dorian water; and weep ye rivers, for Bion, the well-beloved! Now all ye green things mourn, and now ye groves lament him, ye flowers now in sad clusters breathe yourselves away. Now redden ye roses in your sorrow, and now wax red ye wind-flowers, now thou hyacinth, whisper the letters on thee engraved, and add a deeper *ai ai* to thy petals; he is dead, the beautiful singer.—*Begin, ye Sicilian muses, begin the dirge.*

Ye nightingales that lament among the thick leaves of the trees, tell ye to the Sicilian waters of Arethusa the tidings that Bion, the herdsman is dead, and that with Bion's song, too, has died, and perished hath the Dorian minstrelsy.

DIRGE IN CYMBELINE.

(READ BY LORD TENNYSON WHILE DYING.)

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's rages;
Thou thy worldly task has done,
Home art gone and ta'en thy wages:
Golden lads and girls all must,
As chimney sweepers, come to dust.

Fear no more the frown o' the great,
Thou art past the tyrant's stroke;
Care no more to clothe and eat;
To thee the reed is as the oak;
The scepter, learning, physic, must
All follow this, and come to dust.

Fear no more the lightning-flash;
Nor the all-dreaded thunder-stone;
Fear not slander, censure rash;
Thou hast finished joy and moan.
All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee and come to dust.

No exorciser harm thee!
Nor no witchcraft charm thee!
Ghost unlaid forbear thee!
Nothing ill come near thee!
Quiet consummation have;
And renowned be thy grave.

FROM IN MEMORIAM.

My own dim life should teach me this—
That life shall live forevermore,
Else earth is darkness at the core
And dust and ashes all that is.

This round of green; this orb of flame,
Fantastic beauty; such as lurks
In some wild Poet when he works
Without a conscience or an aim.

What, then, were God to such as I?
'Twere hardly worth my while to choose
Of things all mortal, or to use
A little patience ere I die.

'Twere best at once to sink to peace,
Like birds the charming serpent draws,
To drop headforemost in the jaws
Of vacant darkness, and to cease.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should slumber on,

Unconscious of the sliding hour,
Bare of the body, might it last,
And silent traces of the past
Be all the color of the flower:

So then were nothing lost to man:
So that still garden of the souls
In many a figured leaf enrolls
The total world since life began;

And love will last as pure and whole
As when he loved me here in Time,
And at the spiritual prime
Rewaken with the dawning soul.

TEARS, IDLE TEARS.

BY LORD TENNYSON.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart, and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns
The earliest pipe of half-awaken'd birds
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square;
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.

Dear as remember'd kisses after death,
And sweet as those by hopeless fancy feign'd
On lips that are for others; deep as love,
Deep as first love, and wild with all regret;
O Death in Life, the days that are no more.

THE SISTERS.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

We were two daughters of one race:
She was the fairest in the face:
The wind is blowing in turret and tree.
They were together, and she fell;
Therefore revenge became me well.
O, the Earl was fair to see!

She died: she went to burning flame:
She mix'd her ancient blood with shame.
The wind is howling in turret and tree:
Whole weeks and months, and early and late,
To win his love I lay in wait:
O, the Earl was fair to see!

I made a feast; I bade him come:
I won his love, I brought him home.
The wind is roaring in turret and tree.
And after supper, on a bed,
Upon my lap he laid his head:
O, the Earl was fair to see!

I kiss'd his eyelids into rest:
His ruddy cheek upon my breast.
The wind is raging in turret and tree.
I hated him with the hate of hell,
But I loved his beauty passing well.
O, the Earl was fair to see!

I rose up in the silent night :
 I made my dagger sharp and bright.
 The wind is raving in turret and tree.
 As half asleep his breath he drew,
 Three times I stabb'd him thro' and thro'.
 O, the Earl was fair to see !

I curl'd and comb'd his comely head,
 He look'd so grand when he was dead.
 The wind is blowing in turret and tree.
 I wrapt his body in the sheet,
 And laid him at his mother's feet.
 O, the Earl was fair to see !

BUGLE SONG.

BY LORD TENNYSON.

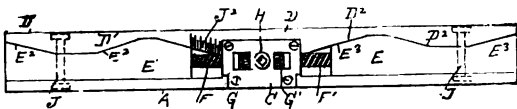
The splendor falls on castle walls
 And snowy summits told in story :
 The long light shakes across the lakes,
 And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
 Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
 Blow, bugle ; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, O hear ! how thin and clear,
 And thinner, clearer, farther going !
 O sweet and far from cliff and scar
 The horns of Elfland faintly blowing !
 Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying :
 Blow, bugle ; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O love, they die in yon rich sky,
 They faint on hill or field or river :
 Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
 And grow forever and forever.
 Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
 And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.

THE BOGEN-NIX SIDESTICK AND QUOIN.

Messrs. A. A. Bogen and R. Nix, of New Ulm, Minnesota, are the joint inventors of a combination device for locking forms. The invention has many points of advantage which will meet the favor of printers. To quote from a circular received from Messrs. Bogen and Nix : The device is a combination of sidestick (footstick) and quoin, and consists of eight

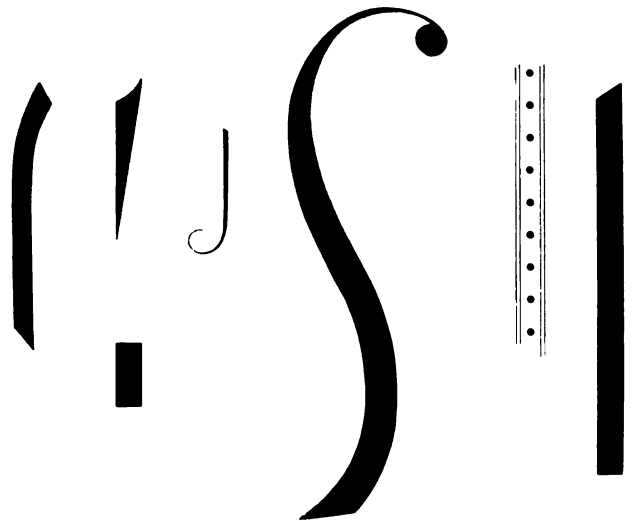


pieces (six different forms) securely united into one. The expansion is produced by inserting a key from above and near the middle of the device, and then revolving the key. The key is essentially a horizontal lever about three inches long, and rounded off at its outer end into a knob. This knob is held between thumb and first finger, and the key is revolved by rapidly moving the hand in a horizontal circle. From four to six revolutions, according to the relative size of parts, are required to produce an expansion of one em pica along the entire length of the device. As the key is inserted but once in sidestick and once in footstick, and as but little power is required, the largest form can be securely locked in a few seconds. The expansion takes place simultaneously and with absolute uniformity along the entire length of the device. The inner face of sidestick must move parallel to side of chase. There is only transverse motion ; longitudinal motion is impossible. The pressure is distributed uniformly along the entire length of the device. As the latter forms a solid whole, the bending or "spring" of the chase is practically reduced to zero. The lock-up is absolutely safe. There is no slipping or

loosening through the vibrations of the press. A change in the width of the sidestick can only be produced by means of the key. The device can be used equally well in job, news and book work. It locks wood type, or wood and metal combined, as safely as metal type. By means of a short scale that may be given on top of a block of the device, the amount of expansion can be readily determined. A form can thus be unlocked, and locked again so as to be in exactly the same condition as if it had not been disturbed. This is an important quality in fine book, catalogue and color work. The device may be made one inch wide and of any desired length (say from seven to twenty-six inches), the simple mechanism at its middle having the same dimensions for all sizes. The whole can be made comparatively cheap. The inventors are willing to prove, by locking forms with their model, that their lock-up far surpasses all quoins and other devices in that line.

ANOTHER "WHAT LETTER IS IT?" PUZZLE.

So much interest was manifested in the solution of our dismantled initial letter puzzle in the September number, that we have decided to place before our readers another "pied" letter, the several parts of which are shown herewith. There being more pieces in this one, it will be a much more difficult problem to solve than the "R" puzzle, and we therefore make a more liberal offer than in the former contest. To every subscriber of THE INLAND PRINTER guessing the right letter, whether every particular piece is properly placed or not, we will send one of our circulars, "Diagrams of Imposition." This will give many a chance to obtain something, even if they fail to get any of the three regular prizes. In sending answers, make a diagram



showing letter as you think it should be put together. Do not cut the magazine. Use separate sheet of paper for puzzle matters. If you have other word to send us, or a subscription, do not add it or inclose with puzzle. Send under separate cover. The prizes are : For first correct solution received, THE INLAND PRINTER for one year ; for the second correct answer, THE INLAND PRINTER for six months ; for the third correct answer, THE INLAND PRINTER for three months. In case all three prizes go to subscribers located in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Kentucky, we will give an additional prize of THE INLAND PRINTER, one year, to the first subscriber in states beyond these whose correct answer is received later.

THE new scale adopted by Typographical Union No. 258, of Guthrie, Oklahoma, went into effect on October 10, all employing printers of the city having signed it, although it provides for an increase ranging from 12¼ to 20 per cent. There are no non-union printers in Guthrie !

ROSELAWN.

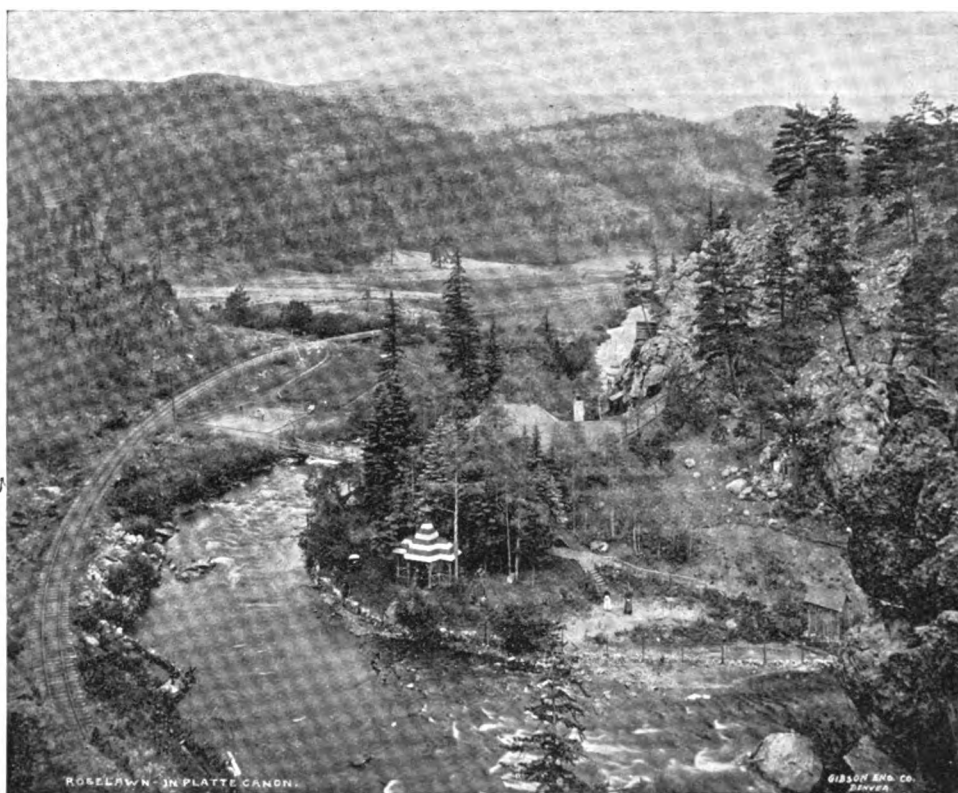
WE give herewith an illustration of the summer residence of Charles J. Kelly, the well-known Denver printer, which is situated in Platte Cañon, near Estabrook station on the South Park road, about fifty-three miles from Denver, Colorado. At this point there is a bend in the North Fork of the South Platte, and on the projecting ground which causes the detour of the stream is located Mr. Kelly's unique home, which he has named Roselawn. The house contains two stories, and is of rustic design, constructed of pine, hewn on the spot to make way for the building. A broad flight of stairs leads from the ground to a commodious veranda, extending the entire length of the house, the outer supports of the veranda consisting of a row of pine trees, which serve as pillars, thus completing the rustic design. The main entrance of the house opens at once into the principal room, a large apartment, not unlike the public room of an old fashioned English inn. On one side is a huge fireplace, surmounted by clock and antlers. Settees and chairs of rustic pattern are there in profusion. An extension table, capable of accommodating twenty-five or thirty persons, is one of the principal features of this room, and it is often fully occupied. The culinary department, comprising two rooms, immediately adjoins the main room of the house. The sleeping apartments—six in number—are on the second floor, and are so arranged that the occupants, on emerging from these rooms, find themselves on a sort of balcony, which commands a view of that portion of the main room in which the great fireplace is situated. The furniture of the sleeping apartments is also of rustic pattern, in its quaintness affording a charm that is quite irresistible. Outside of the house the immediate surroundings are park-like in their beauty. Graveled walks are flanked by finely kept grass plats. Here and there out of the greensward rises a stone mound, from which many-hued flowers peep forth. Two handsome summer-houses are there, one of them elevated, affording an extended view both up and down the cañon. The approach from the railroad to the grounds is over a rustic bridge. The plumbing to be found at this mountain retreat is decidedly unique. From the mouth of Craig Creek, which empties into the river just above Roselawn, water is conveyed by means of a force-pump to a tank on the mountain side, above the house, and from this tank the supply for the premises is drawn. Hot and cold water appliances are included in the conveniences.

The outlook from Roselawn is captivating. To the southwest rises Big Windy Mountain. Looking up the cañon, the peaks of Mount Evans and Mount Logan are visible. Below Roselawn the cañon narrows materially, and the stream, coursing over some huge boulders, becomes a miniature Niagara. The scenery in the immediate vicinity of these falls is grand.

Mr. Kelly is one of a favored few. By reason of his self-acquired environments, he is peculiarly fitted to enjoy life. With a prosperous business in Colorado's metropolis, with a fine city residence on Capitol Hill, and with a charming summer home in Platte Cañon, he is in an enviable position.

THE MODERN NEWSPAPER IS WHAT THE PUBLIC DEMANDS IT SHALL BE.

A correspondent, for whose letter we have no room, says the Portland *Oregonian*, finds great fault with the modern newspaper because it caters to the depraved taste of persons who like to read about crimes, horse races and prize fights. There is much reason in what he says, and the criticism might go much farther. Newspapers print a deal of rubbish less mischievous and demoralizing than crime news and prize-fight reports, but still unworthy of a place in the columns of a public journal of high convictions and earnest purposes. Scrupulous editing would shut out the social news with the sporting department, and give space neither to details of crime nor to gossip from seaside resorts. News whose interest is narrowly personal is not properly public news. The printing of personal details, the record of personal movements, descriptions of personal appearance and attire, unless they relate to very great personages, simply cater to small and unworthy vanities, as



ROSELAWN, PLATTE CAÑON, COLORADO.

reports of crimes and prize fights cater to depraved tastes. The newspaper that dispensed with all these would gain vastly in quality, in attractiveness to refined readers, in wholesomeness of influence, in purity and elevation of taste. It would make a beautiful corpse when the sheriff came around to perform the last sad rites.

That is just the trouble. Such a paper would not live long enough for its elevating and purifying influence to make any perceptible impression upon an unregenerate world. It costs money to print a newspaper; more money every year as public expectations heighten and facilities for meeting them enlarge. The only way to get money is to sell newspapers, to enlarge circulation and thereby put up advertising rates. The only way to sell a large number of newspapers is to print what a large number of persons want to read. The number of persons who want to read news of real and serious consequence and discussion of topics of large and enduring import is, unhappily, small. Except in the largest cities, there are not enough such persons within reach to pay the enormous expense of maintaining a modern daily newspaper. It is barely possible to keep a daily

paper which appeals to the refined and cultivated tastes alive in New York city. It can't be done anywhere else in this country. The experiment failed in Boston. There is a successful paper in Philadelphia, which is immensely respectable but hopelessly dull. Western papers have always been too wise to try to be better than their environment.

This isn't an apology for the modern daily. It is merely an explanation why it is what it is. It is what it is because it wouldn't be at all if it wasn't. It is what its public demands it shall be. The newspaper yields to the pressure of its environment in different degrees and in different ways. One journal surrenders itself absolutely and unreservedly to be a caterer for the lowest tastes and a medium for expression of the most unworthy sentiments. This newspaper, it is painful to admit, makes more money than any other. Another goes far enough in catering to popular tastes to give it a solid foundation of revenue on which to make a stand against temptation to go farther. It compromises with its tastes and scruples in one place, that it may afford to live up to them in another. It is as virtuous as it can be and make a living, and is only as vicious as it must be to escape death by public neglect and slow starvation.

This is not an attractive picture, but it represents faithfully enough the newspaper of average respectability, and the representation will continue to be faithful so long as newspaper constituencies are what the success of the most prosperous papers in New York, Boston and Chicago shows them to be at present. Every human institution is the product of its environment, and the press, like the church, is a human institution. Neither the press nor the church can rise very far above the average standards and sentiment of the community in which it exists without losing touch therewith and dying of inanition, like a plant whose root is cut. When either falls below the average, it becomes a terribly demoralizing social influence. The best practical service of either agency is done by keeping in sight and touch of its average constituency, with face always turned in the direction of sound culture, refined taste and healthy morals, alert to take advantage of the smallest impulse of popular growth or movement to guide it in the right direction. There is a sort of ethical opportunism which is the best creed for everybody who assumes the function of a public teacher.

CURIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

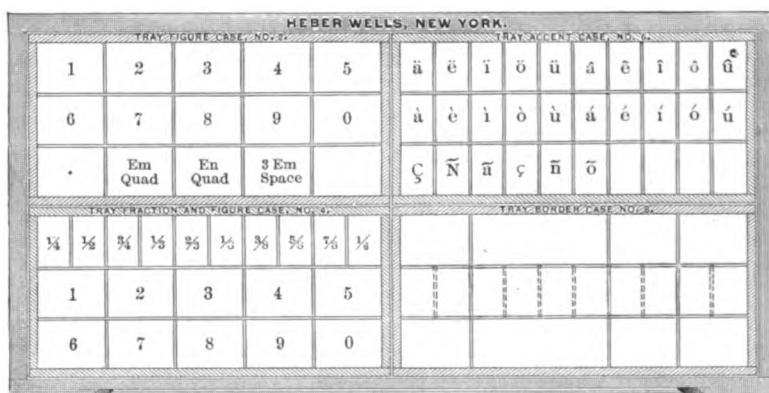
The most northerly newspaper in the world is the *Nord Kap*, which is published once a week at Hammerfest. The editor, one Peter Johansen, lives and works in a little wooden house, which, like all the houses in Hammerfest, has a turf roof. As the *Nord Kap* receives no news through the telegraph, but only such as the port ship is able to bring, it is a long time before the folks of Hammerfest can learn what has been going on in the rest of the world. The news is generally about eight days old when it reaches the office, and as the newspaper is only printed once a week it is sometimes fourteen days before the news gets into print, and it is some days after this before the last copy has been delivered to subscribers. As late news is probably considered by the inhabitants to be better than no news, doubtless the *Nord Kap* is as popular as many of its contemporaries in more civilized localities.

Equally curious in its way is the *Mashonaland Herald and Zambesian Times*. The paper is the size of a sheet of foolscap, and is not printed. The original writing of its contributors is reproduced by means of the hektograph. Mr. G. A. Sala says that he knows of a more remarkable journal than this published in some part of the Deccan. "This newspaper was published every morning, lithographed on a square of white cotton stuff. It had the advantage that after being perused it could be used as a pocket handkerchief, and in the evening this 'journal

mouchoir' was returned to the local washer-men, who, after it had gone through the requisite lavatory processes, returned it to the newspaper office to be reissued to subscribers. Whether there was an *edition de luxe* lithographed on French cambric with lace borders, for the use of the ladies of the cantonment, I am not aware." Mr. Sala ought to know something about newspapers, but this Anglo-Indian publication reads somewhat like a fairy tale.

A NEW "TRAY" CASE.

A novelty has recently been brought out by Heber Wells, of 8 Spruce street, New York, which has a number of admirable features and which will be acceptable to many printers, an illustration being shown herewith. It is called the "Tray Case" and, as the cut indicates, the main part consists of a



blank case of regular size, while the balance is made up of four trays, all of same size, about 7½ by 15 inches, and fitting nicely into place.

One tray is intended for figures, points, quads and spaces; another for fractions in the smaller boxes, while in the larger ones the numerals can be placed; a third is arranged for accents; and the fourth can be used for borders, it having irregular boxes, the dotted lines representing partitions which are removable in case larger boxes are needed for some characters. The utility of this case is readily apparent, but there are some general features which are especially worthy of note. They are of uniform size; the boxes are of the proper depth for handling the type; they have a fitting place in a blank case, which goes in a regular case stand, in a case rack, or in a cabinet; they are of convenient size for use by the compositor at his stand, or at the imposing table; their adaptability to other purposes than those set forth, such as for signs for mathematical works, dictionaries, special catalogues, etc.; they may be used also for brass spacing rules. As the frames and partitions are of hardwood, the "Tray Cases" are strong and durable. Circulars fully describing them will be sent on request.

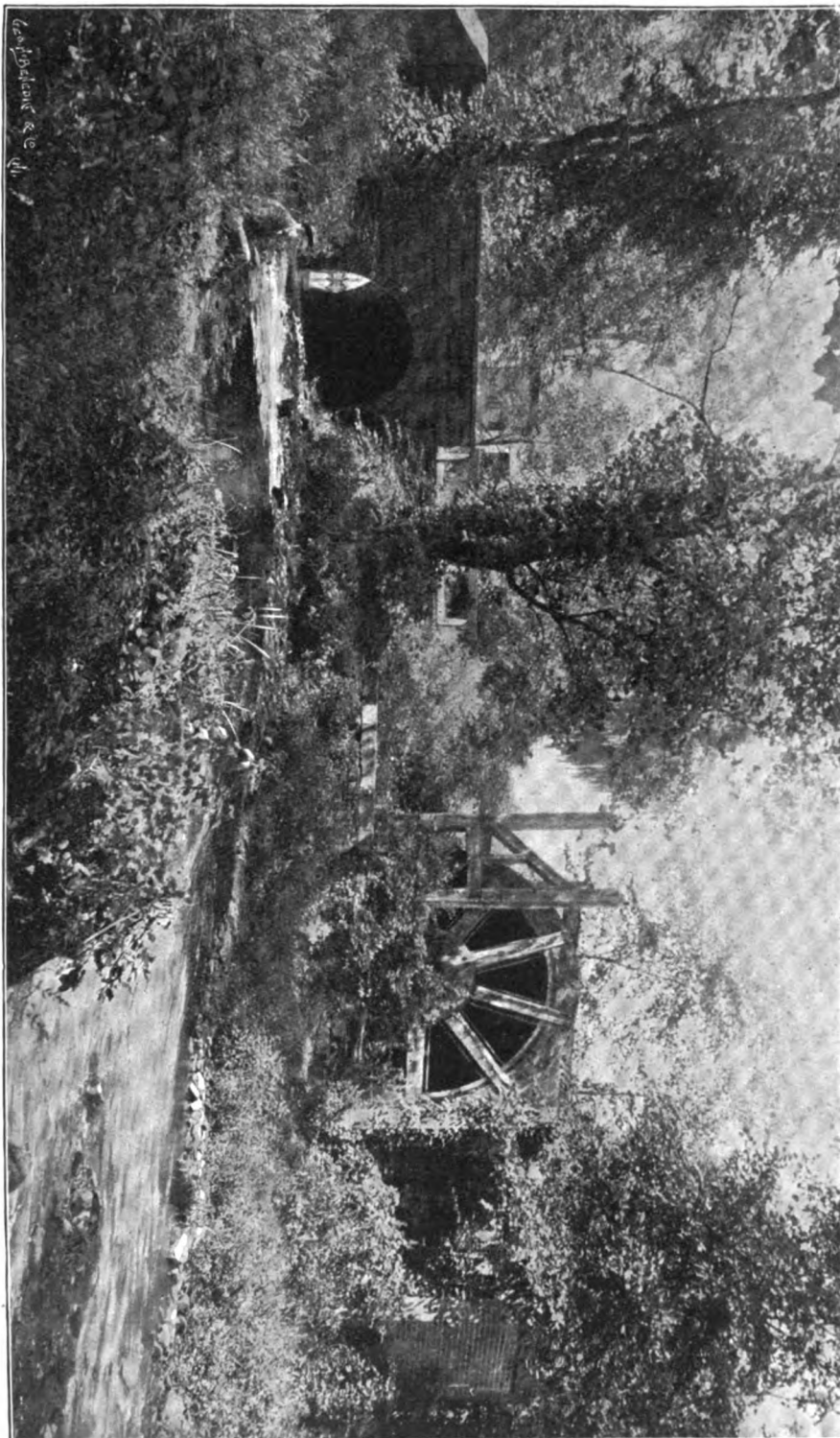
MODERN SPEECH.

She won high honors in rhetoric,
And said that she liked to hear
Choice speech and fit expressions,
Thoughts well defined and clear.

She went to the beach that summer
(The scene to her was new),
And watched the mighty ocean
Upwear its billows blue.

The fair young rhetorician
Before such power was mute.
At length, she said, in rapture,
"O, isn't the ocean cute?"

—Harper's Bazar.



ABANDONED POWER.

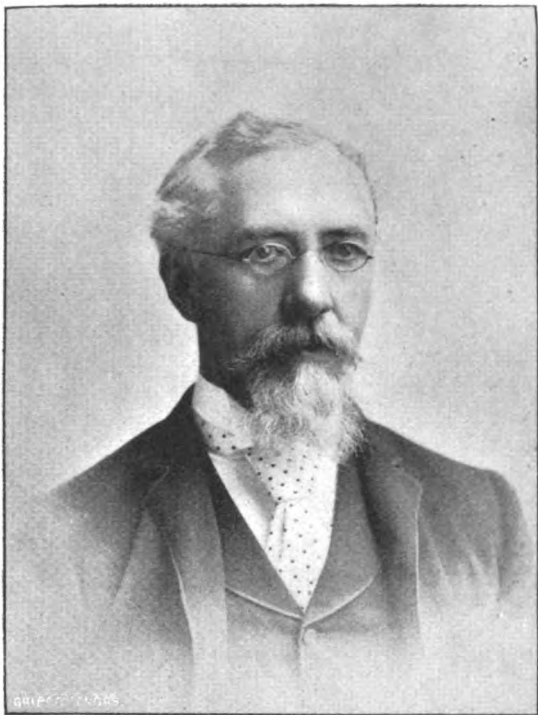
"More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of."—*Shakespeare.*

Photo. by Vernon Royce.

Engraved by
GEORGE H. BENEDICT & Co.,
175 Clark street,
Chicago.

THE J. L. MORRISON COMPANY.

THE above-named company are manufacturers of the celebrated "Perfection" wire stitching machines, and are located at 17 Astor place and 140 East Eighth street, New York, with branch offices in Chicago and Toronto. These machines are manufactured for bookbinders, stationers, printers, paper-box makers, lithographers, etc. This company was



J. L. MORRISON.

founded a few years ago by J. L. Morrison, a well-known citizen of Toronto, who is also a member of the largest bookbinding and publishing establishment in the Dominion of Canada, James Murray & Co. The machines they manufacture are made in various styles and sizes, some of them being run by steam-power only, while others are made so as to be driven by steam and foot power, or hand or treadle work, or for handwork alone, and are protected by registered trade marks A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, A2, B2, C2, D2, E3, E4, X, Y, Z. It is apparent, by the numerous styles and sizes made, and by the prizes won wherever exhibited, one of their latest awards being a medal of excellence given by the American Institute in 1890, that they are the most extensively used stitching machines in the market. Mr. A. G. Mackay, who has been connected with the company since its organization, is manager for the New York house, while Mr. C. D. Mackay has charge of the Chicago branch, situated at 328 to 334 Dearborn street. Mr. James Brown is manager of the Canadian branch, at 28 Front street, West, Toronto. They have a full line of machines and machine parts in stock at their warehouses, and a full supply of boxmakers' and bookbinders' flat and round wire, known as the "Perfection." This wire is best double-tinned Bessemer steel wire, and they can supply it in the following sizes: Round wire, Nos. 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; flat wire, Nos. 18 by 20, 18 by 21, 19 by 21, 20 by 23, 21 by 25 and 24 by 29. This company is as well known for their excellent grade of wire as for their wire-stitching machines by the trade throughout the country. They have no agencies and sell direct from their warehouses or through their travelers, doing this to protect themselves as well as the trade. Their machines are all fully guaranteed, and their excellent facilities for shipping make promptness in delivering certain. We would suggest a visit to either of these houses to anyone in need of anything in their line, and know they will be fully

repaid for their time. Catalogues and price lists will be cheerfully mailed on application. Mr. Morrison's portrait accompanies this sketch, and views of the Toronto and New York offices can be seen by reference to full-page advertisement on another page.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

OUR Australian correspondent writes: The *Review of Reviews for Australia* for August, in the first of its series of articles on "The Great Australian Dailies," introduces that on the *Sydney Morning Herald* to this effect—The great dailies of Australia represent a quite distinct literary type, being less showy and personal than the American and more go-ahead than the English. Their difficulties are great, not having the financial opportunities or large constituencies of older countries. The mere collecting of news is very expensive, being connected with the old world by a wire 12,000 miles long. But in spite of all difficulties the leading Australian dailies, for energy, character and literary quality, will bear comparison with any journals in the world. How much the Australian colonies owe to their leading dailies can scarcely be estimated, for they have a quite unique social function. The peril of colonial society is the want of steadying forces, the absence of fixed institutions; but amid all the changes the great dailies stand, maintaining a continuity of existence and influence—the greatest steadying forces the colonies possess.

The writer of the article upon the *Sydney Morning Herald* truly says: "To describe the *Sydney Morning Herald*, with the two other papers—the *Sydney Mail* and the *Echo*—published from the same office, and to tell the story of their development, would really be to write the history of journalism in Australasia." From this point alone a *précis* of the article will, I am sure, prove interesting to readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. The writer goes on to distinguish three stages in the history of the colonies which may be applied not only to its journalism but to the *Herald* as representing it: "There is what may be called the pre-historic age, before responsible government and the rush of immigration that came with the gold discovery. Next followed the era of population and of the gold fever, extending into the '60's' and '70's'; and then came what we may refer to as the contemporary era, of daily cables and a weekly European mail. Each era had its own journalistic wants, and it has required an intimate acquaintance with each and close, systematic experience of all three under the one proprietary—the name of which (Mr. John Fairfax) is to the journalism of these colonies what those of the founders of the New York *Herald* and the London *Times* are to those cities—to make the *Sydney Morning Herald* the representative Australasian newspaper it is today."

The oldest newspaper in Australia dates from April 8, 1831, (the *Sydney Herald*), which was issued for two years as a weekly, for four years as a bi-weekly, for three years as a tri-weekly, and in 1840 appeared as a daily; and in 1841 Mr. John Fairfax's name appeared on the imprint of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and from that time until the present the Fairfax family's name has appeared therein.

The story of Mr. John Fairfax's life is very interesting. Less than three years before he began his connection with the *Herald* he had landed with a sum equaling \$25 in his pocket. That was in September, 1838, when he was thirty-four years of age, and he already had an intimate knowledge of newspapers, having from his twelfth year spent his days in newspaperdom; working at case and upward. By and by he became proprietor of an English newspaper, got into a libel action, which he won, but the costs of victory ruined him financially, and in looking about for a fresh start his thoughts turned to Australia, where he landed as told above. Casual work helped him to live for some time, when he was appointed librarian to the Australian Subscription Library, and having made the acquaintance of the

proprietor of the *Herald* he wrote some articles for him and helped in other ways, and presently he joined the staff, eventually going into partnership with the reporter and buying the concern. The struggle for years was a hard one, for many rivals sprang up to compete for popularity. For five years the issue of fate was doubtful, but through it all the perseverance and hopefulness of Mr. Fairfax never wavered, but after the fifth year was crossed fortune smiled and has continued to smile ever since. At the end of the tenth year Mr. Fairfax revisited England and spent two years there, and it is recorded of that visit that he paid some old debts, which had probably been forgotten years before. When he returned to Sydney he bought his partner's (Mr. Kemp's) interest in the journal and thus became sole owner. As his family grew up he put his sons to the serving of time to the art of printing and after going through their terms they became partners in the firm, the present head of the firm (second son), Mr. James R. Fairfax being admitted to partnership in 1857. The old head of the firm died in 1877, leaving one of the best of legacies to his family.

In 1853 Australia was in the full glow of excitement over the gold discoveries, and Mr. Fairfax took advantage of the times. The Rev. John West, of Tasmania, was chosen editor, and he mapped and carried out a strong and progressive platform. Liberal in politics, yet never allied to any party, the *Herald* bore as its motto the words: "Sworn to no master, of no sect am I." It was a most powerful advocate of free trade and education—free, secular and compulsory.

The first cable message received from England and published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* was in October, 1872, and the event marked a new departure in Australian journalism. Up to that time the colonists received their European news by mail, and between the receiving of these the blanks must have been hard to fill up for the reporters. It is worthy of record how the reporters of the different journals tried to get ahead of each other in the matter of first dip into the foreign news when a vessel appeared in the offing. Each journal kept a whaleboat with a smart crew, and a watchtower also. When a ship was sighted, off would go the boats with the reporters on board, for the first on board had the privilege of going over the files first. Similarly, in the first days of the telegraph wires the reportorial competition was keen to get hold of the wire first. In October, 1872, the first overland cable was received from Adelaide, which is now the first cable station in the colonies, from whence all messages are circulated. A cable message from London to Sydney travels 9,000 miles under the ocean and 3,000 over land before it reaches Adelaide, and from the latter place to Sydney is a further distance of 650 miles.

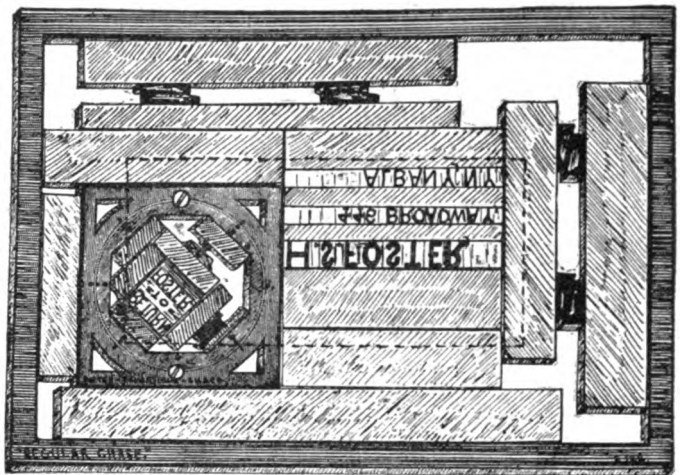
The *Sydney Morning Herald* has always commanded the service of best literary talent in Australia, and it is noted that in its various departments it still retains the services of men who have been upward of fifty years in the office. Mr. W. Curnow is the present editor of the *Herald*, and at different times at great expense the journal has contained contributions from the pens of Archibald Forbes, George Augusta Sala and other literary leaders, while Mr. McGahan represented it in the Russo-Turkish war. Messrs. Andrew Lang, Henry Lucy and Mr. Haweis belong to its present staff of correspondents abroad. The parliamentary and general reporting staff in daily attendance at the office numbers twenty-five, and in the typographical department there are employed ninety compositors, including superintendents, while the *Mail* and *Echo* engage about fifty.

The process of evolution in the machinery of the *Herald* is not the least remarkable chapter of the history. It began in 1831 with the old-fashioned Albion press. At the present time the spacious machine rooms are filled with the most perfect appliances for producing first-class printing with the utmost rapidity and illustrated work in the best possible style. In May, 1890, the *Herald* underwent its latest development, consequent on the importation of the latest marvel in printing

machinery. This consists of two double-web supplement perfecting inseting machines, by the use of which copies of the paper are printed, folded and insetted at the rate of 24,000 per hour, though the usual rate is kept down to from 18,000 to 20,000. The *Herald* is a broad sheet, equal in dimensions to the largest of those published in the metropolis of the world, and actually contains a much larger quantity of matter. It should be said that the floor space occupied by the various departments included in the *Herald* offices is about an acre, while the composing room is one of the finest and best arranged in the newspaper world.

A TIME-SAVING PATENT CHASE.

For the rapid manipulation of jobs which require a portion of the lettering printed at an angle to the rest of the matter, the Foster Reversible Chase presents many advantages. The



This cut represents the "new reversible chase" used in connection with the regular chase, printing two forms, one at an angle, the other straight, and by straight feeding; dotted lines representing outline of an envelope.—See description.

cut herewith represents a chase for printing angular forms by straight feeding and ordinary lock-up; by its use corner cards and envelopes and angular forms can be printed to better advantage. A saving in making ready is secured with no possibility of a collapse of the form by locking in the chase at an angle, and with no need of feeding the envelope at an angle to obtain angular results. It prints part of the form at any angle and enables the printer to print the balance straight. The form is locked up in the regular way, and can be placed in any position while on or off the press, without disturbing balance of form.

The above cut represents one of many ways of advantage over the older ways, in which the chase is locked in an ordinary chase into a form in position to be printed across the corner of envelope, and the address printed on the envelope at same time. Dotted lines represent outline of envelope. These chases can be made of any size, to fit any press, and can be used in connection with any regular chase. We understand the inventor, Mr. H. S. Foster, desires to sell his entire interest in the article, not being in a position to push the sales.

The merit of the invention will no doubt command the attention of investors, and printers generally will look forward to its being placed on the market. Mr. Foster's address is 446 Broadway, Albany, New York.

THE following editorial utterance from the *Chicago Columbia*, our esteemed Welsh contemporary, will be read with interest at this time:

Dechreuwyd dathliad pedwarcannlwyddiant darganfyddiad Americana Christopher Columbus, yn mhhrif ddinasoedd y cyfandir hwn ganol yr wythnos a basiodd; ond yn ninas New York yr oedd y prif ddathliad. Dechreuwyd ar y seremoniau yno ddydd Llun.

Can any man say otherwise? Awast then!—*Chicago Tribune*.

MEMORANDUM.

To

FROM

THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO.

PRINTERS
BINDERS.

Telephone "Main 555."

212-214 MONROE ST.

CHICAGO,

189

STATEMENT

CHICAGO, 189

IN ACCT WITH **The Inland Publishing Company,**

PUBLISHERS

THE INLAND ARCHITECT AND NEWS RECORD.

LICENSEES FOR THE EXCLUSIVE PUBLICATION OF THE STANDARD CONTRACT,

FORMED AND ADOPTED BY
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS,
AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS.



19 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

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ESTEY,
CAMP & CO.

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ESTEY & CAMP,
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CHICAGO.

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DECKER BROS.
ESTEY,
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ARION.

Reach Those Who Will Buy Your Goods . . .

THE INLAND PRINTER.

FINEST PRINTERS' PAPER IN THE WORLD.
PUBLISHED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY.
CIRCULATION WORLD-WIDE.

CYRUS F. WILLARD,
NEW ENGLAND REPRESENTATIVE,
BOSTON, MASS.

CHICAGO.

STRAIGHT-LINE JOB COMPOSITION - ARRANGEMENT OF UNUSUAL WORDING.

EXAMPLES AND QUERIES.

THE WARWICK HOUSE,
1004 MAIN STREET,
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA.

Mrs. A. E. POWERS, Proprietress.

THIS HOUSE IS CENTRALLY LOCATED
& CONVENIENT TO ALL THE
WAREHOUSES, BANKS, POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, &c.

BOARD, \$1 PER DAY. SINGLE MEALS, 25 CENTS.
BEST ACCOMMODATIONS.

Would you expect to find this hotel satisfactory?

A. G. BRESSLER,
JOB PRINTER,

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS,
STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, TAGS,
ENVELOPES, LABELS, ETC.

CHROMO ADVERTISING CARDS -
A SPECIALTY.

NO. 8 W. MARKET STREET.
YORK, PA.

Would it be economy to patronize this gentleman?

IVY LEAF
SAMPLE ROOM & BILLIARD PARLOR.

FINE LIQUORS & CIGARS.

Wine Rooms a Speciality.

FREE SUPPER EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

152 BROADWAY.

GEO. W. WILSON, Prop & Mgr.

Would you have a favorable opinion of anyone whom you saw
in possession of this card?

O. MAYNARD,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

FINE HAVANA AND
DOMINICAN CIGARS

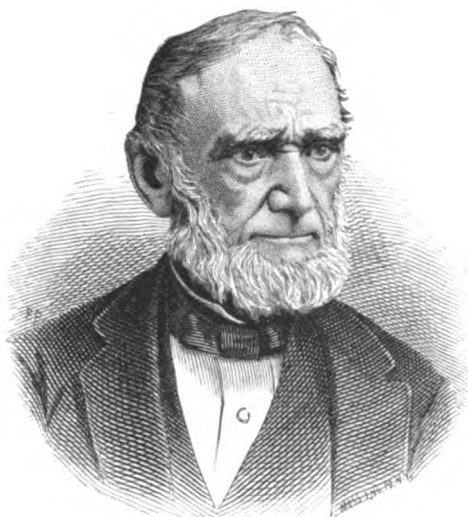
61 OLMPSTEAD ST.

COFFEES NEW YORK.

Would you expect to purchase a good brand of cigars here?

OBITUARY.

THE announcement of the death of the venerable David Bruce, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, on September 13 last, was received by the printing trade generally with profound regret. In the September, 1887, issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, an interesting letter from Mr. Bruce was published giving some account of his early experiences. He was the inventor of the typecasting machine, in itself sufficient to preserve his name to posterity, but his love of scientific pursuits has added to his fame ever since his retirement from active business some twenty-five years ago. Of an exceedingly active and energetic temperament he also gave much time to literature, and as might be expected was an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to typefounding and printing, on which subjects he wrote many valuable articles. We are indebted to the "American Dictionary of Printing and Book-making" for the following account of his life: Mr. Bruce was



DAVID BRUCE.

the son of David Bruce, the typefounder and introducer of stereotyping in this country. He was employed in various capacities as a boy about the typefoundry and printing office of D. & G. Bruce, and was apprenticed in 1819 to William Fry, of Philadelphia, at that time the most eminent printer in America. From him he ran away, returning to his father, and with the latter thoroughly learned the typefounders' trade, becoming a letter-cutter, matrix-fitter and caster. About 1828 he removed to Albany, and took charge of a typefoundry there, but returned to New York in 1830, and became a member of the firm of George Bruce & Co. In 1834 he removed to New Jersey, determined to construct a more perfect machine for casting type than had before been known. In this he was successful, and produced the machines now in use over the whole globe. He began business again in New York, but only continued it for a short time, when he retired.

It is with profound sorrow we record the death of our friend, Mrs. Eda King Clifford. Long connected with this journal, she had won many friends who will learn of her death with a sense of personal loss. Eda King was born at Canton, Ohio, on January 6, 1860, her family moving to Ligonier, Indiana, about four years later. In 1880 she graduated from the Ligonier high school in the class of that year, and in 1881 accepted a position with the firm of Knight & Leonard, Chicago, and later became identified with Shepard & Johnston, now the Henry O. Shepard Company, with whom she remained several years. On September 3, 1888, she was married to Mr. S. Norwood Clifford, an estimable gentleman of Chicago. Some six months since Mrs. Clifford contracted a heavy cold, which developed into consumption, from which she died at her husband's residence, 351 West Adams street, Chicago, on the morning of October 6,

1892, and was interred in the family lot at Rose Hill cemetery, October 12, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of the Church of the Epiphany, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were A. H. McQuilkin, Charles F. Whitmarsh, P. D. Hayes, James Surplus, Joseph Holland and W. H. Clossley. The testimonials of sympathy and affectionate remembrance at the funeral were numerous, a large and handsome wreath from her associates with the Henry O. Shepard Company having a touching significance. This, briefly, is the history of the life and death of our friend, but how difficult it is to picture the mingled strength and sweetness of her character. The wide range of her reading, the accuracy and retentiveness of her well-cultivated mind, which with a delightfully keen and original perception of the humorous, gave her conversation on any topic a peculiar and winning zest. Intensely appreciative and sympathetic, the natural forcefulness of her mentality was graced by a charm characteristic of herself. Personally exceedingly attractive, her vigorous understanding, her sweet and gracious womanliness caused her to be held in affectionate regard by all who had the privilege to call her friend. It is difficult to realize that her presence is to be with us no more forever; her illness was long and painful, but no one thought the end so near, and as her friends gazed for the last time on that face which had ever brightened at their glance, it needed the funeral surroundings to dispel the illusion that she but slumbered for a moment, as with her shapely head turned in an attitude of peaceful rest she slept, to awaken in eternity.

DIED at Berlin, Ontario, on September 23, 1892, Casper Hett, aged fifty-nine years. Funeral services were held at Mr. Hett's late home and at the Old Mennonite Church. Mr. Hett was the senior partner of the publishing and printing firm of Hett & Eby. His death was the termination of a long and wasting disease.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

The American Typefounders' Company is now an assured fact, and has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$9,000,000, and subscription books have been opened for investors. According to the advertisements in the daily press, the following is the *personnel* of the company: Registrar of stock, New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; counsel, Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon. Officers—President, Robert Allison, of Messrs. Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, William B. MacKellar, of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; eastern manager, G. Frederick Jordan, of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; western manager, John Marder, of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; secretary, A. T. H. Brower, of Union Typefoundry, Chicago, Illinois. Directors—Robert Allison, Andrew Hickenlooper, G. Frederick Jordan, John Marder, William B. MacKellar, John J. Palmer, J. W. Phinney, Cortlandt Parker, Jr. Other directors will be added. The company is formed to acquire and carry on the business of the following firms and corporations: MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; Collins & McLeester, Philadelphia; Pelouse & Co., Philadelphia; James Conner's Sons, New York; P. H. Heinrich, New York; A. W. Lindsay, New York; Charles J. Cary & Co., Baltimore; John Ryan & Co., Baltimore; J. G. Mengel & Co., Baltimore; Hooper, Wilson & Co., Baltimore; Boston Typefoundry, Boston; Phelps, Dalton & Co., Boston; Lyman & Son, Buffalo; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati; Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati; Cleveland Typefoundry, Cleveland; Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; Union Typefoundry, Chicago; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee; Central Typefoundry, St. Louis; St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis; Kansas City Typefoundry, Kansas City; Palmer & Rey, San Francisco.

The vendors' statement is as follows:

The above twenty-three companies and firms (there being but four other companies engaged in the business) manufacture and sell about eighty-five per cent of the entire output of type in the United States. The largest of these companies has been in existence, and has its ledgers

complete, since 1796, and nearly all have been long established and uniformly prosperous. A high class of skilled labor is necessary to produce the plant, and it would require the combined labor of all the available talent in Europe and America for many years to duplicate one of the larger plants represented in this company. Tariff changes cannot affect the business unfavorably, as a large and increasing export business is now being done with Europe and South America. The superiority of American type has been acknowledged in a very practical way in the English market. All the books and accounts have been examined by Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbets & Co., chartered accountants of New York and London, who report the average annual net profits for the last three years to be \$659,496, the lowest for any one year being \$607,495. The expenses during the last three years have been excessive. The cutting in prices has been great, and commissions to middlemen much larger than usual. The printing trade generally has received no benefit from this, and many have expressed themselves as in favor of the consolidation. It will be seen, however, from the above statement, that in spite of these drawbacks the average earnings have been more than double the amount required for dividends on the preferred stock. It will be readily believed that the bringing together of so many and large interests has required the constant effort of many months. The capitalization is believed to be as conservative as that of any enterprise which has been offered to the public. The character and stability of the business, the amount of assets, the actual profits in the past and the probable profits under one management are the grounds of this belief. The consolidated company will retain all the skilled labor now employed. Concentration of business will save expenses and rent of a large number of duplicate branch offices. Commissions to middlemen will be practically done away with. Specimen books have been issued by each foundry at frequent intervals, costing one foundry over \$20,000 for a single issue. A very large saving will be made here. Every new design produced involves a large outlay. At present each founder endeavors to keep pace with the other, thus duplicating plant at great expense. The advantages of the new company in this respect are evident. A carefully-considered statement made over the signatures of a number of the leading founders, giving the figures on which their estimates are based, confidently predicts net earnings of at least \$1,200,000 per annum. Their large cash subscriptions to the common stock in addition to the amount coming to them as part of the purchase price of their plants, is the practical indorsement of their statement.

The inventory of the property acquired shows, in cash, merchandise, bills receivable and accounts (guaranteed).....	\$2,460,000
Machinery, tools, etc.....	3,655,128
Total assets (exclusive of good will).....	\$6,115,128

Arrangements have been made by which a sufficient number of present managers will remain in charge of the business; those who retire doing so under contract not to engage directly or indirectly in a competing business. Application will be made to have the securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any application, to allot in full advance subscriptions, and to close the subscription books without notice. Subscriptions will close on or before Thursday, October 20, at 3 P.M.

OUR TYPE SPECIMEN PAGES.

Readers of this magazine will be pleased to see this month a number of specimen pages of type and borders. The founders take this method of placing before the trade their latest productions, and we endeavor to present in each issue the various novelties as they appear.

George Bruce's Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York, exhibit a page of Gothic Extended No. 251, a letter that will commend itself for many uses, and one that would make a most excellent face for embossing. They also show specimens of their Ornamented No. 1562, made in five sizes from 12 to 48 point, a graceful and useful circular type.

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago, show a page of Fair. This bold and tastefully cut letter will meet the wants of many printers. Made with lower case, and being complete with figures, its advantages for general commercial and newspaper use are apparent.

The Dickinson Type Foundry, 150 Congress street, Boston, Massachusetts, make double use of their page to show several of their most popular type faces in connection with some new borders. Readers of advertising magazines will recognize a number of these borders, whose popularity is on the increase, and printers who make a specialty of setting modern advertisements will need much of the material shown.

The A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co., 63 Beekman street, New York, are not behind in the race to present good things. Their new italic, Typal, is a pleasing and readable

letter, handsome when used either for a cap line or with the lower case. The Adlet Border is made in eight different styles, and a number of the combinations possible are seen by reference to the page. The newspaper ad of the present day does not seem complete without a border of some description, and the typesetters are endeavoring to meet the wants in this direction, and are succeeding.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., of Philadelphia, show a few gems from their combination borders, selected from their immense stock, and adapted particularly for straight border work. They are all made on the point system, the numbers given them indicating the size, as explained in the page. Put up in fonts of any size.

THE PRINTERS' NINE-HOUR CONVENTION.

Delegates from twelve of the larger typographical unions of the country met in Cincinnati on October 13, for the purpose of devising ways and means for putting the nine-hour day into operation. The delegates present were: O. G. Wood, Chicago; C. O. Wood, Boston; Frank Heirs, Henry Roesch, C. A. Dawson, St. Louis; Frank A. Lewis, Pittsburgh; Walter Morris, New York; J. B. Murphy, Minneapolis; E. P. Reynolds, Columbus; Ben Hanford, Cincinnati; Arthur Pickering, Omaha; Shelby Smith, Washington. President W. B. Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, was in attendance to confer with the delegates.

The delegates were in almost continuous session for two days and nights, during which time the whole ground covered by the shorter workday proposition was carefully gone over. The result of the convention's labors was embodied in recommendations to the executive council of the International Union, which are outlined in the following: "That a committee, composed of seven members, four of whom are to be nominated by this convention, be appointed by the executive council of the International Typographical Union of North America, and be known as the International Nine-Hour Committee; said committee to be placed in charge of the work of forming unions in cities where none exist, unionizing non-union offices, educating and organizing non-union men, and making a general and continued and persistent effort toward adding to the strength of the International Typographical Union, both in numbers and in the vantage of improved conditions and position, with the particular view of placing members of the International Typographical Union where they may secure for themselves the nine-hour workday."

The four members provided for in the foregoing, to be appointed by the convention, are C. O. Wood, Boston; Henry Askew, Chicago; Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; Arthur Pickering, Omaha.

The balance of the recommendations among other things provided for a special assessment of five cents per member per week, and were largely taken up with the details to be observed in the collection and preservation of this special fund, together with a multitude of valuable suggestions calculated to put local unions in proper shape for the short-day struggle when the time arrives. The convention appears to have struck the proper gait from the start, and much good will undoubtedly result from the conference. The convention finished its work by adopting resolutions of thanks to Chicago Typographical Union for the time and expense it underwent in giving the movement a start, and to President Prescott for valuable advice and suggestions tendered.

The recommendations agreed upon by the convention are practically the same as was submitted to the executive council a year ago by a committee composed of Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; M. J. Carroll, Chicago; and H. M. Ives, Topeka.—*Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald*.

THE average man has 2,304,000 pores in his skin. Pore man!



PERSUASION.

'Tis enough —
Who listens once will listen twice;
Her heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no rebuff. — *Byron.*

Engraved by
PHOTO-ENGRAVING COMPANY,
59 to 71 Park place,
New York.

PERSONAL.

We acknowledge calls during the past month from the following gentlemen: R. G. Huston, Butte, Mont.; R. F. Huebner, Valley City Engraving and Printing Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. N. Yoder, Waterloo, Iowa; E. P. Penniman, *Pioneer Press*, St. Paul, Minn.; A. R. Moore, Toronto, Ont.; M. O. Curry and Fred Unholz, *Register*, Bement, Ill.; C. B. Sheridan, of T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, New York; F. C. Nunemacher, Louisville, Ky.; Charles B. Longwell, of Longwell & Cummings, printers, Logansport, Ind.; L. Bonesteel, Kahoka, Mo.; C. R. Hunn, of Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. W. Thomas, "The Electric Press," Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Dearworth, Huntington, Ind.; Clyde Oswald, Ravenswood, Ill.; L. H. Dawley and A. J. Noble, of Times Printing Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Ed. A. Stahlbrodt, Rochester, N. Y.; J. C. Forman, of Forman-Bassett-Hatch Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Clarence E. Judd, Duluth, Minn.; Albert B. Auer, foreman pressroom government printing office, Washington, D. C.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. P. F., San Francisco, California. Can you give me any information on the new process of stereotyping invented by Mr. Dalziel? *Answer*.—See article by Mr. H. Wood Smith in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

G. D. R. H., Chicago. In your opinion which will give the best results: To give a form of half-tone cuts one rolling on a four-roller press, or a double rolling on a two-roller press? Please give your reasons. Several good printers express contrary opinions. I question whether an expert can tell the difference, with the same make-ready. *Answer*.—We do not think there would be any perceptible difference in the results from these methods. A double rolling on a two-roller press might be argued to be more advantageous from the fact that the space of time allowed between the first and second rolling would allow the ink to set better.

F. D. M., Bangor, Maine. What method is employed for printing in gold leaf? *Answer*.—Have the rollers sharp and tacky and the form perfectly clean. Make or purchase a preparation of gold size. Distribute thoroughly and roll the form and pull an impression. Place the gold leaf on, and carefully press with the hand or a soft cloth. A nip in the press or a run through hot rollers will improve it. When dry or set the superfluous gold leaf may be brushed off with a soft brush. The success of the operation depends largely on the proper regulation of the quantity of the size used. The gold leaf is of course handled in the usual way known to all bookbinders.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

GEORGE L. DE GRUSH, Jefferson, Iowa. Specimens of bill-heads in tints and colors. Below mediocrity.

GEORGE LOW, Bangor, Maine. Advertising card for Journal Publishing Company, Bangor, Maine. Of average quality.

THAD B. MEAD, electric printer, 96 Duane street, New York. Business card and advertising circular of high artistic quality and admirable execution.

W. J. GALLAGHER, manager *Daily Telegram*, Vancouver, B. C. Advertising pamphlet of the *Telegram*. Well designed, well executed and well printed.

CHARLES HARTMANN, Monroe, Michigan. Specimens of letterheads in colors, which, in consideration of the contributor's experience, are very creditable.

WINN E. JUDSON, Cleveland, Ohio. Catalogues printed in colors with embossed covers in black and silver, and black and gold, well composed and well printed.

WINTHROP O. EVANS, an amateur printer, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, sends some samples of general work, which rank with many of the specimens received at this office, though

one or two of the specimens are decidedly poor. The presswork is commendable on all, however.

"FRALEY, the electric printer," Elmira, New York. Calendar blotter of very ordinary execution. The element of neatness does not seem to have been considered.

BROOKS & JAMESON, Newburyport, Massachusetts. These gentlemen are amateur printers, and send a number of specimens of work which well display that fact.

H. J. DARROW, Black River Falls, Wisconsin. Specimens of letterheads and pamphlet work. Letterheads are below standard. Pamphlet work very poor quality.

FROM the *Caney Chronicle*, Caney, Kansas. An advertising card for their job department. One of the worst specimens of printing which has ever come under our notice.

HARRY MAINPRICE, *Monetary Times*, Toronto. Specimens of presswork on which we beg to extend to Mr. Mainprice our congratulations. They are admirably executed.

E. F. BROWN, *Three Oaks Press*, Three Oaks, Michigan. Samples of general work, well designed and cleanly printed. A little more attention to details is recommended.

THE *Beacon* job department (city not given) send an unwieldy calendar blotter advertising their office. It is well printed, but the composition is not so neat as it might be.

CHARLES DEACON DAVIS, Buckland, Portsmouth, England. Specimens of display composition in colors, showing a richness in design and a thoroughness in execution hard to be excelled.

S. M. MCKENZIE, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Samples of everyday work. Not up to the average in composition on some of the specimens, but acceptable on the whole. The presswork is inferior.

CHARLES E. BEANS, Steubenville, Ohio. Specimen of general work of very poor composition. The selection of colors is utterly tasteless with some few exceptions, and the presswork indifferent.

GEORGE W. RUNYAN, *Record* office, New London, Ohio. Souvenir programme of Columbus Day exercises by the public schools and citizens of New London, Ohio; in two colors. It is a good job.

A. W. MICHENER, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Business card printed in gothic type. The design is good, and the maximum result has been obtained at a minimum of labor. The specimen is creditable.

IN submitting specimens we would suggest to our contributors that they kindly mail them flat if possible. It is difficult to examine them when sent in a roll and the specimens are in many instances crumpled and destroyed.

W. H. WRIGHT, JR., of Buffalo, New York, comes out with a new design for his October calendar blotter, showing a wreath of four-leaved shamrocks, surrounding an escutcheon. As usual, the blotter is excellently printed.

W. R. VENABLES, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Business card. The design is poor, selection of colors in bad taste, and while there has been evidently a good deal of work expended on the card, the result is below mediocrity.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the *Brookings Register*, of Brookings, South Dakota, with a card from Messrs. Dutcher & Breed, proprietors. The card is of original composition and very acceptably executed.

THE Crescent Print, Orrville, Ohio. Specimens of general work of good average quality. Mr. James A. Hamilton may be safely congratulated on the product of his office, but a little more attention to details should be exercised.

IN this department last month we had the pleasure of reviewing specimens of work from Messrs. Will M. Shirley & Brother, of St. Joseph, *Missouri*, but inadvertently wrote *Michigan*. In a very good-tempered letter from the Messrs. Shirley they express themselves as being a good deal "joshed"

when they saw the mistake. We can state they were not nearly so much "joshed" as the editor was when he found he could not blame the printer.

H. M. SAUNDRY, No. 13 Chappel street, Penzance, England. Samples of general work, which display a richness of design with artistic appropriateness and tasteful color blending. Mr. Saundry is to be congratulated on the merit of the products of his office.

WILLIAM N. GRUBB, Norfolk, Virginia. Specimen of color work, "executed by a young man who has never worked in a regular printing office, nor received any instructions in the art." It is impossible for us to express an opinion on the specimens submitted.

THE "Diagrams of Imposition," published by the Inland Printer Company, have been reprinted with an addenda of many artistic designs in the form of initials, tailpieces, mortises and menu designs. It will be sent to anyone in the United States or Canada on receipt of 10 cents.

F. W. THOMAS, Toledo, Ohio. Samples of work in colors, tints and bronzes. Tasteful composition, well selected colors and admirable presswork characterize the specimens. Mr. Thomas uses the Duplex Color Disc to financial advantage in securing good effects for some of his specialties.

M. A. STONE, Little Rock, Arkansas. Catalogue of the Little Rock Commercial College. The cover, of an artistic design, is well embossed in green and gold. The balance of the work is of a very ordinary character. The composition is commonplace, and the numerous half-tones very poorly worked.

A. W. EMERSON, *Bellows Falls Times*, Bellows Falls, Vermont. Samples of society work, well and tastefully composed. The type, however, is somewhat worn in some of the samples, and the presswork could be improved. The selection of colors is not so happy as might be expected. On the whole, the work is acceptable.

MESSRS. WINN & HAMMOND, of Detroit, send us an admirably designed advertising card, entitled "The Tallow Dip." The high artistic quality of Messrs. Winn & Hammond's work was never more fully exemplified than in this specimen. In all those arts which are peculiar to the advertising booklet specialist, Messrs. Winn & Hammond may be said to excel.

LEIGHTON BROTHERS, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Specimens of general and high-class work in large variety. The taste displayed by Messrs. Leighton in the specimens submitted cause it to be a pleasure to examine them. The infinite variety and originality of the designs are no less pleasing than their admirable execution. In selection of colors, presswork and attention to details, they cannot be excelled, and as usual with first-class houses, the work of the commonest character has the artistic quality carried into it with a propriety which only the tasteful printer knows how to accomplish successfully.

A. B. PICKETT, editor and manager of the *Memphis Daily Scimitar*, sends us a characteristic advertisement of his progressive paper. It is in the form of a card cut in the shape of a particularly bloodthirsty looking scimitar, bronzed in a steel color and having embossed on it in gold letters, "Memphis Daily Scimitar, Circulation 10,000." It is secured between the hilt and the guard by an eyelet, which permits of its being opened in the form of a fan of seven leaves, on each leaf of which is printed interesting matter pertaining to the *Scimitar*. It is admirably designed and executed. It is the work of the Henry O. Shepard Company, Chicago.

A SAMPLE of pamphlet work has been handed us by our friend, J. A. Gates, of Chicago. It is the production of the Henry O. Shepard Company, and is a fine specimen of neat and well-executed printing. It is entitled "The Pandect—For Bankers, Lawyers, Merchants and Their Wives and Daughters." We suspect friend Gates would be willing to add "printers" to the list, as the brochure is devoted to explaining the merits of

his specialty, "Strumatica"—a specific for all those disorders arising from impurity of the blood, asthma, catarrh, dyspepsia, etc. The names of many eminent men are attached to several very emphatic testimonials to the merits of this cordial. Mr. Gates' address is lock box 905, Chicago, Illinois, and he will doubtless be pleased to mail "The Pandect" to any who may apply for it.

CHICAGO NOTES.

GOLDEN rod is the flower of the new Chicago university. It is much more popular in educational circles, by the way, than is birchen rod.

THESE are the days of record breaking, surely! See the following, published by a firm of Chicago printers:

CUT THIS OUT—BUSINESS CARDS PRINTED
and furnished, 75c per 1,000; all printing cheap.

THE fall number of the *Electrotype Journal*, published by A. Zeese & Co., 341 and 351 Dearborn street, Chicago, is a superbly designed and admirably executed piece of work. Good taste and elegance characterize it throughout.

MR. GEORGE D. R. HUBBARD, formerly with the National Printing Ink and Dry Color Company, has transferred his services to the firm of Lord & Thomas, the advertising people, at 45 Randolph street, and has charge of their purchasing department.

THE Calumet Paper Company, now at 265 Fifth avenue, have leased the five-story building, 40 by 175 feet, at 238 and 240 Monroe street, at a rental of \$14,000 per year, for a term of five years, and expect to occupy their new quarters about January 1.

MR. CHARLES M. MOORE desires to call especial attention to the addition made to the advertisement of the Globe News Ink Company and George Mather's Sons & Harper Company this month, headed "Remember." With this exception the advertisement remains the same as the month previous. See page 169.

THE Bayard Taylor Company is the title of a new firm at 170 East Madison street, Chicago, making a specialty of ruling, numbering, perforating, cutting and tabbing for the trade. They are also well equipped for general bookbinding and manufacturing of blank books. Mr. Taylor, the principal of the firm, is a gentleman of wide experience and of much business energy.

JOHNSTON & CORNELL is the title of a new firm recently established at 196 South Clark street. They make a specialty of ruling on the point system for the trade, and are very well equipped to fill all orders with accuracy and promptness. The gentlemen composing the firm have an extensive experience in all classes of work with the largest establishments of the country, and the convenience their enterprise affords to the trade generally cannot be excelled in their particular line.

MR. JOSEPH R. DUNLOP, having sold his interest in the *Chicago Mail*, with characteristic energy laid before the public about the middle of October a handsome and tastefully printed new eight-page evening penny paper, *The Chicago Dispatch*. A new plant has been furnished for the paper throughout at its handsome offices next the Boyce building, 113 Fifth avenue. Mr. J. C. Eckel, who has been associated with Mr. Dunlop for many years, is managing editor, and all the departments are supervised by representative Chicago newspaper men.

ON September 28, in Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago, the Rev. Clinton Locke officiating, Miss Rossie S. Nichols and Mr. Archie Leckie were united in marriage, Mr. William Byrnes acting as groomsmen and Miss M. Hogan as bridesmaid. After the ceremony the numerous friends of the bride and groom were entertained at the residence of the bride, 386 Thirty-ninth street. Numerous and handsome gifts were received, Mr. Leckie's co-workers in the office of The Henry O. Shepard Company presenting the happy pair with a handsome mantel

clock and silverware, with their congratulations and sincere good wishes.

MR. F. J. HURLBUT, who by the way is an enthusiastic republican, and an attaché of the firm of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., typefounders, has been doing a great deal of hand-shaking lately as a consequence of his mailing the following announcement to his friends: "Home industries thrive under a protective tariff. Born. To Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hurlbut, 2976 Vernon avenue, Chicago, at 8:15 A.M., Sunday, October 9, 1892, Joseph Hurlbut, weight six pounds; at 10:15 A.M., Sunday, October 9, 1892, Sidney Hurlbut, weight seven pounds."

At latest accounts, Mr. B. B. Herbert, of Evanston, president of the National Journalist Printing Company, who was badly injured in an elevator accident in the Jefferson building, 175 Monroe street, October 5, is progressing favorably. His left leg and jaw were badly crushed and he was otherwise injured. He was taken to the Presbyterian hospital, from whence he has not yet been removed. The shock to Mr. Herbert's system was severe and his critical condition has been of serious alarm to his many friends, who watch eagerly for his convalescence.

A. D. GRISWOLD, for several years employed with the Henry O. Shepard Company, and with which firm he mastered the intricacies of printerdom, was united in marriage with Miss Maude Brashears on Thursday, October 20. The ceremony was held at the residence of Mr. George Robinson, No. 1162 West Harrison street, Chicago, Rev. Mr. Brooks of the Covenant Congregational church officiating. The young couple have the hearty good wishes of the fraternity for a long and prosperous life, in which sentiments THE INLAND PRINTER cordially joins.

MR. JOHN HEPBURN, for some years employed in the composing room of the Henry O. Shepard Company, bade his friends adieu on May 25 last for the ostensible purpose of visiting his native city of Perth, Scotland. On his return on September 25, however, it was learned the trip was but incidental to his marriage with Miss Susan Pryde Braid, of Edinburgh, and of course John was the blushing recipient of the congratulations of his numerous friends. David Hepburn, brother of the groom, and Miss Jessie Braid, sister of the bride, were groomsmen and bridesmaid respectively.

ARTHUR H. CLARK, late with A. C. McClurg & Co., of Chicago, and formerly with H. Southeran & Co., of London, England, has commenced business for himself at the Adams Express building, 183-189 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mr. Clark's long experience with the leading second-hand booksellers is a guarantee of his success, particularly as he has perfected arrangements with booksellers in London which enable him to make the importation of English books both old and new a specialty, and can supply them quickly and at a reasonable price.

AN agreeable surprise awaited Mr. George H. Benedict, the head of the firm of George H. Benedict & Co., photo-engravers and electrotypers, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, Chicago, on his return from New York a few weeks ago, whence he had gone for a week of much needed rest. Upon putting in an appearance at his desk, a number of the gentlemen in his employ greeted him pleasantly and invited him upstairs, where they presented him with a magnificent silver service, consisting of one hundred and sixty-five pieces, as a gift from the heads of the departments in his establishment. Mr. Benedict, as soon as he recovered from the shock of this complete surprise, feelingly thanked his people as best he could for the token of their appreciation. The presentation was kept so quiet and was so carefully conducted, that not until the cloth which covered the service was removed, did Mr. Benedict have any intimation of what was coming. Although but a comparatively young house, the firm of George H. Benedict & Co. is fast coming to the front, and this little incident goes to show the good feeling existing in their well-managed establishment. The half-tone portrait of "Babinette," on page 136 of this issue, is a specimen of the work produced by this firm.

TRADE NOTES.

O. S. GULLY, BORNMAN & Co., Detroit, are succeeded by John Bornman & Son.

SMITH & HILD have started a new job office at 220 North Fourth street, Quincy, Illinois.

CHARLES J. BRUNNER has opened a job printing office on South Wayne avenue, Dayton, Ohio.

ARTHUR K. TAYLOR and Howard Smith have formed a job printing firm at Wilmington, Delaware.

THE Boston Engraving Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, is working up to its capacity and receiving many orders.

A. J. STEINER has withdrawn from the Pickwick printing office, of Galveston, Texas. A. A. Finck continues alone.

JAMES E. BURKE, of Anderson, Indiana, has begun the manufacture of paper boxes of all kinds in connection with the Bulletin Company.

THE Kimmel Printing Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, has sold out to Julius Festner, formerly a leading stockholder in the Festner Printing Company.

CHARLES W. SMITH has withdrawn from the Mercantile Printing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, and established himself at 805 Market street.

MESSRS. F. A. & O. L. STIVERS have established a job printing office at 22 South Main street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. The firm name is Stivers Brothers.

W. B. MCDERMUT has removed the plant of the *Breeder and Fancier* from Bellevue, Nebraska, to Omaha. The style of the firm is now McDermut & Son.

THE Bell Printing and Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, has been reorganized and is now known as the Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company.

THE Haskell Printing Company, of Atchison, Kansas, are making arrangements to start a branch show-printing establishment in Kansas City, Missouri, soon.

J. B. WALTERS, for the past six years head job printer of the *Daily Press*, Riverside, California, and W. D. Clark, foreman of the *Phoenix*, will open a job office in that city about November 1.

A CERTIFICATE of incorporation has been issued to the Fred H. Ellis Company, Boston, to do general printing. Capital \$38,000. The officers are: Fred H. Ellis, president, and John H. Pierce, treasurer.

H. P. HALLOCK & Co., of Omaha, Nebraska, report that they are now handling the Campbell Printing Press Co's machinery more extensively, having received four carloads of it lately, with more coming.

AMONG Boston, Massachusetts, engravers, business is rushing. John Andrews & Sons are crowded with work although at this time of year it is usually dull. So crowded are they that they have not been able to utilize certain improvements which are near completion.

THE Jackson Courier Company, of Jackson, Michigan, has elected P. B. Loomis, president; E. Bancker, secretary; P. B. Loomis, Jr., treasurer, and B. J. Kingston, business manager. The directors are P. B. Loomis, E. Bancker, P. B. Loomis, Jr., B. J. Glasgow, N. S. Potter.

THE National Perifoyd Company, of Galesburg, Illinois, for some time in a dormant condition, have induced Mr. F. J. Phelps, a photogravure artist of Chicago, to remove to Galesburg and take hold of the plant. They anticipate a good increase in work in consequence.

THE Helio-type Engraving Company, of Boston, Massachusetts, is closing up its old business since the death of its proprietor, Donald Ramsay. It will probably be turned over into a regular stock company, as the business is too valuable to close up entirely. Mr. Kilburn Bills has been the bookkeeper and

acting manager for the widow and three children since Mr. Ramsay's death, and he will probably occupy the same position under the new arrangement.

C. T. RICK & SONS, proprietors of the *Phoenix*, of Riverside, California, have sold their good will to J. P. Baumgartner, proprietor of *Reflex*, both weekly publications, and the *Reflex* has sold its job department to the *Phoenix*, which plant will be removed to Los Angeles, November 1.

WE direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Charles J. Burkhart in another column of this issue. Mr. Burkhart has a new method of stereotyping for country offices, which is said to be simple and practicable, and if it will do what he claims for it, it is certainly worth looking into.

WE had the pleasure of examining a short time ago a copy of the new Logansport (Ind.) directory, just issued by Longwell & Cummings, of that city. The work is quite a pretentious volume and is gotten up in very neat style, many of its advertisements being printed upon enameled paper, and in several colors of ink.

THE Muskegon Publishing Company is the firm name under which Messrs. C. H. Hopkins and L. E. Canfield, of Muskegon, Michigan, conduct their business. They have only been in business two years, but during that time have had remarkable success, which, as the young men are active and energetic, is not to be wondered at.

THE Mail Publishing Company, of Fort Worth, Texas, has changed hands, and W. A. Garner, president of the Texas Printing and Lithographing Company, has been made president of same. The plant has been moved from its former location into the rear of the building occupied by the Texas Printing and Lithographing Company.

ON Tuesday, October 4, Elias Deemer bought at assignee's sale the property of the Republican Publishing Company, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and will continue the publication of the evening paper for the present. It is said the creditors will get about 50 cents on the dollar, while the small stockholders, all printers, will lose all.

THE *Kentucky Stock Farm* and the *Evening Leader*, of Lexington, Kentucky, will move into their elegant new building about October 20. It is called the "Printery." The *Stock Farm* has purchased an entire new outfit, and the *Leader* will have a new dress and a Cox perfecting press. The building which they will occupy is one of the best appointed in the state.

MESSRS. FOX & FOX, finishers of show cards, maps, book covers, sheet labels and lithographs for the trade, Buffalo, New York, forward to us an album of views of the World's Columbian Exposition, which well exemplifies the superior quality of their varnishing process. The folder is admirably got up, and is a strong indorsement of Messrs. Fox's ability to fill all orders acceptably.

MESSRS. L. GRAHAM & SON, of New Orleans, Louisiana, have recently removed from 99 and 101 Gravier street to Baronne, near Common street. They have the largest printing office in New Orleans, both as to building and material, carrying on, also, a large bindery. They also have a type agency and printers' furnishing department, and have lately added a wholesale paper warehouse.

THE Photo Engraving Company, of 67 Park place, New York, was reorganized a short time since, has largely increased its forces, secured some of the very best workmen in the business, and is now in a position to turn out even better work than it did in the past. Mr. H. A. Jackson, the general manager of the company, was for many years associated with the Moss Engraving Company, in fact, started under Mr. Moss' superintendency as a desk boy something over nineteen years ago, or about the time of the founding of the industry. Some interesting facts in regard to this firm are printed upon the back of a

card which they have lately been sending to all of their customers, announcing a new messenger service just adopted.

FRANK J. BURKLEY has retired from the business management of the Omaha (Nebraska) *World-Herald*. Monday evening, October 18, Mr. Gilbert Hitchcock, the proprietor, tendered him a banquet at which the heads of departments in the newspaper were present. Mr. Burkley in response to the toast made a witty speech recalling the early days of the *World*, before it absorbed the *Herald*. He has been connected with the paper since the start, seven years ago. It is his purpose to become an active member of the Burkley Printing Company, its business heretofore having been carried on by his father and brother.

MR. JOHN W. SWINBURNE notifies the trade that, having resigned his position as secretary and manager of the Swinburne Printing Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, he has associated himself with the L. Kimball Printing Company, as secretary. The firm have one of the best equipped offices in Minneapolis for general job printing, having put in an entirely new outfit of type, including all the most desirable modern styles. All their presses have been thoroughly overhauled, and new machines added to the bindery. In fact it is the same as a new printing office throughout. Mr. Swinburne solicits orders for embossing by his new process.

THE following taken from one of the St. Paul dailies speaks well for the firm of Price, McGill & Co., who have only been in business five years, and started with nothing except sand, a few fonts of type and a couple of old second-hand job presses. They now have five two-revolution machines and a pony drum, besides lithograph machinery: "BRANCHING OUT.—Price, McGill & Co., publishers and lithographers, are to have a fine new building for their exclusive use. The building will be on the west side of Cedar street, between Eighth and Ninth, having a frontage of 125 feet on Cedar, 60 feet on Ninth and 50 feet on Eighth. It will be three stories high, with a high basement; will be constructed of pressed brick and built in the most substantial manner. Price, McGill & Co. will occupy the entire building with their extensive plant, and hope to have their new quarters ready by January 1. Work on the foundation has already begun. The building will be put up by the Boston Northwest Real Estate Company for Price, McGill & Co. The firm has been doing a constantly expanding business, and has several times made changes to more commodious quarters where it could find sufficient accommodation."

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *British Bookmaker* comes to hand with its usual quota of good things. Booklovers cannot afford to be without this handsome monthly.

WE acknowledge with thanks the "Chicago *Tribune's* History of the National Conventions of both Parties." It is an admirably printed pamphlet of 131 pages, and was produced by the J. M. W. Jones Company, of Chicago.

THE eighth number of the *Commercial Stamp Trade Journal*, Chicago, appears with a new cover and otherwise much improved. It is the only publication in its particular field, and shows the fruits of energetic business enterprise.

THE October issue of the *Artist Printer* commences the fourth volume, and is considerably enlarged. Reduced facsimiles of the first page of several of the Chicago dailies with a short historical sketch of each, by W. S. Timblin, is a notable feature.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine, the standard photographic publication, is doing much to elevate the taste of the public in photography. The admirable specimens shown in each issue render the publication of high value, aside from its interesting technical matter.

Dixie, a monthly record of southern industry and possible developments, published at Atlanta, Georgia, offers \$100 in gold for the best essay on methods that southern towns may

adopt to secure and aid manufactories. It is a handsome and admirably printed monthly, and would do credit as a specimen of printing to any city in the union.

THE *Canadian Printer and Publisher* is gaining both in interest and circulation. Now in its sixth number it has every mark of that stability which its interesting contents fully entitle it to. Messrs. McLean are to be congratulated on the success of their enterprise.

AMONG the high-class technical periodicals, the *Lithographer's Journal*, of Philadelphia, takes a front rank. The illustrations are particularly fine, and the designs, as might be expected, are of much artistic quality, and the numbers must form a valuable text-book for technical details.

Gardening is the title of a handsomely printed semi-monthly magazine recently issued, devoted, as its name implies, to horticulture. It is edited by Mr. William Falconer, Glen Cove, New York, and published by the Gardening Company, Monon building, Chicago. The subscription price is \$1 per year.

THE *American Amateur Photographer*, edited by Catharine Weed Barnes and F. C. Beach, is replete with interesting matter not only to the photographer but to the general reader as well. Admirable half-tones are scattered throughout the work, and we know of no publication that fills its particular field more acceptably.

WE acknowledge the receipt from S. Magata, director of the Tokyo Tsukiji Typefoundry, Tokyo, Japan, of a copy of the *Eastern World*, which contains an article on the pioneers of foreign printing in Japan, with particular reference to the foundry which Mr. Magata represents. The article is an interesting one, and we hope to give a condensation of it in our December number.

EACH issue of the *Forum* contains articles by eminent authorities on topics which are occupying the attention of the nation or the world. The accumulated numbers form a series of discussions on matters which it is incumbent for all citizens to be well informed upon. The November number contains the reasons advanced by well-known Americans for their political preferences, an article in itself well worth a year's subscription.

MESSRS. PALMER & REY, of San Francisco, California, are now using a neat publication entitled the *Newspaper Man*, for the purpose of advertising their business. The *Daily Examiner* says of it: "It is a bright, chatty little sheet, devoted to those interested in the newspaper business. Sands W. Foreman, one of the oldest and best-known newspaper men on the Coast, is its editor and proprietor. His well-trained judgment is conspicuous in the make-up and the excellent variety of good things in the two numbers already published. It is the only periodical of its kind on the Coast; if the forthcoming numbers maintain the place of those published it will take a high rank among the journals of its kind in the East."

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Neenah Paper Mill, of Neenah, Wisconsin, is to have a 96-inch machine.

THE Seymour Paper Company, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, are to make a high-finished gloss paper.

THE Fall Mountain Paper Company has moved its general offices from Boston to Bellows Falls, Vermont.

LACE paper is soon to be made in Minneapolis by a new company, the Minneapolis Lace Paper Company.

HON. BYRON WESTON, of Dalton, Massachusetts, has recovered somewhat from his recent sickness and is able to be about again.

THE new wood news mill of the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company, Ticonderoga, New York, is running excellently well. It is a very complete mill and runs at great speed. Has run over

three hundred feet per minute. G. B. Hanford, the manager, may well be proud of this mill.

MOORE & ARMS, of Bellows Falls, Vermont, are fitting up their mills to make a new kind of tissue made in England heretofore.

DOUBLE capacity is soon to be the condition of the Turners Falls (Mass.) paper mill. A new mill four stories and 190 by 40 feet will soon be erected.

FRANK WHITTLESEY'S paper mill, of Windsor Locks, Connecticut, is being enlarged and built over with brick. This mill makes tissue papers.

THE Monroe Paper Company, at Lawrence, Massachusetts, is undergoing repairs, and the old drainers in the basement are being replaced by new ones.

A NEW paper mill has been started at Hartford City, Indiana, with George H. Barton, formerly of the Seymour Paper Company, as superintendent.

THE new sulphite mill at Berlin Falls, New Hampshire, is a very large mill. It will be 600 feet long. The days of small paper mills seem to have gone by.

THE Alice Falls Wood Pulp Mill, at Keeseville, New York, have their office with Allen Brothers, of Sandy Hill, New York, who are part owners of the new mill.

THE immense new paper mill at Fort Edward, New York, is one of the best in the country. They have four very large machines and turn out sixty-four tons of news daily.

HOWLAND & Co., of Sandy Hill, have about completed their great bag factory. It is an immense structure and will consume very large quantities of bag paper when they are ready for business.

THE new Linden Paper Company's mill, at Holyoke, and the Riverside mill No. 2 are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. They have had unusually fine weather this fall for out-of-door building work.

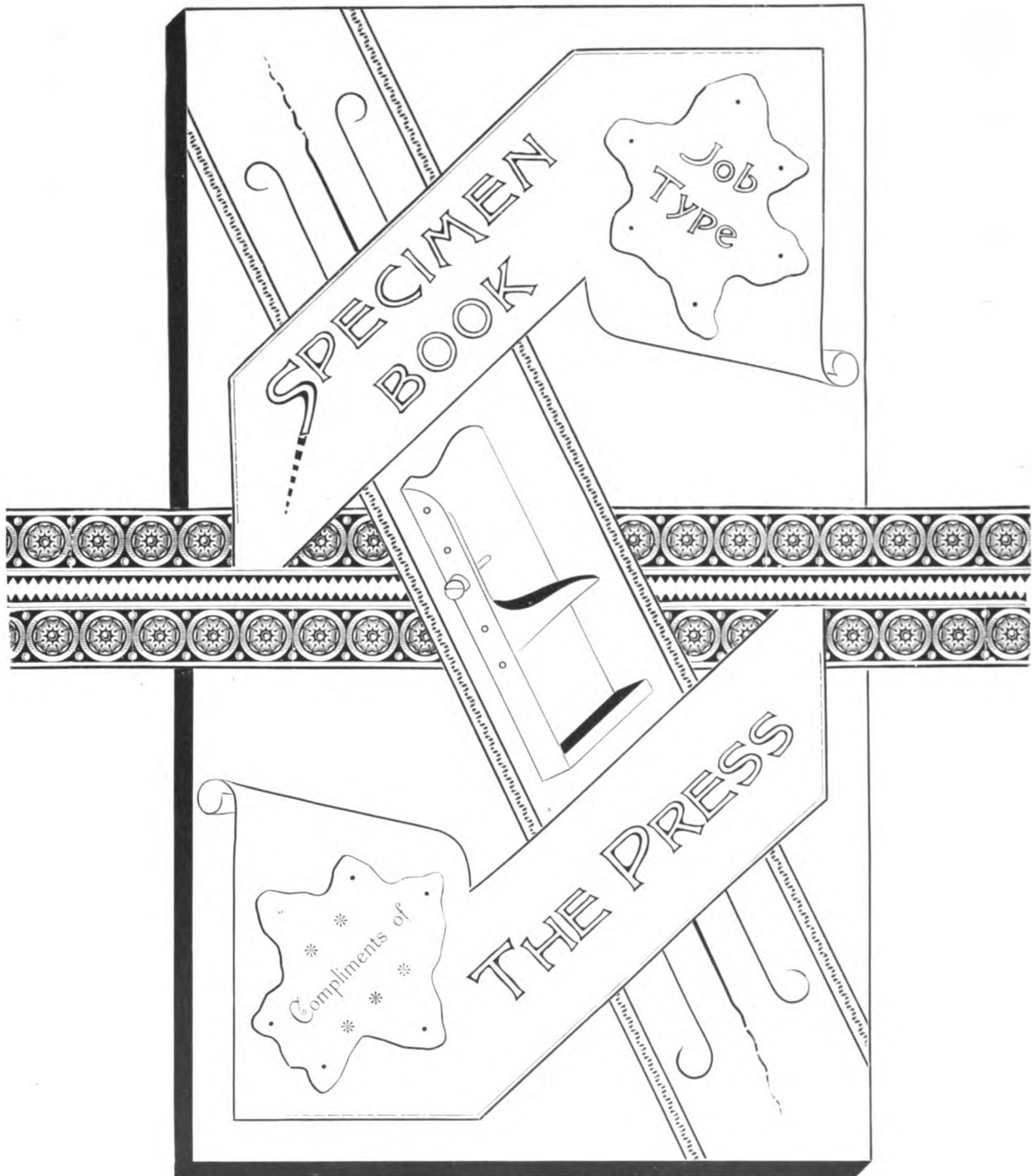
JONES & Co., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, are making ten 1,000-pound rag engines for the Combined Locks Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin. They are also doing considerable shafting for the Sulphite Mill, at Marinette, Wisconsin.

HENRY S. DICKINSON, of the George R. Dickinson Paper Company, of Holyoke, with his mother, the widow of the late George R. Dickinson, of Springfield, Massachusetts, has given \$5,000 toward the new Young Men's Christian Association's building fund of that city.

It is rumored that the new paper mill of the Owen Paper Company, Housatonic, Massachusetts, which has stood for years incomplete, will (contrary to the prediction of many) soon be making paper. It is understood that a change is to be made in the Owen Paper Company which if brought about will result in the finishing up and operating the new mill. This mill will make one of the largest writing mills in America.

THE largest paper machine ever made in this country has been ordered of Horne & Son, Lawrence, Massachusetts, by the Niagara Falls Paper Company. This will be a 136-inch Fourdrinier machine, and is to be completed and set up before February 1 next. The largest machine in England is said to be 150 inches wide. The previous largest one in this country is a 135-inch machine.

THE creditors of the failed rag dealers, Enos Boutillier & Co., of Utica, New York, have attached the new rag firm's (Goodwin & Co's) stock, as the transfer of Boutillier & Co. to Goodwin & Co. a short time before the failure, savors of fraud. The property is now in the custody of Mr. John Carney, of the well-known and substantial house of Carney Bros., of Utica. It is hoped that the numerous creditors of Boutillier & Co. will get their money, as there are many of them in New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities.



SPECIMEN BOOK COVER.

Designed and composed by Norval W. Hazelip, with the *Press*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Made entirely by hand, with file and rasp, no curving or mitering machine being used.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE Pittsburgh strike continues with unabated vigor. The trade unionists are gradually gaining.

ADVICES from Spokane, Washington, say the Northwest is flooded with printers. Is it any different elsewhere?

THE fall work has commenced at the state office, Jefferson, Missouri, and printers are making good wages, with good prospects ahead.

C. A. CALOO, of Columbia, South Carolina, has been elected state printer for two years. Work will commence about October 15 or November 1.

THE Nixon Paper Company, of Dayton, Ohio, will this year share a portion of their profits with the foremen of departments in their establishment.

A MACHINE scale of \$3 per night of eight hours has been adopted by the typographical union of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and signed by proprietors.

NEWSBOYS struck on the *Evening Star*, of Lowell, Massachusetts, for an increase of wages about the middle of October, and refused to sell it on the street.

NEW BEDFORD TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 279, was represented at the Massachusetts state convention at Boston, on October 3, by Vice-president Caswell, an efficient officer.

UNION printers employed on the *Gazette and Mail*, of Fort Worth, Texas, have been on strike for the past eight weeks. Prospects for the *Mail* becoming a square office soon are flattering.

THE *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul, Minnesota, has ten linotype machines in operation run by compositors, while the West Publishing Company has two machines of the same kind at work, and is making place for a few more.

THE *Palladium*, of New Haven, Connecticut, is now a full-fledged union office, employing eleven men and two boys. The Protective Fraternity have now but one newspaper left, the other five papers being union offices.

THE *Evening News* is the latest venture in journalistic circles at Fort Worth, Texas. It was born at the beginning of the strike on the *Gazette and Mail* some weeks ago, and its success has been phenomenal. It is run exclusively by union printers and reflects credit upon them.

SEVERAL printers in New Orleans, Louisiana, have started a daily paper called the *Crescent*. It was commenced with the hope that enough would be realized from it to carry them over the dull times, but its friends are in hopes it will prove a permanency. No. 17 is fighting the *States*, the only non-union sheet in the city.

A CHANGE of scale is being agitated by the typographical union at St. Joseph, Missouri. The change is for an increase of about 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The conservative element is against the movement, and has thus far defeated it on the ground that wages are higher already than in other neighboring towns, where the business is under the same conditions as obtain in St. Joseph.

It is reported that the Pacific Press establishment, of Oakland, California, which is conducted by the Seventh-Day Baptists, having members of their faith, not union, working for less than the union scale as missionaries, has been opened to members of the typographical union on all commercial work, to whom they pay union rates. Seven union men are working on the city directory in that office, which makes business somewhat better than it has been.

LOUIS SCHAUPPNER, western representative of Frederick H. Levey & Co., ink manufacturers, at 910 Ashland Block, Chicago, who is quite a collector of rare typographical literature and specimens of letterpress, among his treasures exhibits a large and handsome specimen album of the typefoundry of C. Derrier, Paris, France, dated 1862, in which the designs, in

many instances, cannot be excelled in artistic quality or adaptability at the present day. The book is for sale.

A CORRESPONDENT in Milwaukee, under date of October 6, says: "The *Daily Appeal* printed its first issue on Sunday morning last. It is run in the interests of the locked-out union printers on the *Sentinel*. Judging by the hold it has taken, it is very likely to be a permanent institution, as it is one that is much needed to help printing business in this city. There has been talk here for years of starting another morning paper, and it is now probable that this plant will be bought by a stock company and enlarged."

FIRE broke out in the pressroom of Robert Smith & Co's state printing office, Lansing, Michigan, on October 20, and in a few moments the pressroom and contents were a complete wreck, for what the fire spared the water destroyed, a large amount of printed matter being piled about the room; the heat doing great damage to the presses and engine. The fire was confined to the pressroom, the composing room and bindery being only damaged by smoke and water, which was no small amount. Nearly one hundred hands, printers, pressmen and binders were thrown out of employment for the time being.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

A Patria is the title of a new weekly printed in the Portuguese language, at Oaklands, California.

THE Troy (N. Y.) *Morning Telegram* has changed proprietorship. Thomas A. Keith is the new owner.

THE *Saturday Illustrated Press* is a new paper of democratic politics, recently issued at Oakland, California.

THE Baton Rouge *Gazette* is a new paper lately established at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by Col. J. C. Puckette.

NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts, printers are already preparing for their annual ball and supper on January 1, 1893.

Tidings is the title of a new weekly published by A. F. Hoefner, at San Jose, California, and is very acceptably edited.

A. C. BALDWIN has retired from the management of the *Democrat* of Sedalia, Missouri, and has been succeeded by Dr. Graham.

J. M. GOUGHNOUR, of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, has recently issued from his office the first number of the *Item*, a weekly humorous paper.

THE *Times*, of Lima, Ohio, which changed to eight pages, six columns, about a year ago, has lately resumed its former size — four pages, eight columns.

THE Ashland (Wis.) *Weekly Times* has changed hands. J. A. Monger, the former proprietor, sold to Al P. Gilman and Iver Anderson.

THE New Bedford (Mass.) *Evening Journal* will move into its new building before Thanksgiving Day. It will be an eight-page daily and the office will be a model one.

THE *Evening Express*, of Portland, Maine, has within the past month added a new Goss perfecting press to its plant and changed its make-up from a four-page paper to eight.

A. W. HARTMAN, editor and proprietor Texas *Union Workman*, Galveston, Texas, has purchased the plant of the *Sunday Mercury*. The *Sunday Mercury* has removed to Houston.

THE Duluth *Daily Commonwealth*, Duluth, Minnesota, made its bow to the public on Wednesday, September 28. It is an evening paper, and is conducted by Messrs. Schmied & Pardee.

THE *Evening Telegram* is a new publication in Macon, Georgia, and runs six cases. The paper is set in leaded minion and presents a clean appearance, and shows good workmanship throughout.

THE *Daily Commoner*, an Alliance paper, which started out ambitiously lately at Wichita, Kansas, suspended after one week's issue, the subscription list being purchased by the *Daily Beacon*, of the same city.

W. H. THOMPSON, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has begun the publication of a "labor paper" called *Industrial News*. Mr. Thompson is a thorough printer who has had some experience heretofore in the publication line.

THE *Knoxville Chat* made its appearance on October 1, at Knoxville, Tennessee. It is issued every Saturday by S. B. Newman & Co., is devoted to light literature and society, and is very pleasing typographically.

THE Buffalo (N. Y.) *Sunday Morning News* issued a fine specimen of their enterprise on October 2. It contained forty pages of matter and a complete history of Buffalo and her enterprising merchants, with numerous illustrations.

THE *Evening News*, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has applied for a charter. The incorporators are J. B. Pound, A. B. Hurt, L. E. Bearden, H. R. Harper, and A. W. Chambliss. All except Mr. Chambliss have heretofore been identified with the paper.

ON Tuesday, October 4, the consolidation of the Duluth *News* and Duluth *Tribune*, of Duluth, Minnesota, was perfected, and on October 6 the *News-Tribune* appeared in a new minion dress, making it a very neat eight-page paper.

MR. JUDSON, of Bessemer, Alabama, has purchased a controlling interest in the *Tribune*, of Knoxville, Tennessee. Many improvements will be made on the paper in the near future. The composing room force has also been increased.

THE *National Traveler*, a weekly journal devoted to the interest of commercial salesman, manufacturers, jobbers, merchants and hotel men, is published every Saturday by Blackburn & Jenison, of Des Moines, Iowa. It is acceptably printed, and will no doubt meet with success.

W. H. TURNER, for two years past business manager of the Jackson (Mich.) *Daily Patriot*, severed his connection with that paper October 9, and will take the business management of the Grand Rapids *Press*. Mr. Turner is a bright newspaper man, and in leaving Jackson will have a much larger scope for his abilities, and his friends wish him success. Milo Whittaker, who has acted as bookkeeper for several years, will become business manager of the *Patriot*.

THE Dayton *Evening Press*, a new one-cent paper, has made its appearance at Dayton, Ohio, published by the Ohio Printing and Publishing Company, F. J. Wendell, general manager. The paper is an eight-column folio. It will be independent in politics. Mr. Wendell was a few years ago principal owner and manager of the Dayton *Evening Herald*, and is now in the newspaper business both in Columbus and Fort Wayne, besides the new venture here. The *Liberator* (prohibition weekly) is published from the *Press* office, the *Liberator* people having a large interest in the new daily, and machines will be put in in the near future.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently, to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

California.—Union Lithograph Co., San Francisco; \$51,000; lithographing, printing, binding, publishing; dealing in real and personal property. Union Photo-engraving and Electrotyping Co., San Francisco; \$20,000; engraving, etching, electrotyping and stereotyping in all branches.

Colorado.—Celt Publishing Co., Denver; \$100,000; to purchase and publish the Rocky Mountain *Cell* newspaper, etc. Denver Advertising & Stamp Vending Co., Denver; \$35,000; manufacturing and operating coin-operated distributors and distributing all kinds of advertising matter, etc. Elgan Bank Note Co., Denver; \$20,000; carry on a general engraving, printing and lithographing business; also deal in books and stationery, etc. Gibson Engraving Co., Denver; \$10,000; a general engraving business, also the printing and production of engravings.

Illinois.—John Blegen Company, Chicago; \$10,000; general steamship and railway passage and commission business; publish books, periodicals, etc., in connection therewith. Chicago Builder & Trade Co., Chicago; \$1,000; publish a journal. Chicago Clinical Review Publishing Co., Chicago; \$6,000; general publishing business and medical journal. Columbia Printing Co., Chicago; \$3,000; general printing business. Noble M. Eberhart Printing Co., Chicago; \$30,000; general printing business. Lotus

Publishing Co., Chicago; \$15,000; manufacture, publish, buy and sell books and periodicals. Polyglot Book Co., Chicago; \$50,000; general publishing business and language school. Rock Island Printing & Publishing Co., Rock Island; \$2,500; general printing and newspaper business. University of Chicago Press, Chicago; \$100,000; general printing, lithographing, bookbinding and selling, etc., etc., business. Vandercook Engraving & Publishing Co., Chicago; \$50,000; general engraving, electro and stereotyping, printing and publishing business. James H. Winship Co., Chicago; \$2,500; general printing business.

Indiana.—Clause Printing Press Co., Elkhart; \$100,000; manufacture and sale of printing presses and all other kinds of machines, machinery, tools, implements and appliances, to do all work and things necessary and pertaining to said business, and to purchase and hold real estate. Industrial Printing and Publishing Co. of Indianapolis, Indianapolis; \$1,500; printing and publishing a weekly newspaper to advocate the welfare and interest of the laboring people of Indiana and those engaged for hire, and also to do all kinds of job printing.

Maine.—Everett Press Co., Portland; \$100,000; carrying on a general printing, engraving and publishing business. E. W. Walker Co., Portland; \$100,000; to carry on a general printing and publishing business.

Minnesota.—Northwestern Photo-Engraving Co., Minneapolis; \$15,000; manufacture and produce cuts and engravings, and doing a general business in photo-engraving, phototyping, electrotyping, zinc and copper etching, illustrating and publishing.

Montana.—Standard Manufacturing and Printing Co., Butte; \$10,000; carry on a job printing business and book bindery; manufacture, buy and sell all kinds of rubber stamps, seals, stencils and house numbers; dealing in stationery and advertising novelties; doing a general engraving business.

Michigan.—Foundry Publishing Co., Detroit; \$5,000; general printing and publishing. Grand Rapids *Democrat*, Grand Rapids; \$100,000; printing and publishing. Courier-Star Co., Jackson; \$10,000; printing and publishing. Whitehall Silver and Brass Manufacturing Co., Whitehall; \$10,000; general silver and brass work in making stamps, casts and electrotyping.

Missouri.—E. T. Jett Book and News Co., St. Louis; \$5,000; publication and sale of books, periodicals, etc.

New Jersey.—American Sports Publishing Co., Jersey City; \$25,000; to print, publish, sell, distribute and issue newspapers, etc. Tait's Sons & Co., Jersey City; \$150,000; to manufacture, print, publish, buy, sell and deal in books, etc. Times Publishing Co., New Brunswick; \$6,000; the publishing and selling of newspapers, etc. American Law Digest & Legal Directory Co., Newark; \$25,000; to manufacture, sell and deal in, print and publish books, etc. Kittredge Co., Newark; \$50,000; manufacturing, printing and selling books and pamphlets, etc.

New York.—Oppenheimer Publishing & Printing Co., College Point; \$15,000; publishing, book and job printing. Practitioners' Monthly Publishing Co., Kingston; \$2,000; publishing a medical journal. Lithographic Zinc Plate and Transfer Paper Co., New York city; \$30,000; import, manufacture and sell lithographic zinc printing plates, transfer paper, etc. Rensta Popular Publishing Co., New York; \$15,000; printing, publishing and selling papers. Trade News Publishing Co. of New York, New York city; \$20,000; to publish a trade paper. Courier Publishing Co., Ogdensburg; \$5,000; printing and publishing books, papers, etc.

Nebraska.—Tribune Publishing Co., Crawford; \$5,000; to publish a newspaper and do job printing. Hay Springs Publishing Co., Hay Springs; \$800; printing and publishing newspaper and doing general job-work. Klepp & Bartlett Co., Omaha; \$30,000; printing, binding and lithographing.

Ohio.—Alliance Printing Co., Alliance; \$15,000; printing and publishing newspapers and general printing business. Cincinnati Daily Tribune Co., Cincinnati; \$200,000; printing and publishing the Cincinnati *Daily Tribune*, and doing general printing business. Clark, Britton & Wright Co., Cleveland; \$20,000; printing and publishing. Cuyahoga County Atlas Co., Cleveland; \$1,600; lithographing, printing, binding, publishing and dealing in maps and atlases, etc.

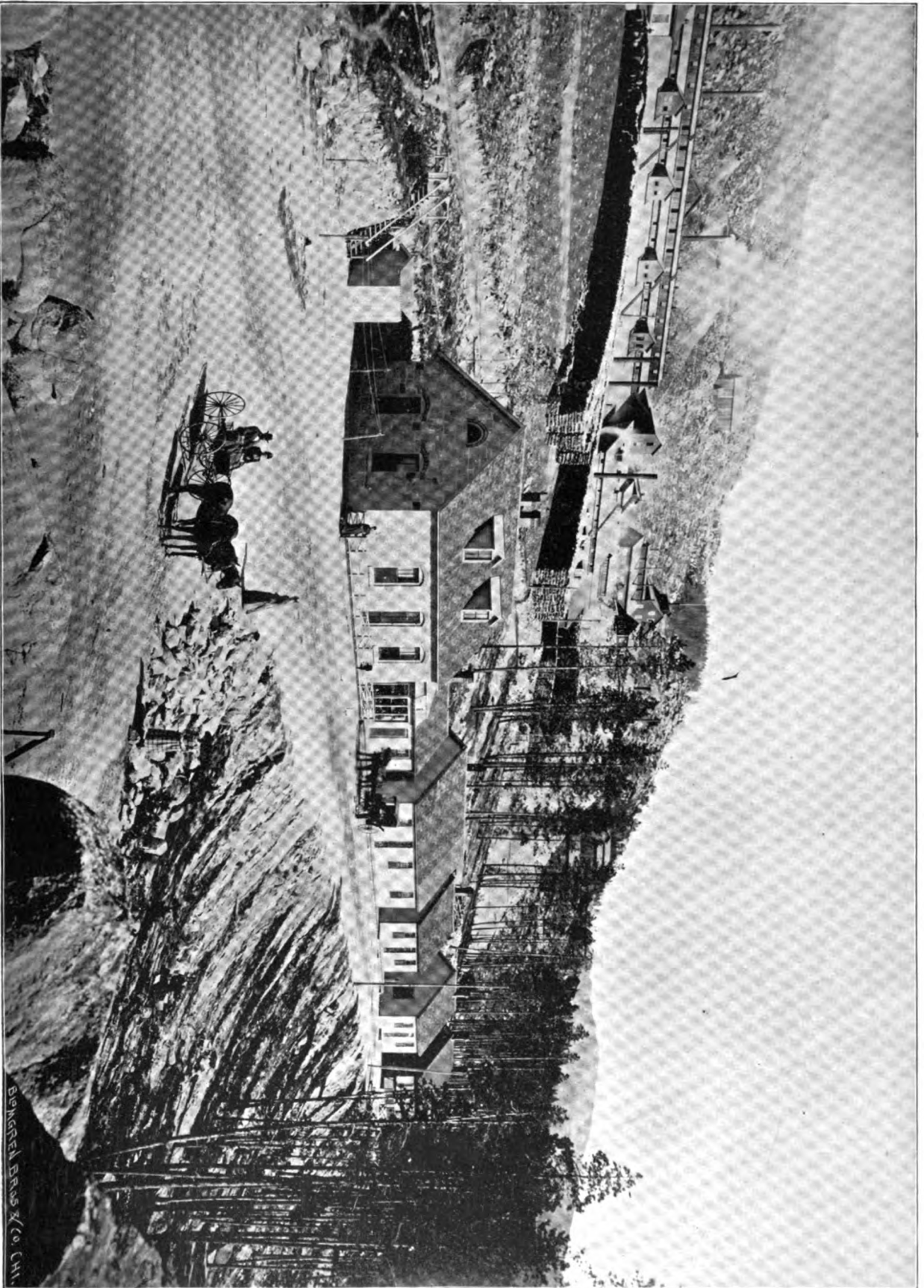
South Carolina.—Southern Stamp and Publishing Co., Charleston; \$1,000; to buy, sell and exchange of nationalities, etc; publishing two periodicals. Times Publishing Co., Aiken; \$2,000; general publishing and newspaper business.

Virginia.—Rotary Printing and Duplicating Co., Alexandria; \$500,000; printing; duplicating machines and patents therefor.

Washington.—Mining Review Publishing Co., Spokane; \$1,200; own, control and publish *Northwest Mining Review*, and to conduct a general printing business. Western Blank Book Co., Tacoma; \$20,000; general blank book making, book binding and printing business, and general stationery business. Western Lithographing Co., Tacoma; \$20,000; lithographing in all branches; dealing in blank books, stationery and general merchandise.

Wisconsin.—Wisconsin Historical Publishing Co., Fond du Lac; \$10,000; publishing a history of Wisconsin, etc. Family Friend Publishing Co., Janesville; \$50,000; printing and publishing. Wisconsin Staats Zeitung Co., Madison; \$1,800; printing and publishing. Meisenheimer Printing Co., Milwaukee; \$15,000; printing and publishing. Hallock-Harmon Leader Co., Superior; \$7,500; printing and publishing.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



MAGNOLIA AVENUE, GRANITE, MONTANA.

The famous Granite Silver Mine in the background.

Printed by
BENJAMIN BROS. & CO.,
175 Monroe Street,
Chicago.

(See the other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 1875.



O. N. BLOMGREN
PRES.



C. G. BLOMGREN
V. PRES.

Half-Tone
Engravers

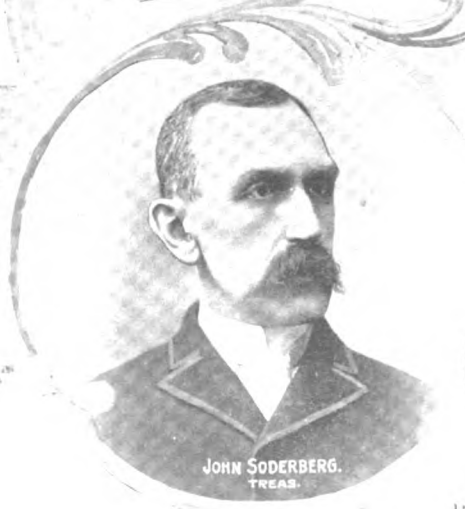
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.

ELECTROTYPERS,
PHOTO. ZINC AND WOOD
ENGRAVING.

Henry's
Del.



MONROE
ST.



JOHN SODERBERG.
TREAS.



JOS. H. BARNETT.

CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED MARCH 1890.

POSITIONS WANTED AND HELP NEEDED.

Owing to the lack of a proper understanding of our offer made in the October number in reference to positions, but few have as yet responded, or prefer to go into the paper under the regular want heading. For this reason we give in this issue the matter somewhat differently from the way we propose to arrange later on, and those placing their names with us will understand that this plan may be modified next issue. Every letter received will have proper care, and as soon as the opportunity offers, applicants will be advised. The price of registration remains the same, 25 cents each insertion.

POSITIONS WANTED.

A 1.—Twenty-one years of age; now in newspaper office; wants position in large job printing office where he would have chance to work up; references given; will take small salary to start.

A 2.—Job printer in Moline, Illinois, desires jobwork in good office; prefer Chicago; six years' experience; twenty-seven years of age; can give references; temperate; not afraid to work; wages, \$15 per week.

A 3.—Wants position as foreman or superintendent of printing office; understands thoroughly railroad, catalogue, poster and commercial work; now employed as assistant superintendent over seventy men.

A 4.—First-class printer wants position; nine years in business; temperate; the South preferred.

A 5.—Steady, sober, reliable printer wants position; capable of producing tasty work; now in New York, where he has been seven years; getting \$2 or \$3 over the scale; wish situation in Chicago.

HELP WANTED.

A 6.—Wants rapid job compositor; need not be an artist, but a good man; work mainly ad composition; will pay \$16; steady work; Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A 7.—Good job compositor to take foremanship of large office; must purchase \$1,000 worth of the stock; an excellent opportunity for right party; Detroit, Michigan.

A 8.—Want an all-around printer; temperate; must be able to do artistic work; Lexington, Kentucky.

A 9.—Want an all-around job printer for a medium country office in Michigan; cylinder (steam), two jobbers, plenty of type and fixtures; with help on presswork.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

If you want a 14 by 25 Nonpareil press, in good condition, at a great bargain, write the Prouty Company, 204 Dearborn street, Chicago.

MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

The Chicago, Detroit & Mount Clemens Pullman Sleeping and Dining Car Line provides an elegant buffet Pullman sleeping car which leaves Chicago daily at 8:15 P.M., running from Chicago to Mount Clemens without change, via Detroit, by the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway. A nice lunch can be had on application to the porter of this car before arrival at Detroit or Mount Clemens. Arriving at Detroit 7:45 A.M., Mount Clemens, 8:50 A.M. Saturday sleeper to Detroit only. Returning, sleeper leaves Mount Clemens daily, except Sundays, at 5:21 P.M. Leaves Detroit daily, at 8:45 P.M., arriving at Chicago 8:00 A.M. No other line offers equal advantages. All others require long omnibus transfer in Detroit.

THE DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

The Duplex Disc Company write us as follows in reply to some inquiries regarding the merits and success of their specialty: "We could give testimonials from several hundred of the leading printers of the United States, in which they all praise it. One large firm in Boston a short time ago wrote us inquiring the price of the disc, at the same time mentioning what press they desired to use it on, but gave no order, simply asking the price. We presumed on that letter and took the privilege of sending the disc to them on trial, explaining at the time that we desired to have them try it. This comparison, at the time the price was mentioned, is far better than to see the figures in cold type. Two weeks after we received a letter from them inclosing check in payment of the disc, at the same time thanking us for having sent it, as it not only did all that we

2-6

claimed for it, but far more than they expected. This illustrates your question fully. It is the opinion of all who have given it an intelligent trial. Another case we have in mind of two parties in another city, in the same building, ordered the disc at the same time; number one wrote us that he could not use the disc, at the same time telling us where the trouble was. We explained that away, and he wrote us the second time asking another point, which we made clear also. The third letter that we received from him reads thus: 'The disc is now O. K. . . . I consider the Duplex Color Disc for jobbers one of the best and most time-saving and money-making appliances yet put upon the market.' Number two of the above wrote us that he could not make it work, and that it was only good for amateurs; so you see what we have to contend with. Such men are a good deal like the Irishman when he went to vote the first time under the Australian system; not being able to read or write, yet too vain to admit it, he asked the judge to instruct him, and met this query: 'Can you read and write?' 'Yis,' came the ready response. 'Then you will have to abide by the rules printed there.' 'I have read them and can't understand them,' was Pat's reply, and he left the polls and was heard to mutter, 'It's a quare counthry where an intilligent man can't vote because he don't know how.' "

THE J. HARPER BONNELL COMPANY.

We direct the attention of the trade to the advertisement of J. Harper Bonnell Company, ink makers, 11 Vandewater street, New York, on page 177 of this issue. This firm is still doing a large business, and the demand for their news, fine cut and job inks has increased so rapidly that they have been compelled to carry a full stock of all grades in Chicago. Their office in that city is located at 21 Quincy street, in the Bort building, and Mr. Edward Hanff is the Chicago manager. Newspaper publishers and printers will please make a note of the number of large firms in Chicago who are using their inks, as shown in the advertisement. The letter from Mrs. Frank Leslie is a very high indorsement of the inks manufactured by this firm. Orders for black or colored inks will have prompt attention whether sent to the New York office or the western branch.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

A GOOD JOB PRINTER of nine years' experience, who is steady and all right, wishes a position in the South. Address Box 64, Marshall, Michigan.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS—We publish a line of seasonable sheets which you can use to advantage; there is money in them for anyone with a little push and ability. "The Christmas Bells" and Artistic Almanac are now ready. For samples, address J. A. & R. A. REID, printers and publishers, Providence, Rhode Island.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-useful works ever published for



founders. The handiest and most printers. Indorsed by everyone.

EUREKAINE is the best preparation to reduce all kinds of printing and lithographic inks, making them work free and clear; prevents offset; has no equal for reducing tint inks; originated by a practical printer-pressman; directions how to make and use sent on receipt of \$1. WILL ESKEW, Quincy, Illinois.



HE apprentice in a printing office has to learn many things beside how to set type in a stick and to feed a press before he can become a good workman. He should be taught these things, but he very seldom is nowadays, and it is here that "THE PRINTER'S ART" is so valuable, besides being itself the handsomest work on printing ever issued. No ambitious job printer should be without it; 113 pages, in colors; paper, \$1; cloth, \$1.35. A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass. Specimen pages and circular for stamp.

FOR SALE—The only exclusive job office in Colorado Springs, with only two other printing offices in the city. The slickest little job outfit in Colorado, consisting of three Gordon presses, a two-horse electric motor, paper cutter, an elegant selection of job type, borders and everything necessary to make a perfect job office. Plant has been run one year, and commands a nice business. The present proprietor has other business which demands his entire attention, which is his reason for wishing to sell. Price, \$3,000, part on time to suit purchaser. Here is a snap for some live man. For further particulars address **THE ROYCE PRINTING HOUSE**, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

MANUCRIN is a little article which has been known to printers under various names, and used many years as being superior to nail brushes to wash hands; by mail, 10 cents; circulars free. **REDDALL MANUFACTURING CO.**, P. O. Box 451, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

PARTNER WANTED—A capable and successful practical printer and business man, with an experience of eighteen years in the printing business, wishes to form a partnership with a thoroughly reliable party (practical printer preferred) with a capital of \$2,000 to \$4,000 who can command a good trade in fine commercial and general jobwork, and who is capable of successfully looking after all outside details—leaving the inside management to undersigned. Location desired, city of 50,000 or more population; New England or New York preferred, or would go West in rightly located, growing place. Imperative that trade should be of the best (will not handle cheap work), that prices shall be remunerative, that party shall be a "hustler" and shall have the best of business recommendations. Address "GEORGE," care **INLAND PRINTER**.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING—Wanted, a man who understands thoroughly all branches of zinc and copper etching (negative making included), to take charge of a plant west of Chicago. An energetic and reliable man, who can practically demonstrate his fitness for the position, will be paid a fair salary and find an excellent opportunity for future advancement. Address "HALF-TONE," care **INLAND PRINTER**.

PRESSMEN—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; price, 50 cents; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to make, use, and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping. Circular of contents mailed. **J. H. SERGEANT**, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

PRINTER WANTED—Competent job man to take foremanship of job office (incorporated company) employing eighteen printers; must invest \$1,000 in stock as evidence you mean business; rare chance for the right man; city of 250,000. Address "ATWATER," care **INLAND PRINTER**.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address **GEORGE W. SMALL & CO.**, 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

WANTED—I have listed for a short time one of the largest steam-power job offices in the state; cylinder and platen presses, point system type, modern dust-proof cases and cabinets, a growing trade and no soliciting necessary; this is the job department of an influential and established paper of 20,000 daily circulation, and controls corporation printing at lucrative figures. For further particulars address **E. G. PHILLIPS**, 1604 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.

WANTED—A practical bookbinder to take half interest in a first-class bindery; plant new; situated in a thriving seaport city in Southern California, finest climate in the world; nice business established. Address "J. A. H.," care of **INLAND PRINTER**, Chicago.

WANTED TO SELL—Only paper in growing town of 1,000; sixth year; independent; income, \$2,000 year; price, \$1,300, includes \$400 accounts; \$75,000 improvements in town last year; sickness compels sale. Address **WRIGHT & BAHE**, Springfield, Minnesota.

WANTED—JOB PRINTER—A good all-around job printer, union or non-union; must be able to do a high grade of artistic work; rapid and sober; submit samples and state salary. **THE WILL S. MARSHALL PRINTING CO.**, Lexington, Kentucky.

WOOD TYPE—If wanting new styles or other sizes, get our latest sheets and catalogue; quality best, discount liberal. Try steel furniture for blanking out. **MORGANS & WILCOX**, Middletown, N. Y.

* * * * *

NEWSPAPER ARTIST

Pen-and-ink and chalk plate, wants a situation.

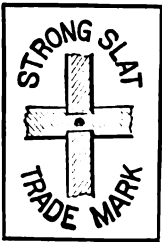
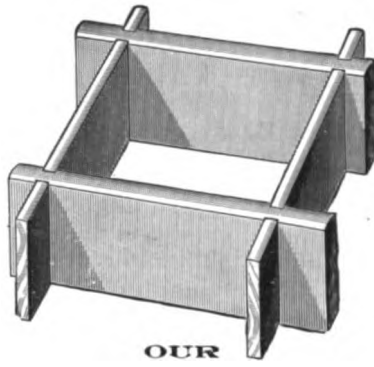
Address **H. VERN CLINE**, care **INLAND PRINTER**.

* * * * *

ION SANDERS, MANAGER SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES



SANDERS ENGRAVING CO.
PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
HALF-TONE AND
ZINC ETCHERS.
 400 & 402 N. THIRD ST.
 ST. LOUIS, MO.



Strong Slat Cases.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
 The Cut shows the
LOCK IN THE SLATS.
 Send for a Catalogue.

OUR

WOOD TYPE || **HEBER WELLS,**
IS CUT—NOT PRESSED. || **8 SPRUCE STREET,**
NEW YORK.

YOU SHOULD BUY AN —————
 ▲▲▲▲ **ELITE RULE BENDER**
THE CHEAPEST AND HANDIEST TOOL ON THE MARKET.
WILL BEND RULE ANY SHAPE YOU WISH.
ELITE MANUFACTURING CO.,
 Post Paid, \$2.00. Marshall, Mich.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."
FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.



THE DURANT
STANDARD
COUNTERS

Send for Catalogue to **W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.**

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale
VERY LOW.

————— **DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,**
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER

Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only \$10.00.
R. A. HART & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



3 of Our **PAPER JOGGERS**
 are sold after giving first
 order. Evening Bars can
 be instantly removed.

\$2.00

BURKART'S METHOD OF STEREOTYPING
FOR COUNTRY OFFICES.
Requires No Outfit. Is Simple and Practical.

Does as good work as any \$150 outfit.
 Any inexperienced printer can do the work.
 Has been in successful use for six years.

NO OUTFIT REQUIRED? CAN'T BE POSSIBLE!

But you already have the necessary material in your office, and Burkart's Method simply gives you plain, explicit instructions how to make use of that material for stereotyping, thus saving the unnecessary expense of a costly outfit. The necessary outlay, aside from the instructions, will not exceed \$1.50. **Complete Instructions, \$2.00.** Invariably cash with order.

CHAS. J. BURKART, MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA.

Send for Calendar Specimens for
1893 to the Dickinson Electrotpe
Foundery, No. 150 Congress Street,
Boston, Mass.

6 Point Lovell Border.
Type of De Vinne Series.

Send for a copy of **NEWS**
A compact Specimen Pam- **PAPERS.**
phlet for Daily and Weekly Newspaper
Publishers, showing late Roman faces,
cut in steel by
DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY,
150 Congress St., Boston.

6 Point Wansmaker Border.
Type of Howland Series.

We are ...
Being Constantly Undersold
By Cheap Type.

We don't make any. We must have
good prices for a good article. Enough
sensible printers appreciate the fact
to make us fairly prosperous and
always good natured. . . TRY US!

Dickinson Type Foundery,
Congress St. Boston, Mass.

9 Point Lovell Border.
Type of Erratick, Erratick Outline,
and Virile Series.

Send for Specimens of Initials, Head-
Tail Pieces, Bands, and Ornaments for
the Book and Job Printer, original with
Dickinson Electrotpe Foundery, . . .
. . . 150 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

9 Point Century Border. Type of Cushing Series.

Our Styles are fresh, hand-
some, durable and frequent. . .
Printers buy them, and encour-
age new efforts by paying us
fair prices.

DICKINSON TYPE FOUNDERY,
150 Congress St. Boston.

6 Point Barta Border. Type of Erratick Series.

#4.05.

12-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

30 a and 15 A 3 lb. 8 oz.

The Property which characterizes Capital, of Lending itself any
Number of times to Facilitate Production, does not appear to be Sufficiently Appreciated.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF STATE DEBTS. \$122,765.



#5.35.

18-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

25 a and 12 A 5 lb. 6 oz.

Invention of Paper. According to Varro, Paper was
First Invented after the Conquest of Egypt by Alexander the Great.

BRUCE'S SPECIMEN BOOK OF 1882.

#6.95.

24-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

20 a and 10 A 7 lb. 12 oz.

The Triumph of the Wise Man over Fortune.
Doctrine of the Stoics and Platonists Exemplified.

PROMISSORY NOTES. 1892.

#11.25.

36-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

15 a and 8 A 13 lb. 12 oz.

Opening for American Enterprise.
TRANSPORTATION, 1234.

#8.25.

48-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,562.

5 a and 5 A 11 lb. 8 oz.

Commerce of the World.
POINT SYSTEM, 92.

\$2.65.

12-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

15 a and 15 A 4 lb.

The Steady and Rapid Advancement of
the Colonies of Australasia Is Interesting to Statisticians.
COMMERCE OF AUSTRALASIA. \$123,45.



\$3.90.

18-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

12 a and 12 A 6 lb. 8 oz.

Special Imports and Exports of the
Countries of Europe and the United States.
CONSULAR REPORTS. 1892.

\$5.35.

24-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

10 a and 10 A 9 lb. 8 oz.

Steam Communication.
Secure Life Assurance Policies.
MARINE ENGINES. 4567.

\$8.80.

36-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

8 a and 8 A 15 lb. 12 oz.

Tools and Implements
THE MIKADO. 1892.

\$9.45.

48-POINT GOTHIC EXTENDED, NO. 251.

5 a and 5 A 17 lb. 8 oz.

Central American
REPORT. \$84.

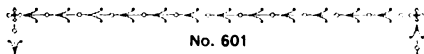
A selection of most pleasing characters, adapted for Straight Border Work, from recent productions.

Originality
 Gems FROM OUR Combination Borders Durability

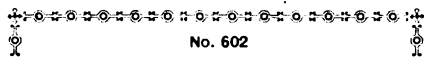
6 Point body, \$2.00 per font. 35 cts. per foot.
 12 Point body, 2.50 per font. 40 cts. per foot.
 Fonts averaging 6 feet each.

The initial figure, or figures, of the Border numbers indicates the size of the body, thus: 601, 6 Point; 1201, 12 Point.

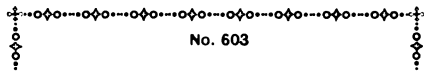
These Borders are made up and sold in small fonts in response to the demands of the Printing Trade.



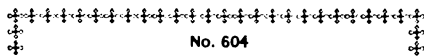
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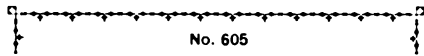
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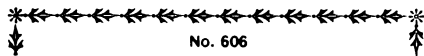
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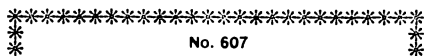
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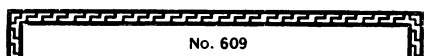
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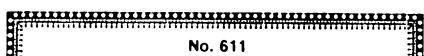
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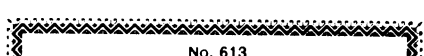
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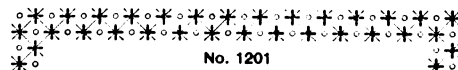
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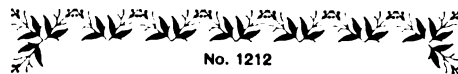
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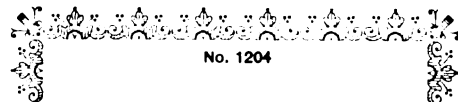
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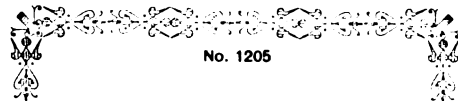
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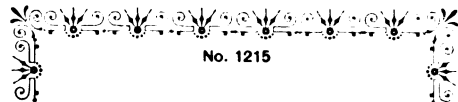
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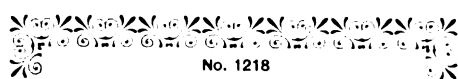
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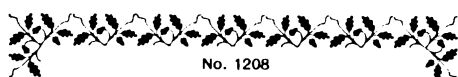
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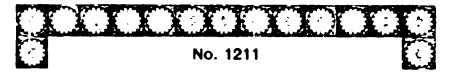
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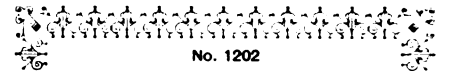
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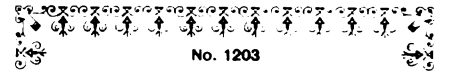
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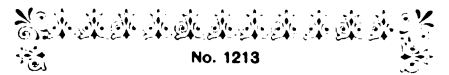
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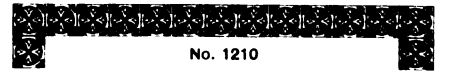
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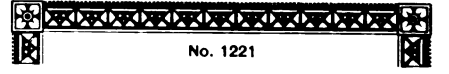
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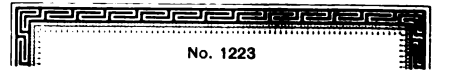
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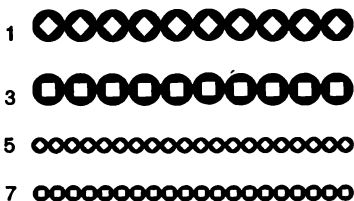
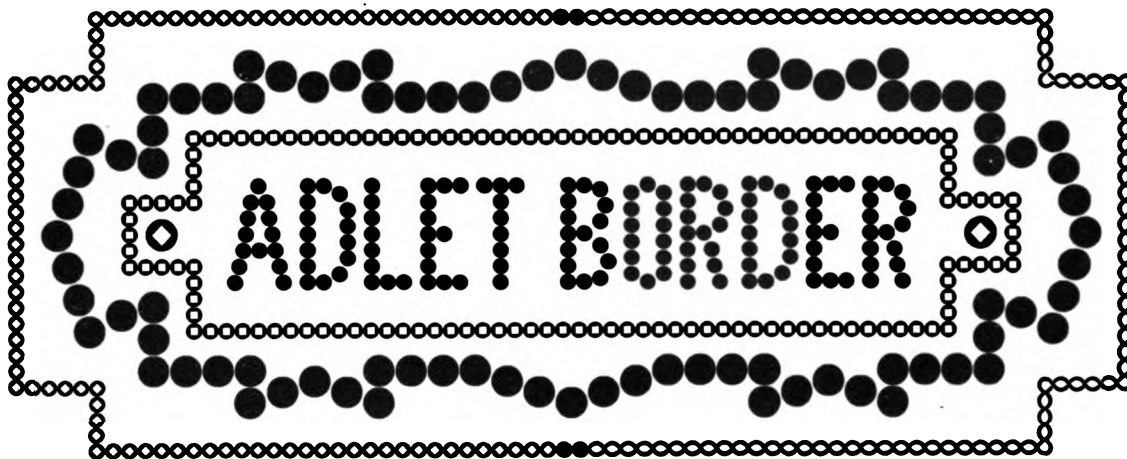
The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. { Nos. 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia. Western Branch: 328 and 330 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A. D. FARMER AND SON

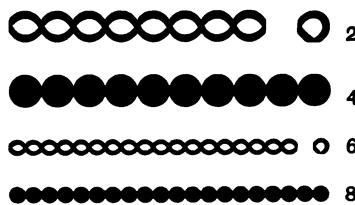
NEW YORK
NOS. 63 AND 65 BEEKMAN STREET, AND
NOS. 62 AND 64 GOLD ST.

TYPE FOUNDING CO.

ESTABLISHED 1804.
LATE FARMER, LITTLE AND COMPANY,
TYPE FOUNDERS.



12 POINT FONTS—ONE NO. ONLY—5 FEET, \$2 00



6 POINT FONTS—ONE NO. ONLY—5 FEET, \$1 75

12 POINT TYPAL.

THE GRAND MILITARY CELEBRATION

36 a 18 A—\$3 00

*Astronomer on the watch for Change in the Heavenly Bodies
Wonderous Fancy 1892*

18 POINT TYPAL.

HONORS FOR COLUMBUS

24 a 12 A—\$3 75

*Great Discoveries made Four Hundred Years ago
San Salvador 1492*

24 POINT TYPAL.

HANDSOME ITALICS

16 a 10 A—\$4 50

*Erection of the Columbus Statue
Honduras 580*

Chicago—Warehouse, 109 Quincy Street—Chas. B. Ross, Manager.



20 A 30 a

12 POINT FAIR (2 line Nonp.)

\$2 50

DRYQUICK PRINTING INK COMPANY

1234567890

**Black and Colored Writing Printing and Lithographic Inks of all Kinds
Colored Inks Guaranteed to Dry Instantly after Using**

12 A 25 a

18 POINT FAIR (3 line Nonp.)

\$3 60

FINE PAPER STOCK

Linen Ledger and Record Paper

Established 1868.

**BARNHART BROS.
& SPINDLER,**

Manufacturers of **SUPERIOR
COPPER-
MIXED TYPE**

Great Western Type Foundry.

**183 to 187 Monroe Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

24 POINT FAIR (4 line Nonp.)

10 A 15 a \$4 05

UNITED STATES

American Telegraph Districts

6 A 10 a

36 POINT FAIR (6 line Nonp.)

\$5 40

CELEBRATED

Superior Copper-Mixed Type

COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

OFFICE OF

The Globe News Ink Co.

...AND...

Geo. Mather's Sons & Harper Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE ART PRINTING INKS,

SUITE 204-205, 154 TO 158 WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Herald Building.

CHAS. M. MOORE, Manager.

TO THE TRADE:

OUR COMPANY

We wish to announce to our friends and patrons that on September 1, 1892, the firms of Geo. Mather's Sons, Harper Co., and The Globe Printing Ink Co., formed a connection for the manufacture and sale of all kinds of Printing and Lithographic Inks, Varnishes, Oils, etc.

SUPERIOR QUALITY

The superior quality of our Inks will commend themselves, and the goods furnished are cheaper than you can purchase from others, giving a clean, sharp and black impression, so much desired by all publishers and printers.

GOODS ORDERED

All orders will have our immediate attention, and will endeavor to follow instructions sent, to enable you to obtain results.

INKS DELIVERED

The Inks delivered by us will be fresh from the factory, and any shade of color will be supplied at the shortest possible notice.

Thanking you for your support in the past, and hoping to merit a continuance of same, we remain,

REMEMBER that the
Harper Company are successors
of J. H. Bonnell & Co., Limited.

Yours sincerely,

CHAS. M. MOORE.

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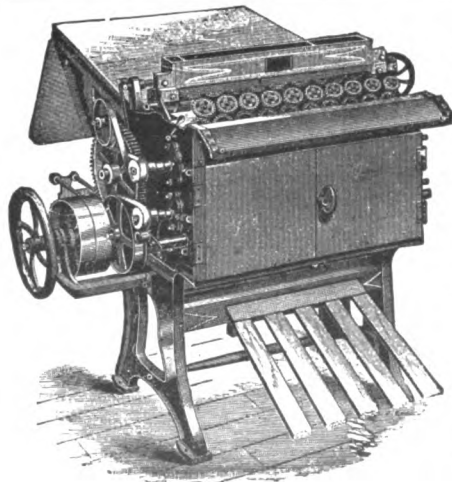


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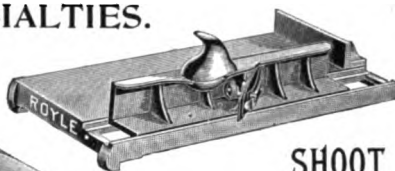
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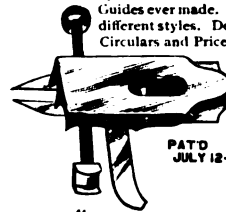
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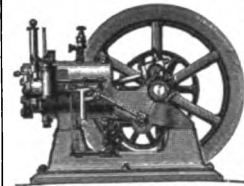
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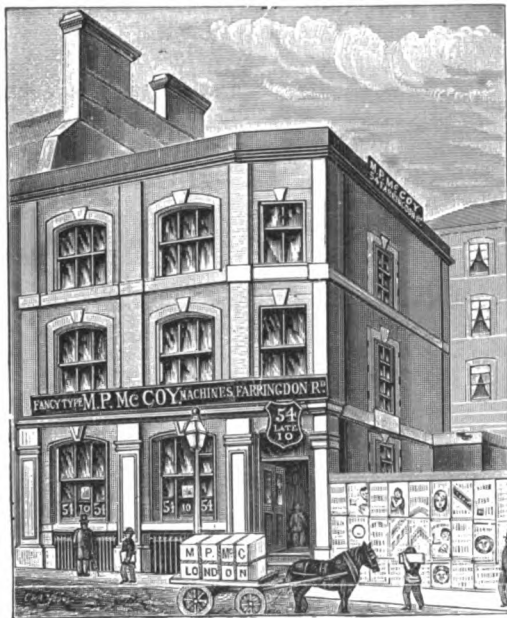
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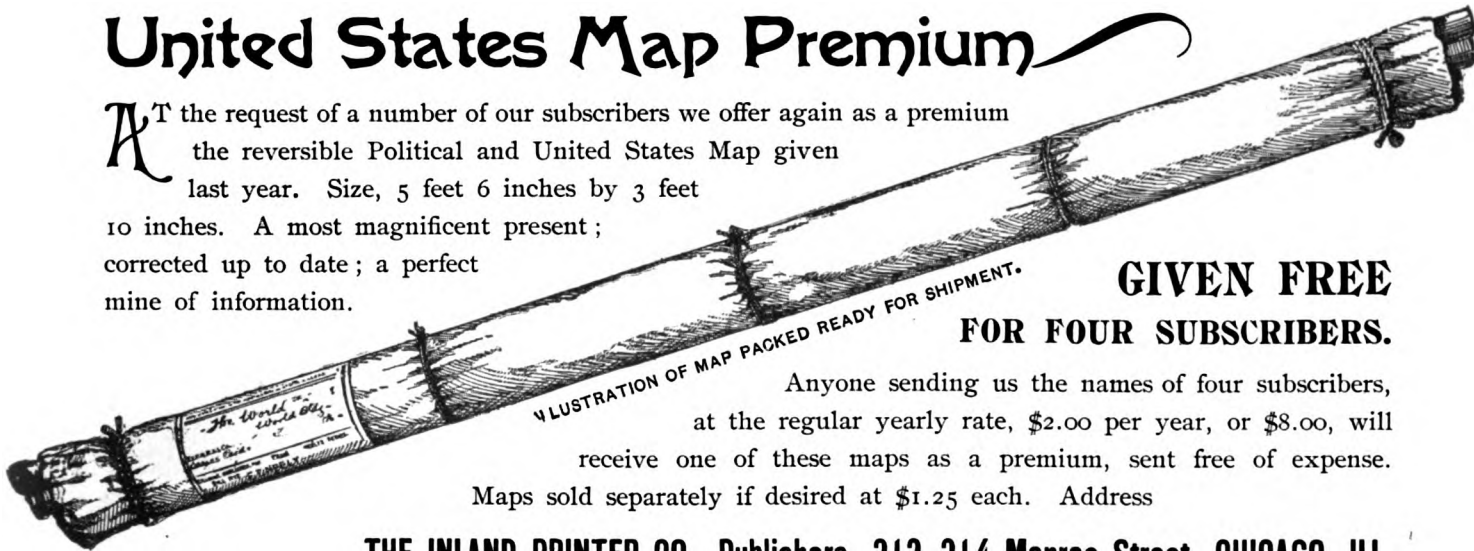
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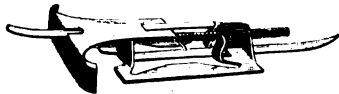
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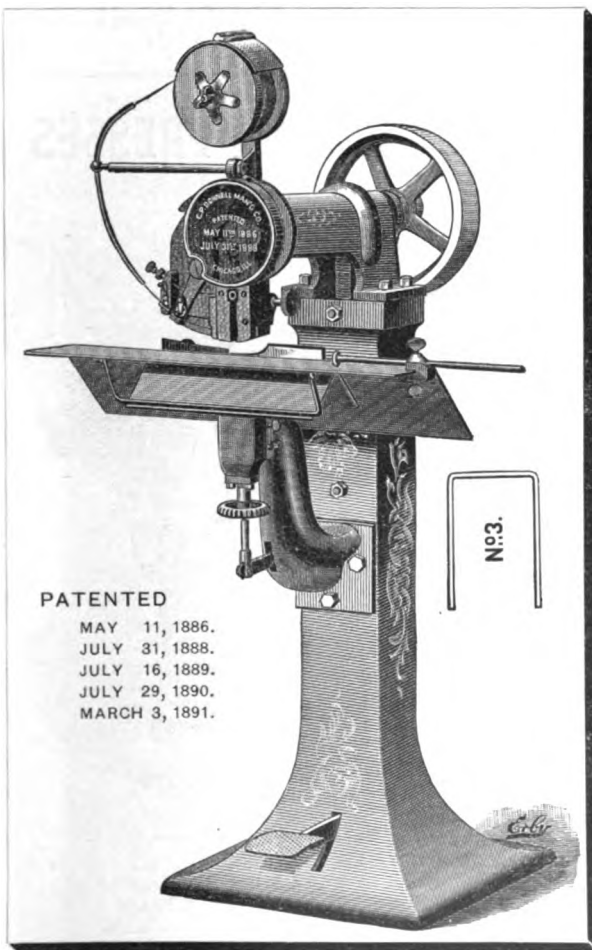
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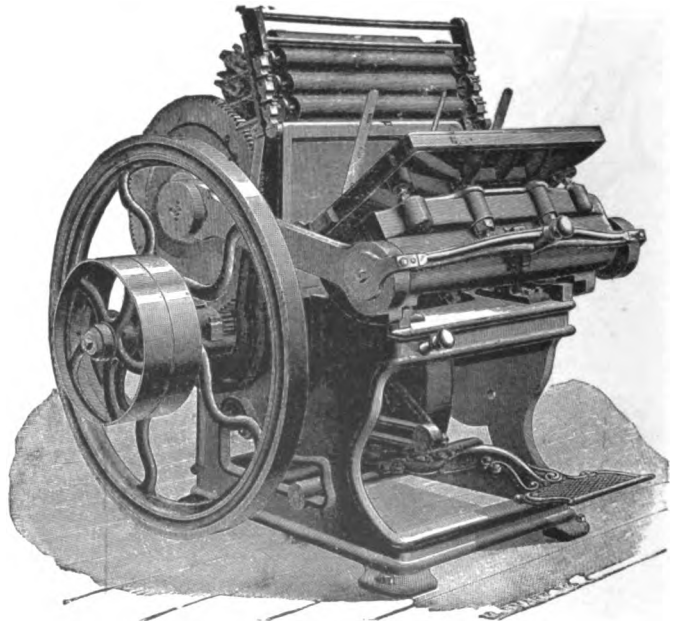
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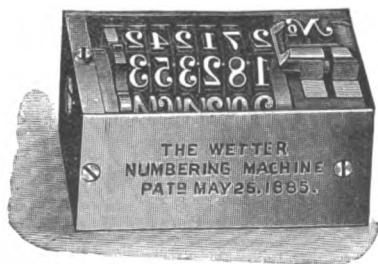
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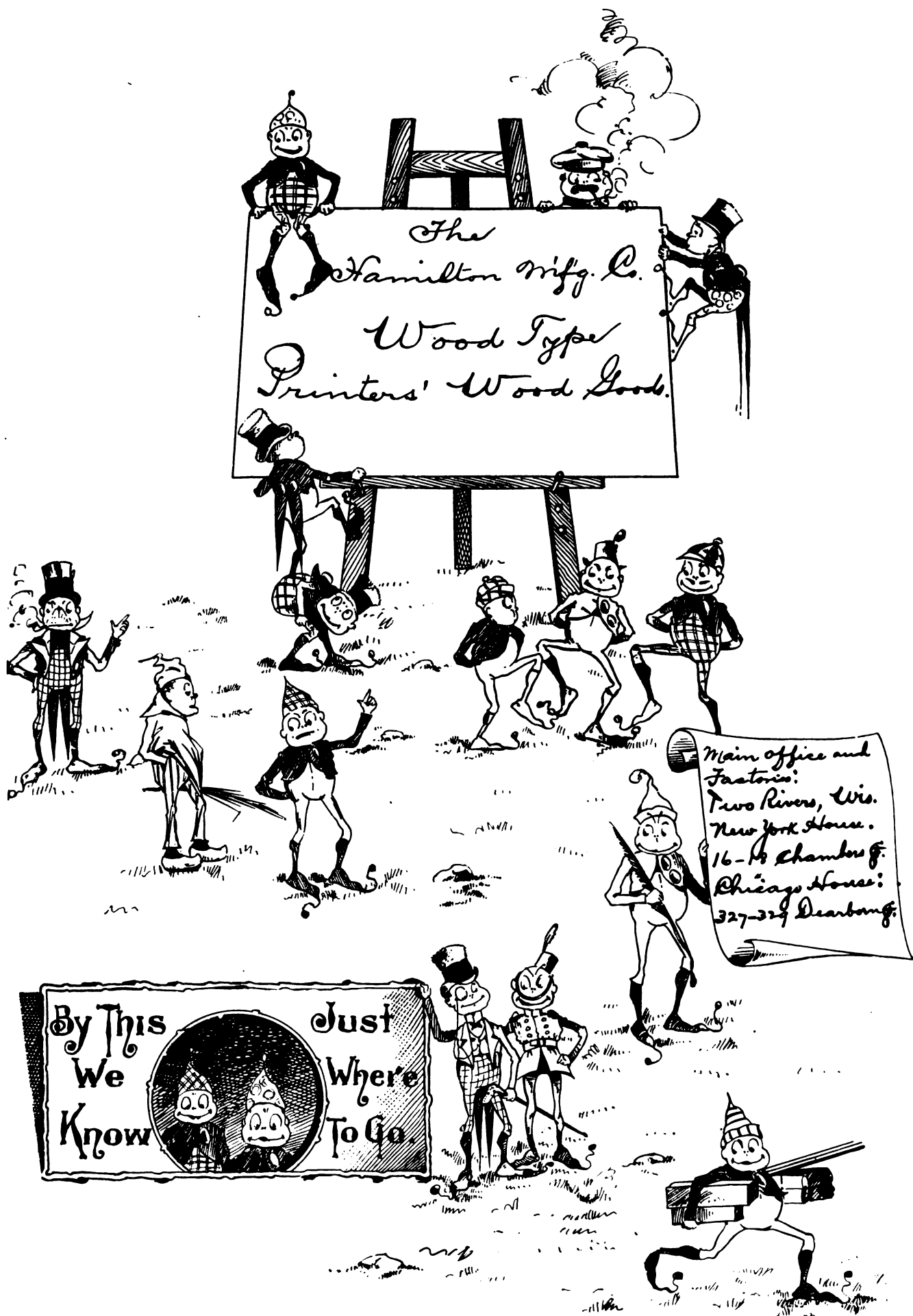
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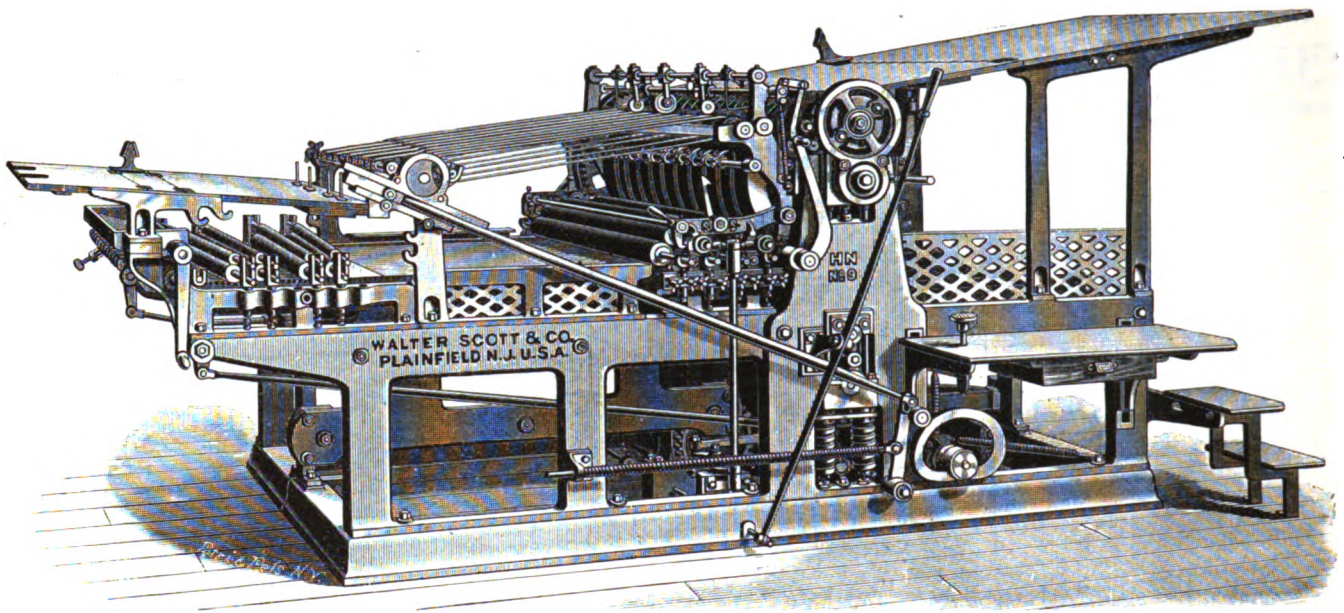
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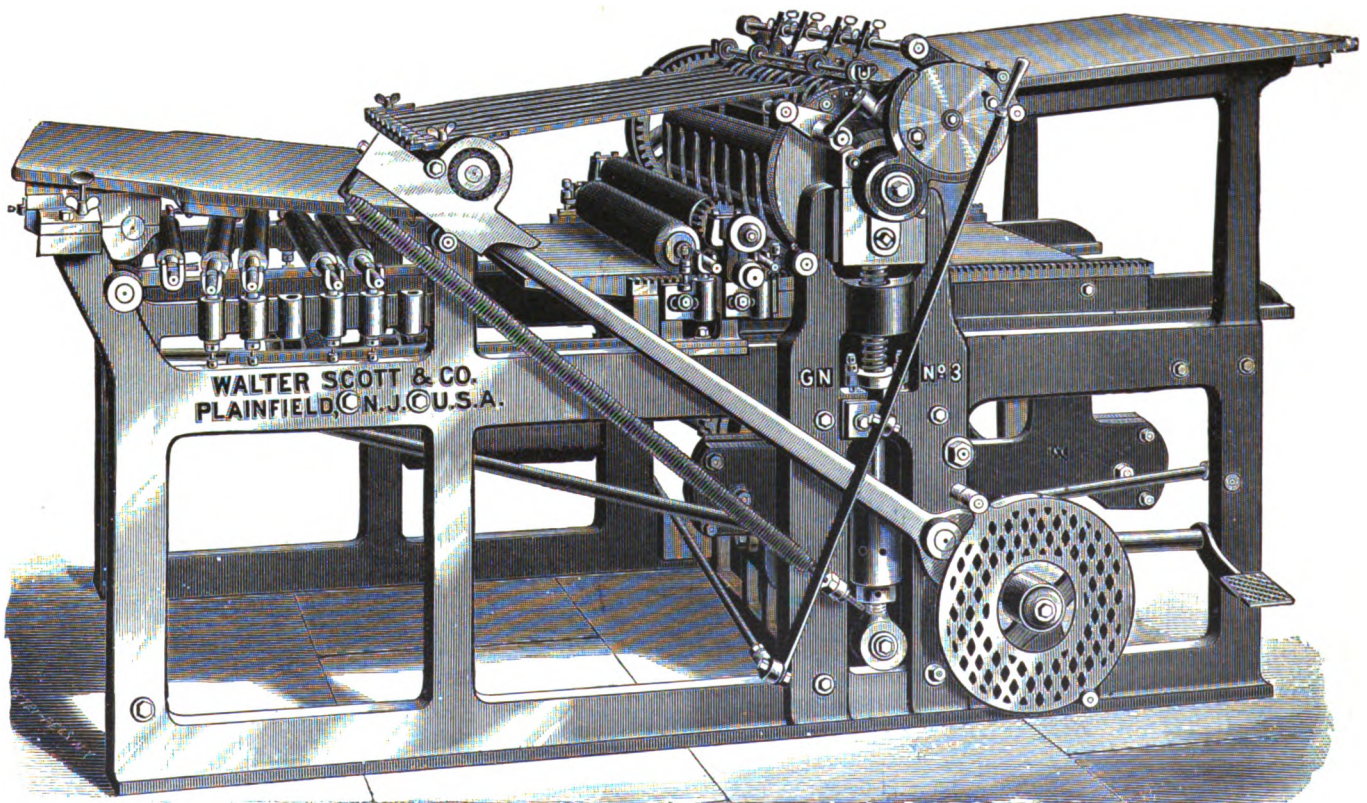
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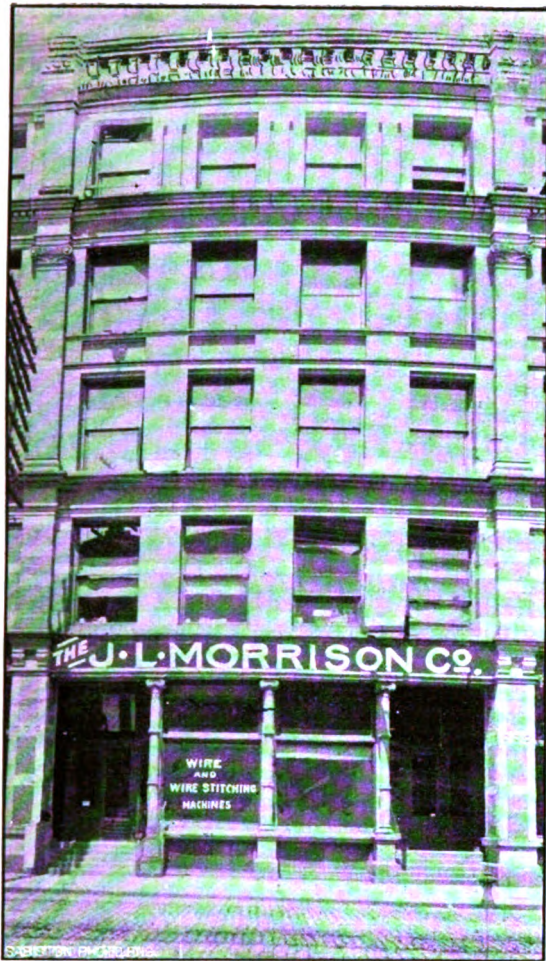
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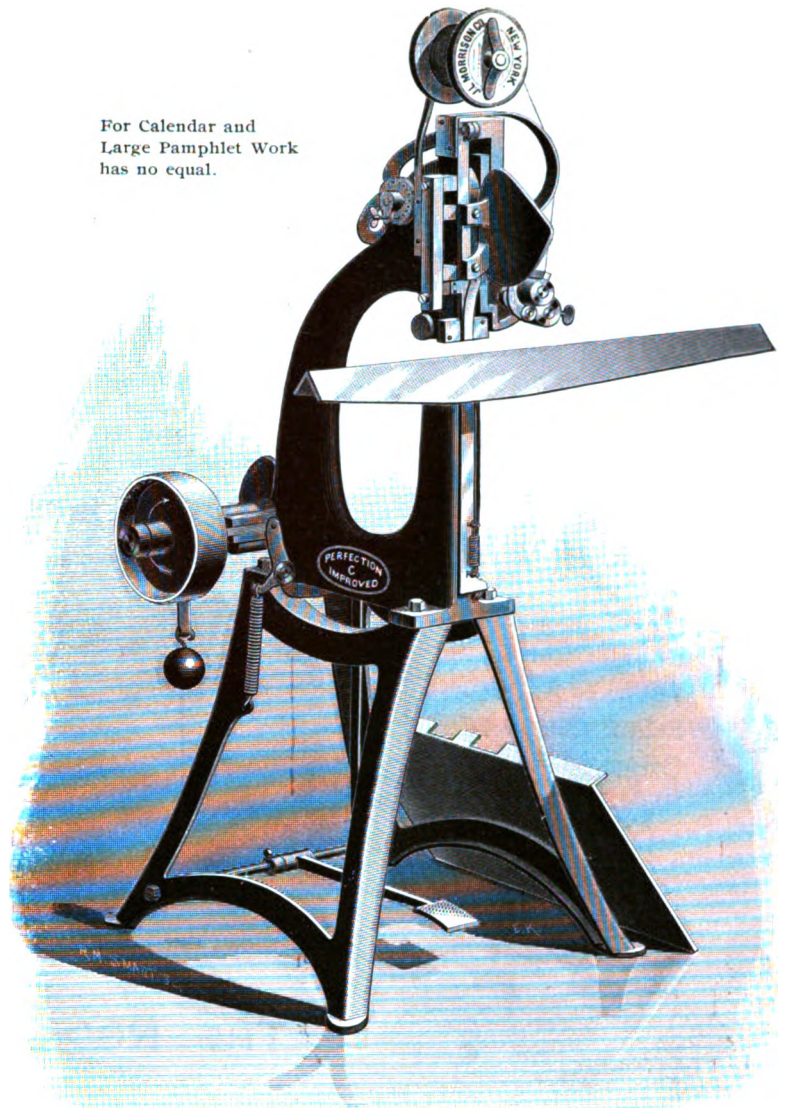
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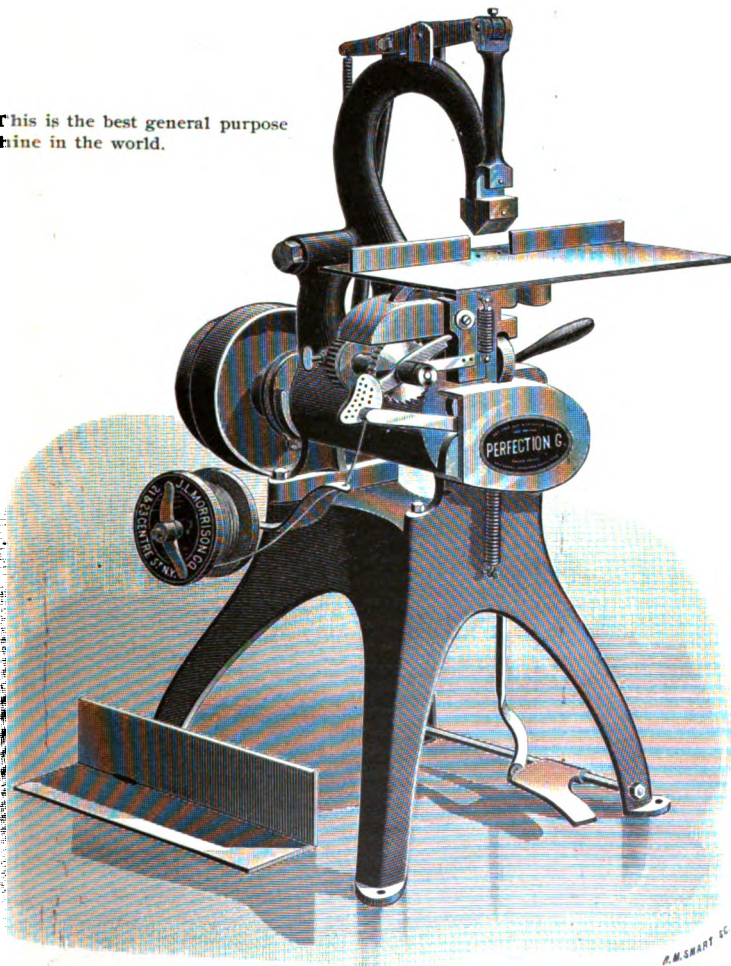
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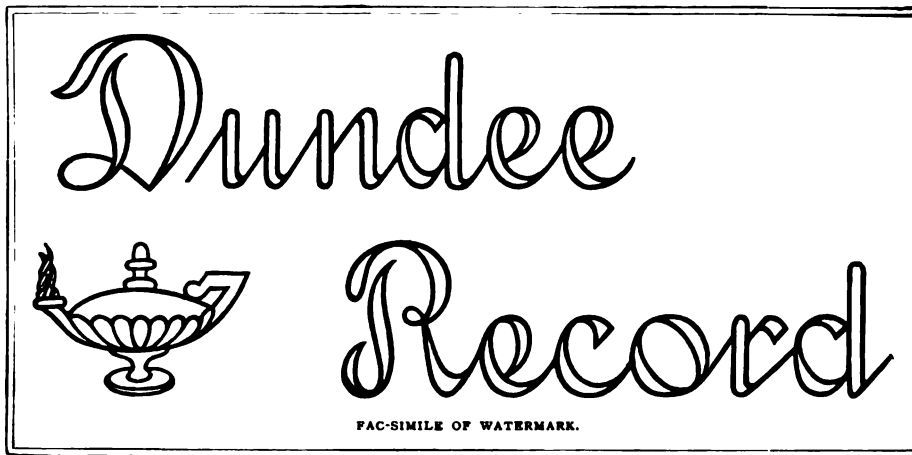


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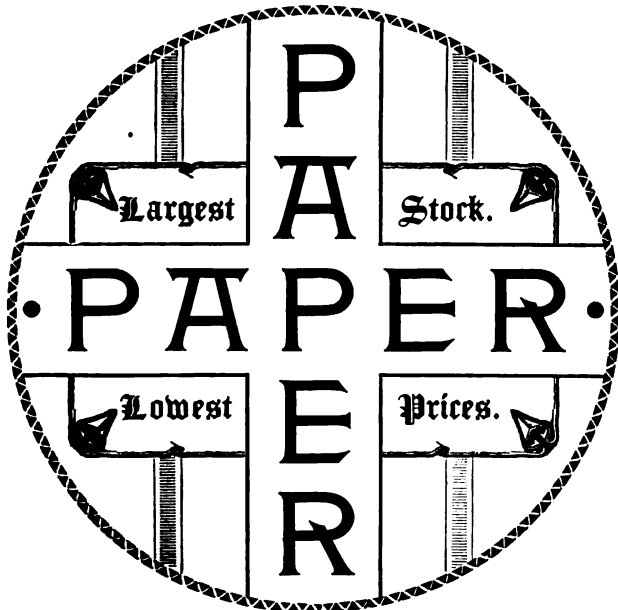
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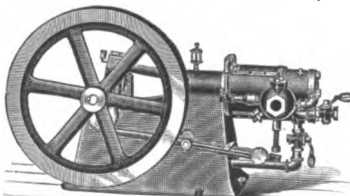
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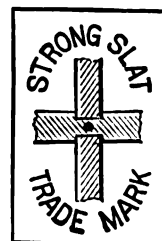
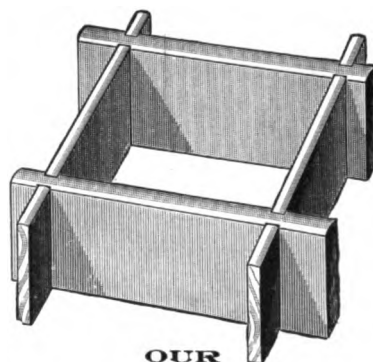
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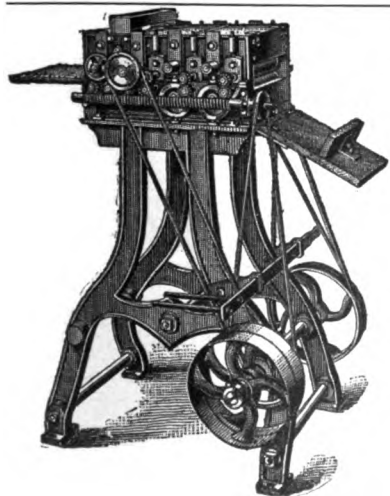
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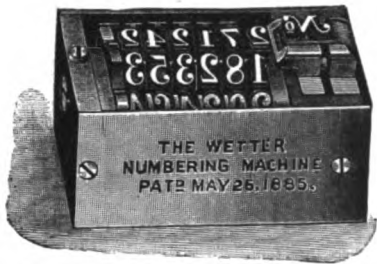
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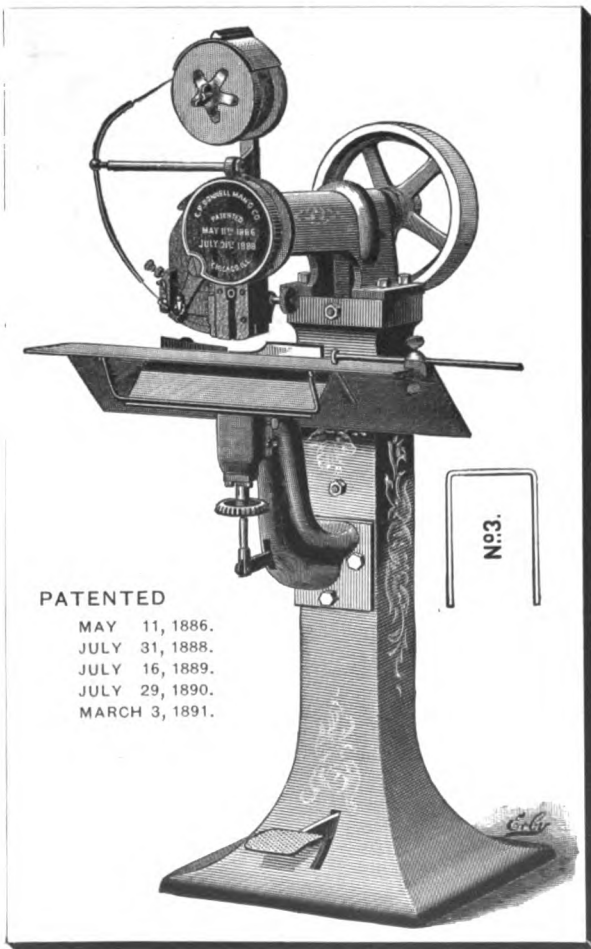
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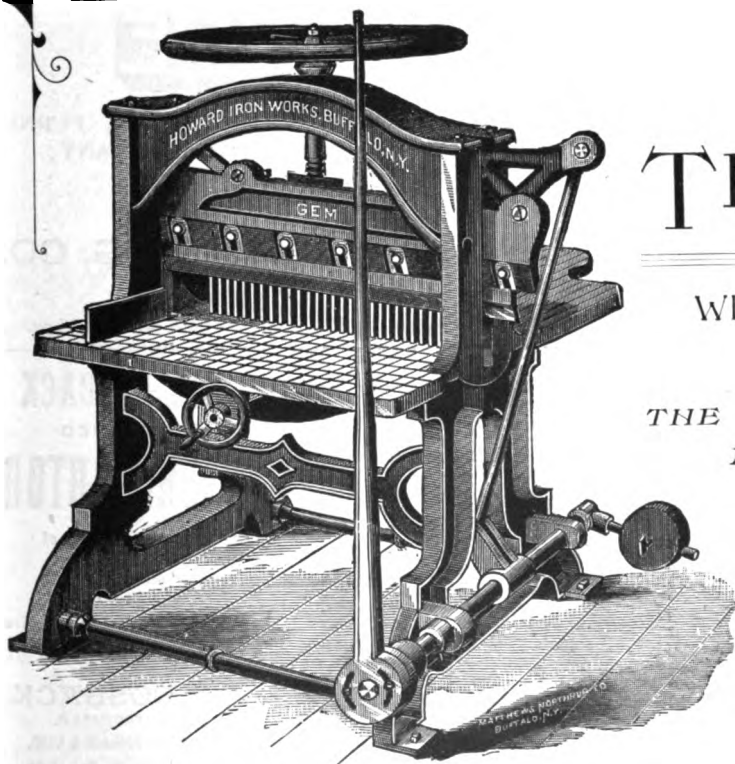
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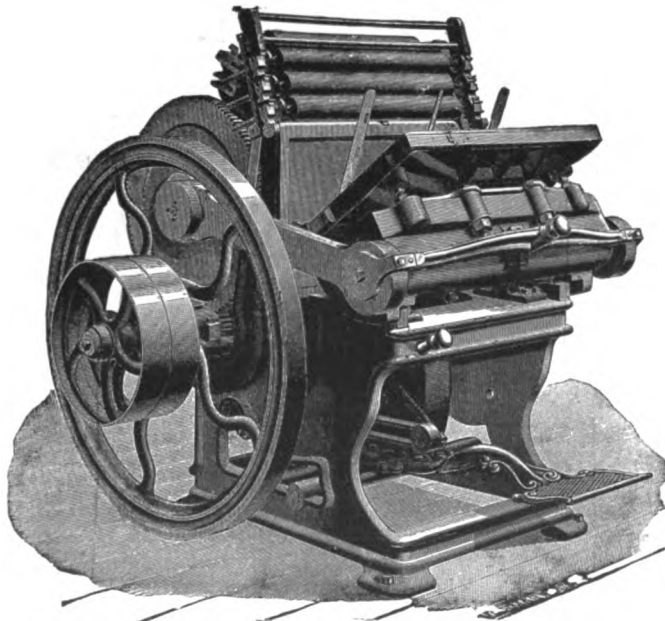
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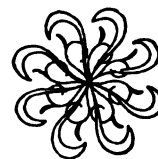
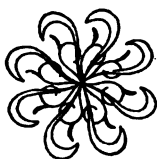


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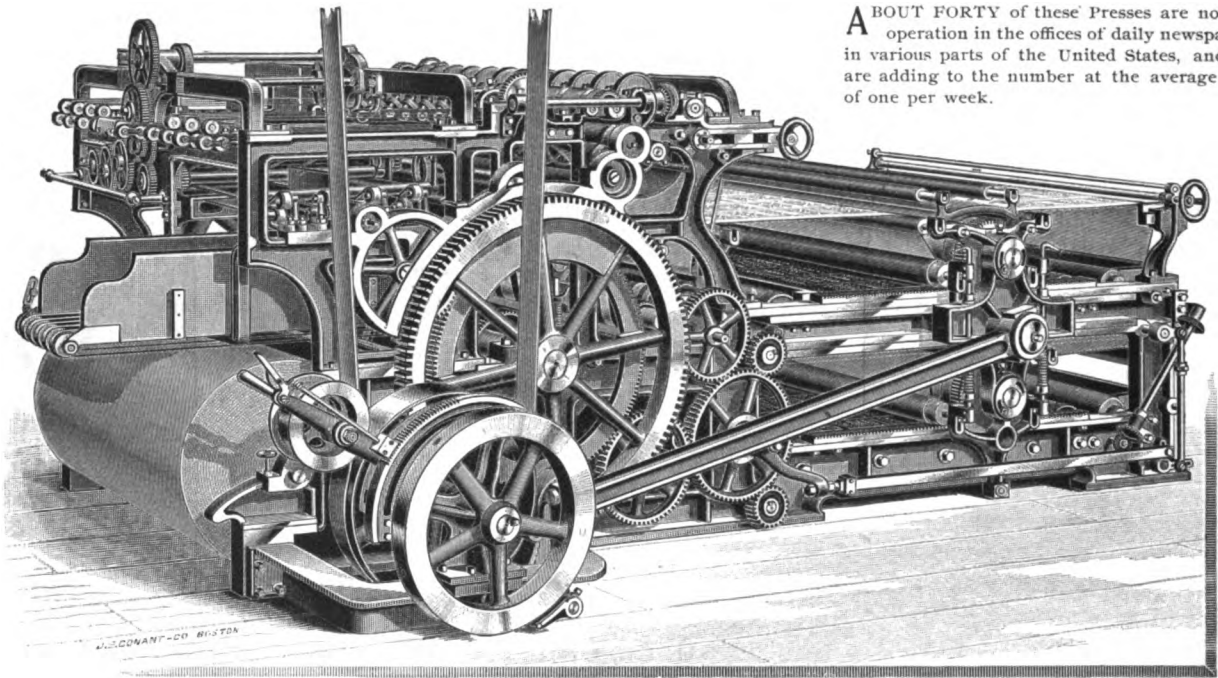
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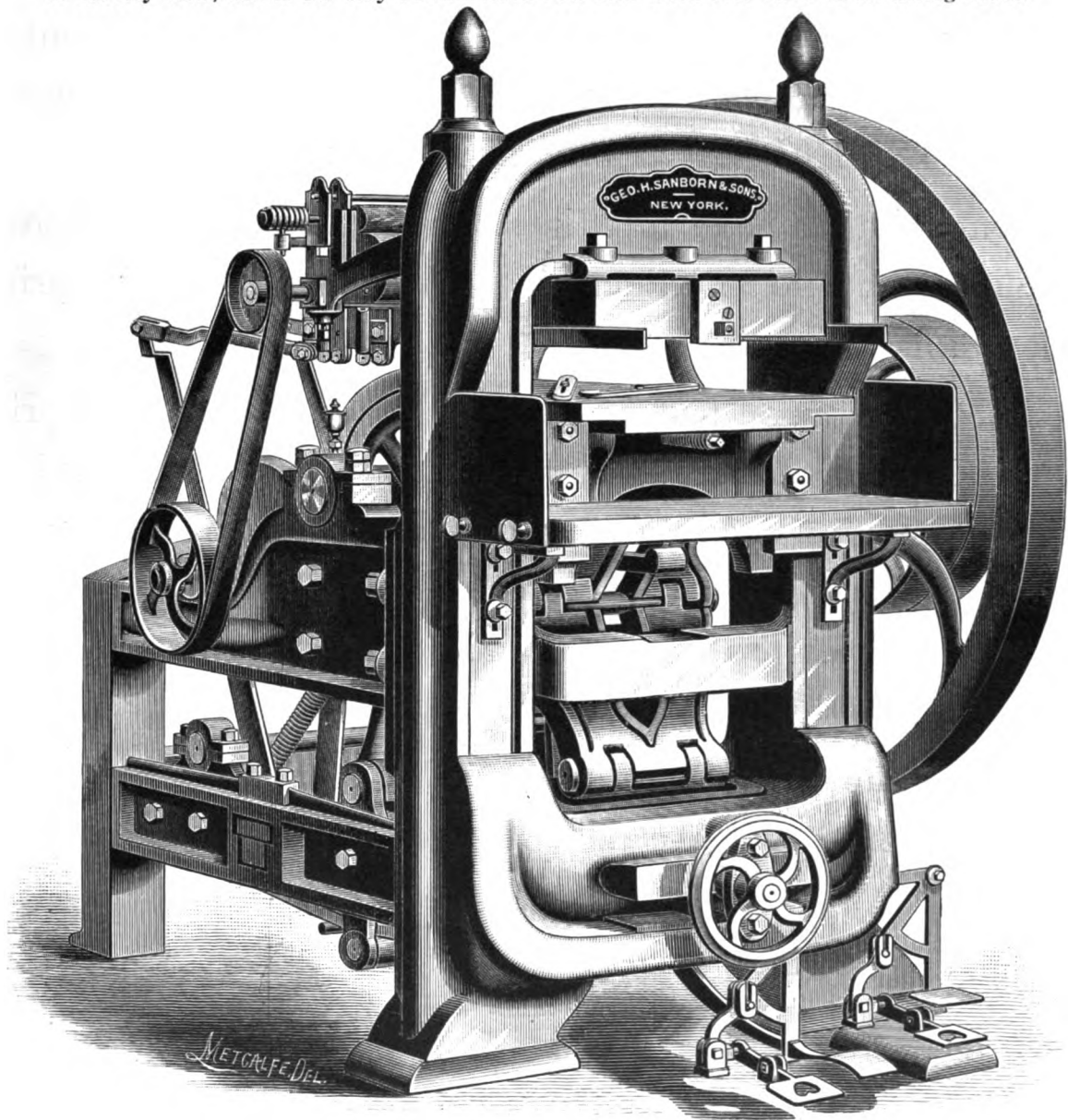
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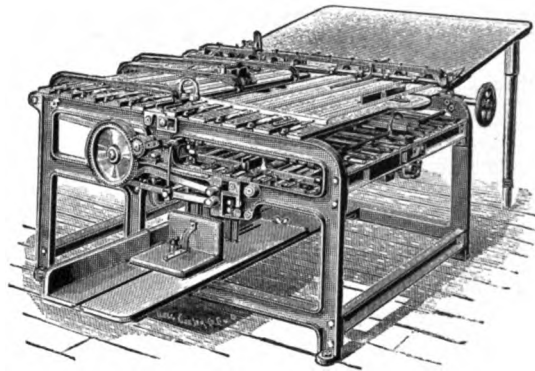
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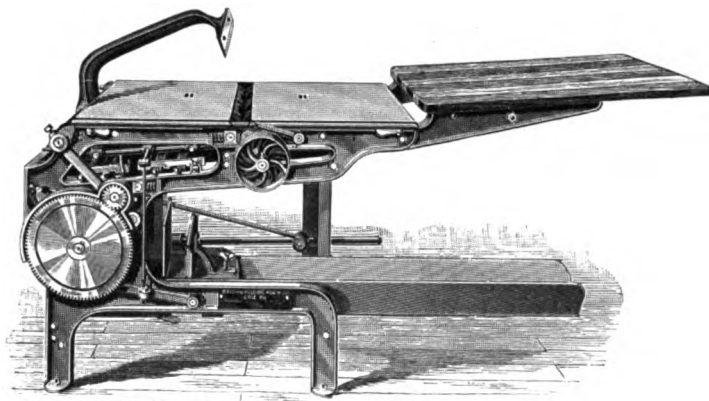
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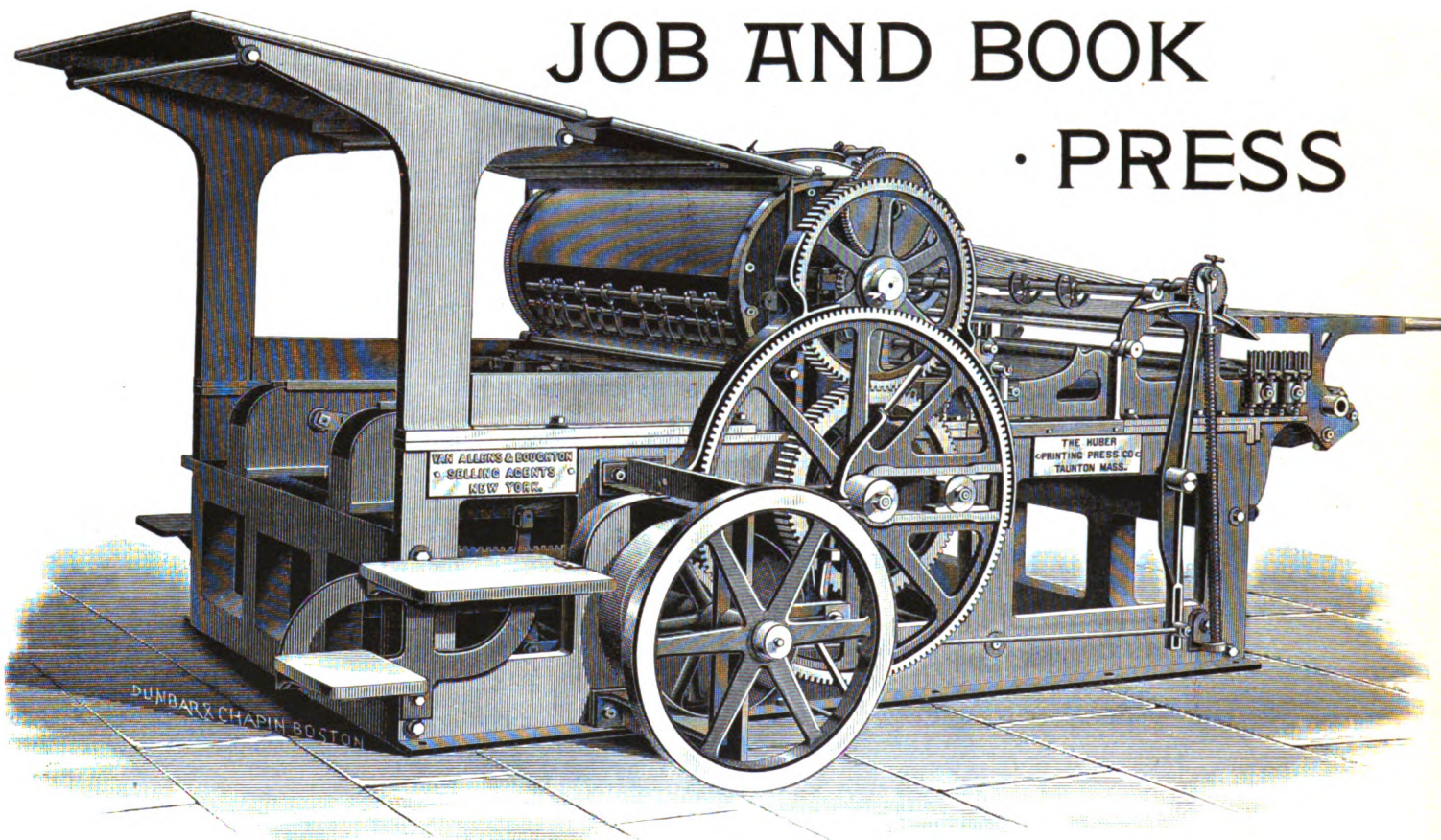


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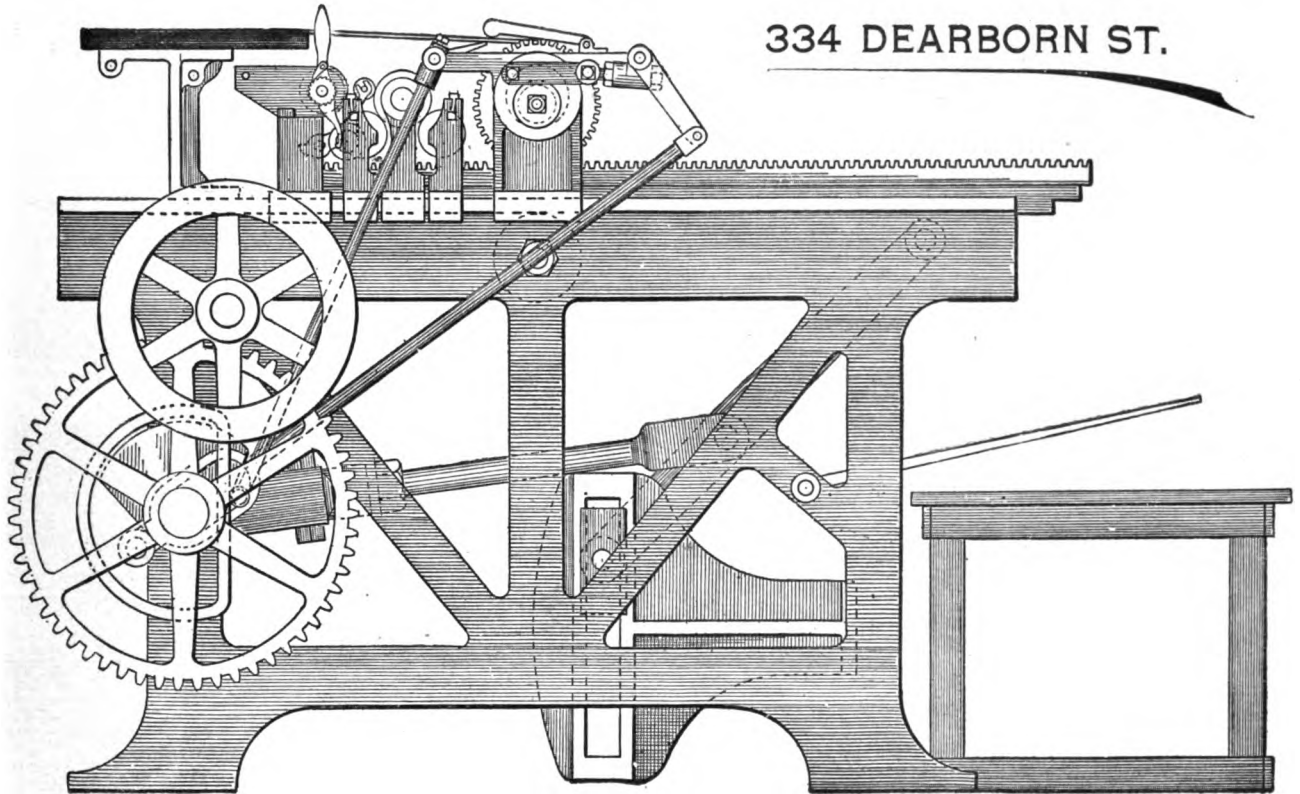
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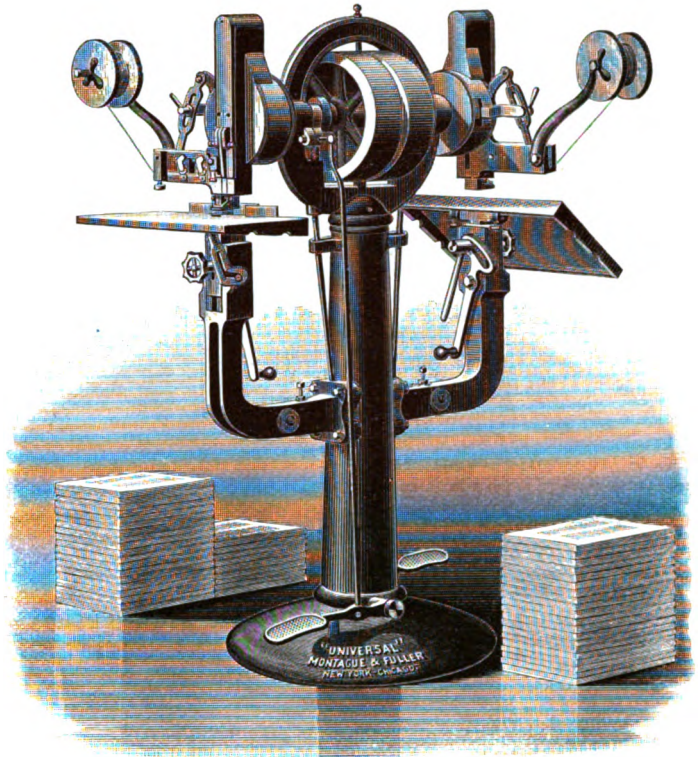
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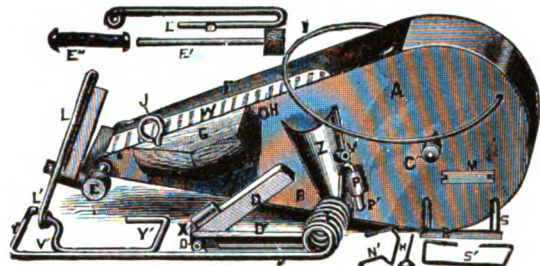


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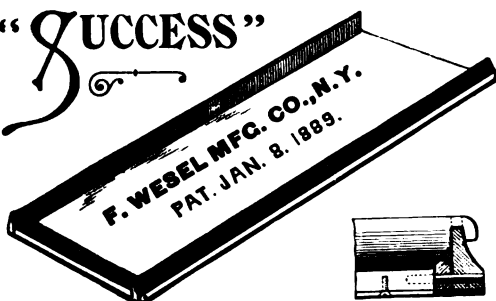
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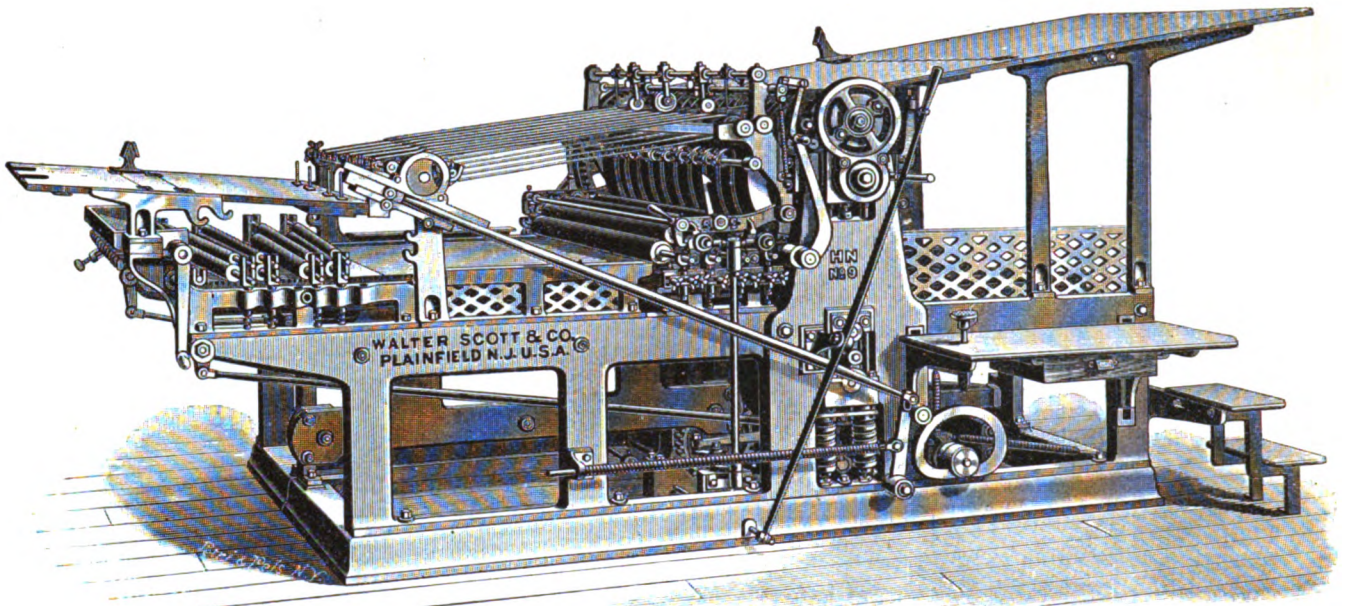
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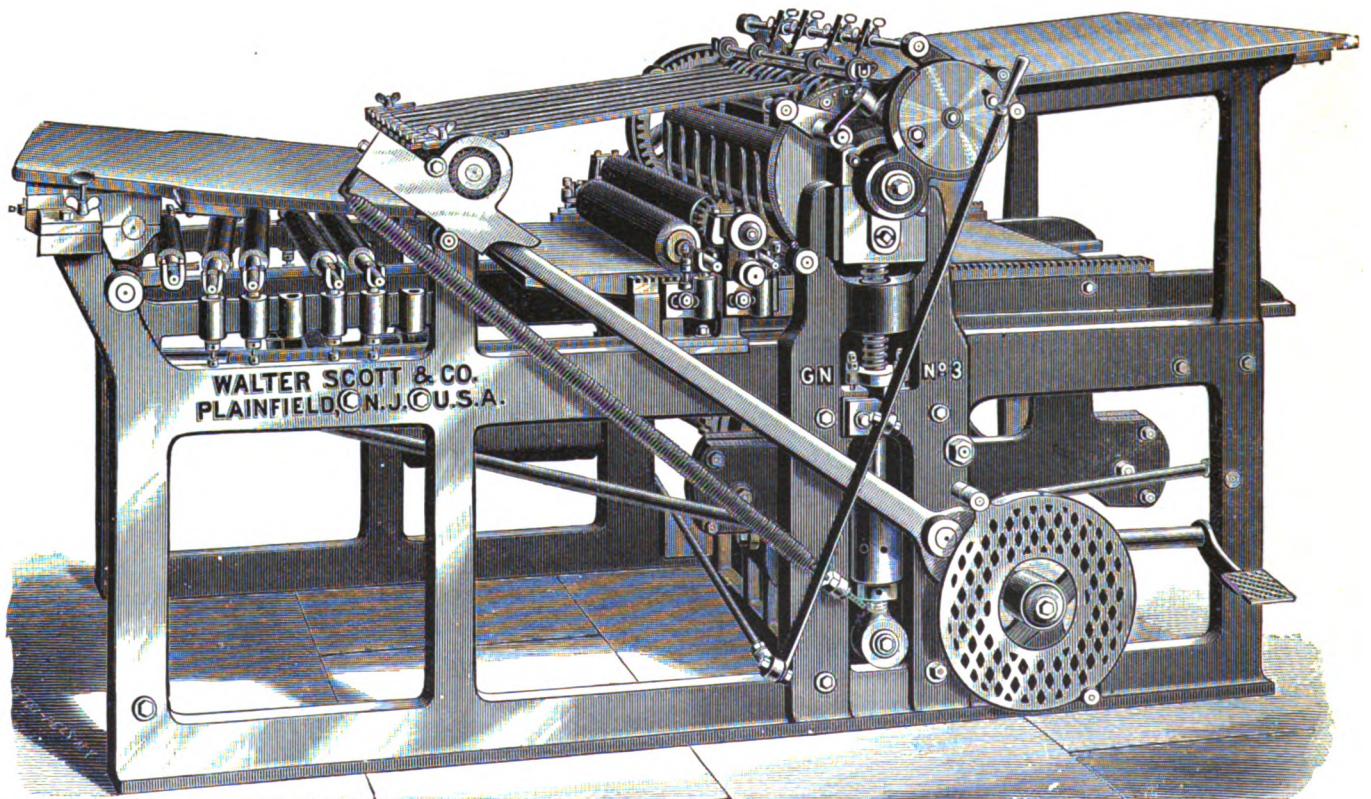
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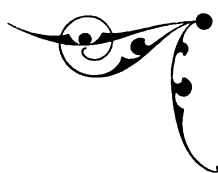
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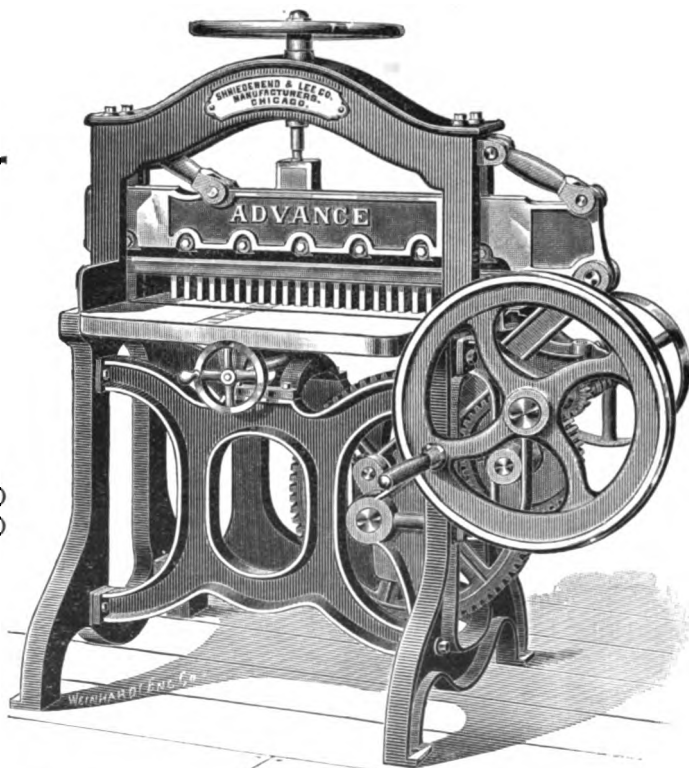
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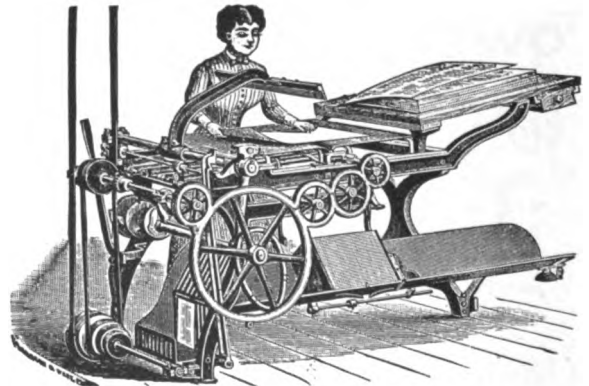
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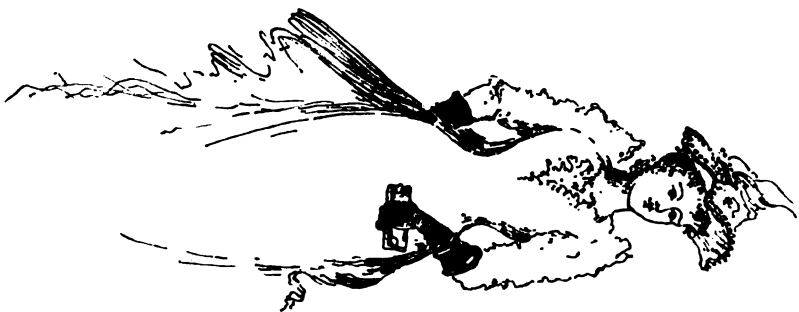
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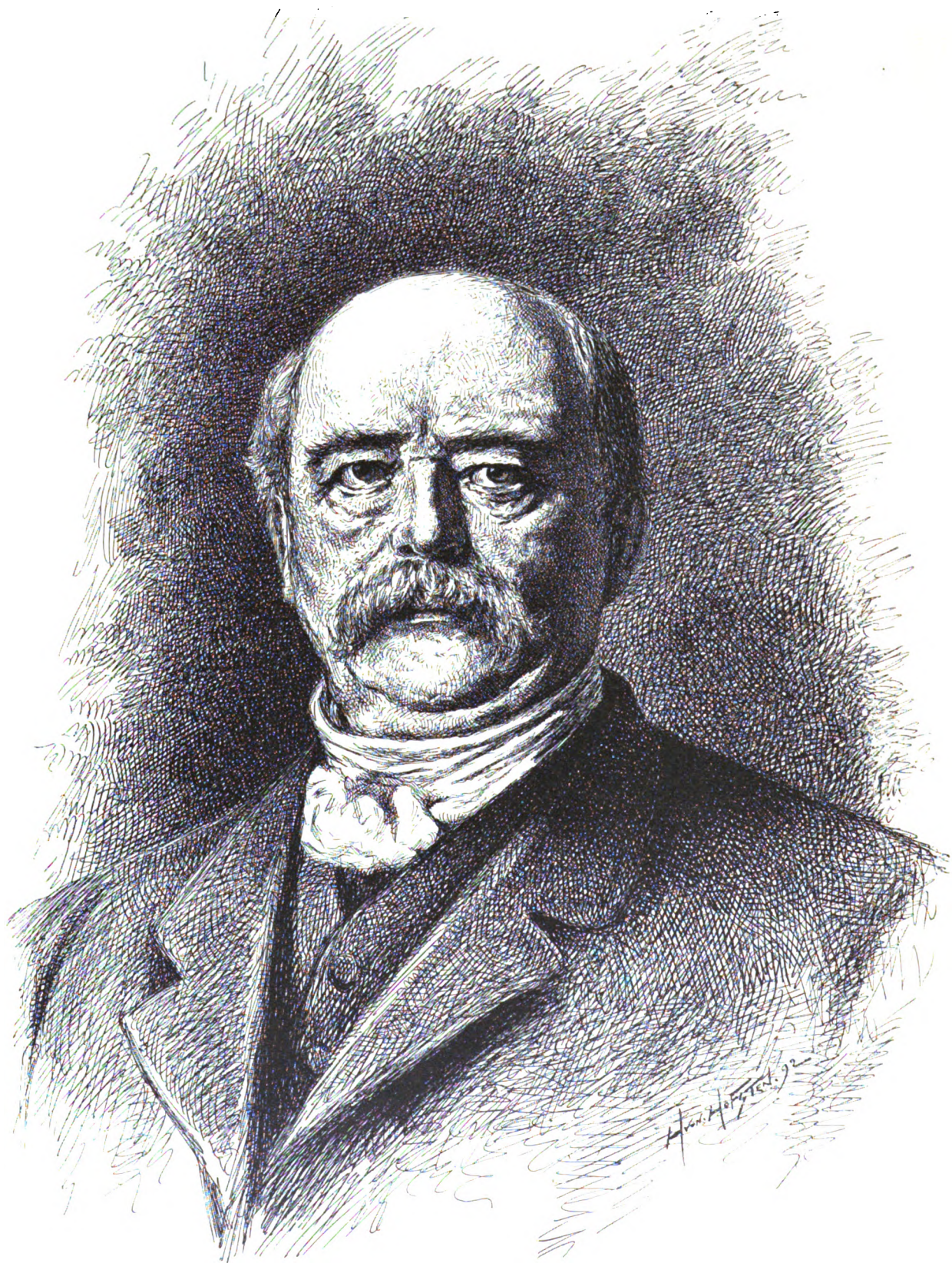
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. X—No. 3.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1892.

TERMS: { \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE EARLY LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO, WITH SOME COMMENTS ON HIS ROMANCES.

BY W. I. WAY.

THE name of any bandit chief is good to conjure with. What boy of ten has not heard of Robin Hood? In the early part of the present century the name of Fra Diavolo was as well known in Europe as Robin Hood's ever has been in England. In 1806 this typical Italian patriot was disputing with Joseph Bonaparte the right to the throne of Naples, so Napoleon sent General Hugo, the father of Victor, down to Calabria to capture the brigand, which he succeeded in doing after a lively scrimmage, and Fra was brought to Naples and dispatched to join his brother artists without more ado. The romantic exploits of this worthy gentleman as related to him by his father made a lasting impression on the youthful mind of Victor Hugo. General Hugo's services were rewarded by his appointment as colonel of royal Corsica and governor of Avellino, to which latter place Madame Hugo and her sons removed in 1807. Here, almost at the foot of Mt. Vesuvius, in a palace of marble that had been so violently shaken by an earthquake as to leave a crack in Victor's room through which he could see the surrounding country almost as well as through a window, the boy of six was to live for a year amid scenes of excitement and romance which vibrated in his memory throughout a life of eighty years. Returning to Paris in 1808 the mother and sons passed some time in the most romantic parts of that city. Guided and educated by a mother of such strength of character that her every word was an absolute law, the youthful Victor fell also under the influence of his godfather, General Lahorie, who found a refuge in the home of Madame Hugo from 1809 to 1811. In this latter year Madame Hugo was ordered to Spain and told her sons that they would have to know Spanish in three months. They could speak it at the end of six weeks. With the journey to Spain, and the year passed in that country, we need not trouble the reader further than to say that it was quite as eventful as life up to this point had been.

3-3

After the return to Paris Madame Hugo devoted her time to the education of her sons, and shortly was to take place that domestic revolution growing out of the alternate successes and failures of Napoleon, and the difference in politics of General and Madame Hugo (the latter was a Vendean) which developed the principles of the sons. As one of Victor Hugo's biographers puts it, "all the world at that time was trying to write poetry." What more natural than that Victor should fill his exercise-books with his youthful verses and lampoons? On the fly-leaf of one of these he inscribed: "The nonsense that I wrote before I was born"; and directly below is a rude drawing of an egg, inside which is sketched a bird. In the year 1817 he made up his mind to compete for the prize annually offered by the Académie Française. But this first attempt, because of the couplet

"And though the thronging scenes of life I shun,
For me three lustrums scarce their course have run,"

only received "honorable mention," though without doubt it was the most meritorious of all the compositions submitted. The doubt as to the poet's age expressed by the judges having reached Madame Hugo, she indignantly hurried off to the secretary with her boy, and the register of his birth in her pocket. "The child is sublime," said Chateaubriand, one of the Academicians of 1817, when he saw the youthful prodigy and learned the particulars. The "honorable mention" was only one of Victor Hugo's successes in 1817, however, as it was during the same year that he wrote his first romance, "Bug-Jargal," the work of a fortnight. This composition is one of the least known, yet one of the most important of all Hugo's immortal romances. It possesses great interest for one who wishes to study the development of his genius, and a synopsis of the story is not out of place here. It relates a dramatic episode of the uprising of the negroes of St. Domingo in 1791. Bug-Jargal, the hero, is a slave in love with his master's daughter, a beautiful young girl betrothed to her cousin, Leopold d'Auverney, to whom the negro owes his life. At the outbreak of the insurrection Bug-Jargal saves the lives of

the girl and of her lover. At the end he is shot down by the colonists. The characters in this story are the sketches from which Victor Hugo drew some of his finest pictures. As one biographer puts it, "like Ruy Blas, Bug-Jargal is an earthworm enamored of a star, and, like Hernani, he dies for a point of honor. Habibrah, the dwarf, is the foreshadow of the hideousness of Quasimodo and the spitefulness of Triboulet, while the description of the 'obi' clutching at the root of a tree in his frightful fall to the bottom of the Gulf of St. Domingo prefigures the archdeacon, Claude Frollo, clinging to a gutter pipe when precipitated by the bell-ringer from the tower of Notre Dame." When still a schoolboy of sixteen, Victor Hugo won the golden lily for a poem on Henry IV's statue on Pont Neuf. This ode was composed in a single night as he sat watching at the bedside of his sick mother. In 1820 he wrote "Hans of Iceland," and shortly after the death of his mother, in June, 1821, he fought a duel with a life-guard, Alfred de Vigny acting as one of his seconds. He received a wound in his left arm, and the soldier, on learning the name of his youthful antagonist, declared that had he known at the time he would have let Victor run him through the body. All through these years, from 1815 to 1822, he had been writing his "Odes and Ballads," and conducting a courtship which was itself an exquisite idyl.

There is nothing more touching in all his romances than the devotion of this youthful pair of lovers. General Hugo, who seems to have disapproved of the union, cut off his son's allowance just before the marriage, but the young man's fame was now established and he found little difficulty in earning a living for himself and wife.

Up to 1830, much of his time had been given to writing his poems and plays, but in the following year, in the bloom of his manhood, his great novel of "Notre Dame de Paris" was given to the world. In 1866 was published "Les Miserables," a novel written during his exile from Paris. This well-known work appeared simultaneously in seven languages — at Paris, London, Brussels, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg and Turin. By many this romance is looked upon as Hugo's masterpiece. In point of popularity it probably exceeds any other work of fiction. The Chicago Public Library owns thirty-five copies, which are kept in continuous circulation. The eminent critic, Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, says we look in vain in this novel for the blemishes that occasionally crept into the others, and he adds that "the portrait of the good bishop is one of the most agreeable things in modern literature."

Readers of "Notre Dame," "Les Miserables" and "Toilers of the Sea," should not overlook the fact that they form a trilogy of man's contest with religion, with society and with labor.

In the limits of this article one can only touch upon a very few points of such a great subject. Very entertaining studies of the man and his work have been

prepared by Mr. Swinburne, and by Mr. R. L. Stevenson. The former is too eulogistic for a reader with sensitive nerves. But a deliberate, careful work on "Victor Hugo and His Time," by Alfred Barbou, published by the Messrs. Harper & Bros., can be safely recommended. The best life of the man, however, is his work, especially his romances and essays. Mr. Eugene Field, who shares with his brother poet, Swinburne, a great admiration for the lyrics of Victor Hugo, once tried his hand at a bit of versification "done in a period of damnable, delightful indiscretion," entitled:

"THE CHILD AT PLAY.

"A child was singing at his play—
I heard the song and paused to hear;
His mother moaning, groaning lay,
And, lo! a specter stood anear!
"The child shook sunlight from his hair
And caroled gaily all day long—
Ay, with that specter gloating there,
The innocent made mirth and song!
"How like the harvest fruit wert thou,
O sorrow, in that dismal room!
God ladeth not the tender bough
Save with the joy of bud and bloom."

Adapted from THE PRINTING WORLD.

PRACTICAL NOTES ON COLOR WORK.

BY MALCOLM L. WADE.

WHEN a printer has to follow an artist's sketch, of course he endeavors to match the shades of color as closely as possible. But it is often found to be by no means easy to produce the same effect in ink as in water-color. This is owing to the greater amount of transparency generally found in colors mixed with water. The light passes through the thin film and gets reflected back as colored light, taking its particular shade according to the medium it has to traverse; and reflected back with it are some rays from the white paper. Much variety in ornamental printing can be obtained by using transparent colors, but transparent and opaque pigments of the same shade ought not, generally speaking, to be used together, as the effect is not harmonious. An opaque red, for instance, side by side with a transparent one, makes the latter look weak. A truly transparent ink when rubbed out on thin white paper ought to have the same shade by transmitted as by reflected light. Crimson and geranium lakes are usually transparent, but scarlet and most madder lakes are more opaque. Blues, especially pale shades, are seldom sufficiently pervious to light to enable them to be classed as transparent colors, but they may be made less opaque by being mixed with the following reducing varnish:

Mid. litho. var	1 pound
Russian tallow	2 pounds
Zinc white ink	2 pounds
Barium sulphate in oil	2 pounds
Lead acetate	¼ pound

The barium sulphate (barytes) should be ground in with its own weight of oil or thin varnish, and the

whole of the ingredients melted over a gas stove. When the lead acetate (which should be added slowly) is quite dissolved, the mixture must be frequently stirred until it is quite cold, otherwise the lead will recrystallize. This mixture makes an admirable tint ink, and will reduce the color, but not the body, of any ink, and also dry bright, which tints made from flake white will not do.

Transparency of color is of great value to the lithographer, as it enables him to lessen the number of printings; but to obtain the best results great judgment must be used as to the order in which the colors are printed, and in the selection of the colors themselves. For instance, geranium lake or crimson lake over blue will produce purple, but if the lakes be not pure, the resulting color will be dull and dirty-looking. Again, an opaque ultra-blue over yellow will give a very unsatisfactory green, while Prussian blue, which is transparent, over a yellow chrome to which has been added some burnt sienna, will give a rich warm grass color.

Other instances can be given without number, but as these articles do not pretend to be a treatise on the subject but only a superficial glance at some of the most important points in it, those who wish to be perfect in theory as well as in practice, cannot do better than thoroughly master some out of the many books on color-printing. I cannot refrain from again urging all young printers to dive deeply into this interesting study, and they will discover such hidden treasures as will surprise as well as please them. Remember the old story of the Scotchman who saw the sea for the first time:

"Ah! mon," said he to his friend, "what a bonny lot o' water is there!"

"Ay! Sandy," responded the other, "an' ye see just the top o' it!"

A few strips of glass on each of which has been placed by a hand roller a thin film of colored ink will serve to show roughly, if held up to the light, the effect of printing one color on another or on colored paper.

The placing of colors in juxtaposition to each other, whether for advertisement or ornament, requires the exercise of a considerable amount of judgment and not a little knowledge of the theory of color; but, however much theory can be combined with practice in painting, where transparent colors are more often used, it is not so easy in printing, owing to the restricted choice of pigments. Still, a certain amount of theoretical knowledge will be found a great advantage; indeed, to produce the best effects, it is absolutely indispensable.

The law of complementary colors and the "power" of colors are two points of vital importance, and I will consider them, but as briefly as possible, as they can be found fully explained in any of the works on color-printing. Two colors are said to be "complementary" when, if united, they are capable of producing white

light. From what has been said it will thus be seen that each of such colors must be made up of separate portions of the spectrum, or bundle of color rays, which together form ordinary light. For instance, orange, consisting of red and yellow rays, and indigo, composed of blue and violet rays, when mixed contain all the visible rays of the spectrum, and must, therefore, produce light of the same shade as sunlight, i. e., white; but this result will only be obtained if each ray is in *such proportion to the others as is found in the solar light itself*; and the printer who, having run short of flake white, tries to make a substitute by a mixture of orange and indigo, will be somewhat disappointed. The difference consists in this: that while the law is true, under proper conditions, as regards colored light, it is not true when pigments are in question; for no pigment has been made which is really white. Flake white and cremnitz white, or any other white, have all more or less a blue or yellow shade; they do not reflect quite all the rays. Nevertheless, the study of complementary colors will well repay color-printers, and I would advise all such to prepare, and keep by them, a list of the most useful colors with the complementary color of each one written opposite to it. A few examples are given below, but the list can be infinitely extended, and I will, if space permit, give a longer list later on. The uses of such are manifold. Two of the colors mixed together, though they will not make white, will, in almost every instance, make a gray, and these grays, when mixed in various proportions with the reducing varnish mentioned above, will give such an endless variety of artistic tints that there will be no necessity to ask the ink-maker for "something new." The advantage of using such "home-made" tints is that knowing the composition there need be no hesitation as to the best colors to put on the tint, for in all cases it should be one of the colors used to compound the gray. And this brings us to the next use of our "complementary" list, for it is plain, that as *true* complementary colors contain entirely different sets of rays, each color of a pair must afford the greatest possible contrast with the other. But it is of the utmost importance that the colors should be *very* true, for, if they are not, the contrast will appear greater than it really is, and we shall have a bad match. Take for example a rich sea-green, the best contrast to which is deep vermilion. If deep rose red instead of vermilion is used the effect is bad, for, in that case, the red will contain some blue rays; and as blue rays are also in the green, the contrast will be weakened, although, as just mentioned, it may appear greater in consequence of the red being brilliant.

When three or more colors have to be used, the complications are such that no absolute law can be laid down, but if two of the colors afford a strong contrast the third should be neutral, i. e., it should have no striking contrasts of its own. If the two colors are red and blue, the third should be a rich, warm brown—such a color would, theoretically speaking, have some

rays from each of the two principal colors, since red and dark blue mixed produce brown. The effect, however, will depend more on the quality and position of each color than on the colors themselves.

COMPLEMENTARY COLORS.

Red	Green	Green	Carminé
Orange	Olive	Orange	Turquoise Blue
Yellow	Purple	Blue	Orange
Green	Purple	Purple	Citrine

It must, however, be understood that the nomenclature of colors is very imperfect, and it is doubtful if the word "green," or "red," or "purple" conveys the same idea of shade to any two men.

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XIII.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

MAKE-READY OF ENGRAVINGS.—*Continued.*

THIS method, the only one to my knowledge which gives all that can be obtained from engravings, does not preclude in practice, to gain time, the cuttings in advance after this theory, and consequently might be called cuttings of blanks. These are made without any consideration of plans, but simply by removing isolated lightnesses, sharp points adjoining blanks, if not all the blanks, which would be impossible, at least, all such as can be cut without too much difficulty. Two sheets are often sufficient if they are of a thickness proportionate to the packing; demys of two or three kilos in weight when there is no wool used, and sheets of six to seven kilos with the merino. On the first sheet, that of the base, the edges and lightest parts are removed, as well as the blanks and extreme parts of the engraving which border upon them. The second sheet should cover not only the black, but also the gray, except such as are nearly blank. These two sheets, pasted in large parts and then dried between blankets, under pressure, are then finished in the same manner. If these cuttings are pasted on a thin sheet of the cylinder, cut in places of the engraving which show too strong, and overlayed with thin paper on visible weaknesses, a result is obtained at the first proof which is sufficient in most cases, and infinitely superior to what can be attained with the most complete make-ready added to the cutting conforming with the theory of plans. Then there is a summary make-ready under the plate which gives the best results and could often dispense with all the work on the cylinder. The result is subordinate, however, as with all other systems, to the perfect working of all other elements of the work: the machine, bearers, packing, rollers, ink, fountain and fountain roller, paper, glazing, etc. The fountain roller has a particularly important action which I shall indicate in the next chapter.

My cuttings, no matter how thin, still raise the cylinder in the passage of engravings and cause weaknesses on all sides of it. Hence, the frequent necessity of making more than one make-ready sheet, and

usually these sheets have more effect the thinner they are, the less overlayed and the more cut. They rapidly give all the vigor possible; but much longer and more difficult to obtain are the light, vaporous models which are only appreciated by those of acknowledged refined taste. A make-ready on engravings well conducted in the packing and inking, with a more or less number of sheets, may in one or more hours appear not to produce any better results than the single cutting, but it usually gives to typographical illustrations merits almost equal to those of aqua fortis. These qualities, so rare in illustrations of reliefs, should not be obtained by heavy cuttings overlayed on plans which swath the black and prevent the impression of the gray, which, of course, is wrong, to have engravings render all that can be obtained. Engravings cannot advantageously possess the harmony of tone with the cuttings by plan. The gradations of tints result from the freedom with which comes the gray, and this is always indefinite after the cutting by plan, which gives all the impression to the black. The gray, not having enough pressure, appears scratched, more soiled than printed, and bears a more somber aspect than the artist intended. Designers and engravers make their gray with dottings, which it is impossible to color more than is necessary, except when they are not struck enough. The more impression given them the cleaner they are and the nearer perfection. From this results, for those who follow this essay, that in all sorts of illustrations in relief if there are any supplementary overlays to apply, it is the gray which requires them, and not the black. In most cases the gradual removal of blanks on the two sheets of cutting and on the sheet of the cylinder is sufficient to obtain what I demand of my pressmen—what proves, in my judgment, that the make-ready has been well understood, if the general pressure is as strong as necessary:

On the face.	{ Nothing moved. Nothing broken. Nothing scratched.	On the back.	{ No goffering. No puncturing. No visible impression.
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THE SECTIONAL FOUNTAIN ROLLER.

The best make-ready cannot furnish equal and brilliant impressions if the ink is not furnished to each part of the form proportionately to the needs of the type in it. This regulation has been executed until now by the aid of screws which push the inking-knife and those which pull it. This is injurious and insufficient for several reasons:

1. Pressed on the cylinder until the ink is worn off, the blade acts as a brake which takes more motive force than all the other parts of the mechanism combined. This effect is perceived when the movement is given by hand—the speed diminishes or augments with the locking or unlocking of each screw. The toil of this work is principally caused by the blade pressing against the roller of the fountain, which might easily be arranged in a manner to be at all times largely open.

2. The blade which regulates the egress of the ink is a metallic piece, too strong to bend uniformly at such

parts where it is necessary. Pushed at the extremities and pulled in the center, the blade describes a curve which allows too much ink to pass on the center and not enough on the edges of the form. It is impossible to correct these inequalities by pushing and pulling screws. The blade, urged in a contrary way, submits to the bending to such an extent that the slightest loosening or fastening of a screw suffices to change the effect of all the others.

3. The extremities of the fountain being nearly always closed, while the center is kept open, a wear is rapidly produced on the edges of the blade which enlarges them, while it stays intact in the center. As soon as this inequality exists, no matter to what extent, it is no longer possible to regulate the inking, even on forms which entirely fill the bed of the press. The parts of the blade used leave the cylinder without ink and allow too much of it to pass if removed.

For these and many other causes the regulating of the fountain is the most difficult point in the conducting of machines; it is the rock of all beginners and takes the greatest thought of the best workmen. The screws not being sufficient, other means had to be found to augment or diminish the ink, or to suppress it in certain places where necessary. At first attention was paid to forms smaller than the bed of the press; attempts were made to limit the ink by means of pieces of lead advanced or drawn back in the fountain. No matter how well these movable closures are fitted in, the wrinkles on the cast-iron fountain will always permit the ink to ooze through, and after a few turns there is nearly as much ink outside the leaden plugs as there is inside. Even if nothing should happen, an empty spot cannot be preserved in any part of the fountain, the fountain-roller raising the ink which the distributors rethrow continuously on the edges of the table. In one way or another small rolls or strings of ink are formed outside the pieces of lead, which render these closures almost useless. There is a difference in the flow of the fountain, but there is ink everywhere. As the ink could not be kept out of the extremities of the fountain, an attempt was made to keep it from getting out. At the bottom of these parts small rolls of paper or fine rags were placed, penetrating between the blade and the cylinder intercepting the passage. This method, while of little use, only added new inconveniences to those which it was expected to surmount. The paper and rags are made into lint by the friction, while the ink becomes a veritable pulp of felt, clogging everything it prints.

As no means could be found to limit the ink in the fountain, the remedy has been searched for several years in the fountain roller. At first its general surface was diminished by giving it the shape of a screw. This modification of the roller is obtained in two ways: By cutting out a strip or groove to its entire length in spiral fashion, or else by swelling it by the pressure of a cord which changes it to a twisted column. The groove is cut when the roller is too large, and when it is

too small it is made to swell by the cord method. After some years of hesitation, the size of the fountain roller was cut according to the size of the forms to be printed, and later suppressed in front of blanks so as to have only ink when facing pages. This method, which required fountain rollers for each form, was a great progress, but not convenient except in forms of full and regular pages.

In spite of all trials, the fountain roller remains the one part of the machine which fills its office the most defectively. It is always the greatest trouble to pressmen, even to those who for thirty years have seen me have no difficulty whatever in regulating my inkers on the most irregular work, on forms for instance containing heavy engravings at the side of light pages. Since my *début* on machines, I have reversed the place of the knife and the fountain roller so far as regulating the inking is concerned; I only demanded an equal amount of ink from the fountain to the whole length of the cylinder, reserving to the fountain roller the duty to charge itself on the edges as in the middle, upon any point whatever, with much, little or no ink at all, according to the needs of the form. I rapidly obtained this ink-taking at will by sectional fountain rollers which I had patented nearly thirty years ago (in order that no one should make an ownership of this method) and then gave it to the public. This was a useless precaution, because, to my knowledge, no machine has been fitted on this system. Until recently I have not been able to have them accepted outside of the pressmen of my printing office in the rue du Dragon. Outside of that house I made several trials in offices which I manage without succeeding in getting one of these fountain rollers to be kept running. In one of these establishments, where I had mounted eighteen machines with sectional fountain rollers, nothing remained of them in three months.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISING FOR PRINTERS.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

THE successful job printer of the future must be a natural born illustrator. He must have the imagination and the taste to originate or adapt a design, and he must have a knack of making the same profitable to his patron and himself. If a man should pick up a magazine without an illustration, he would be astonished. Why? Because the whole public is educated up to expect pictures, and good ones, too. Such publications have been quick to make the most of all the wonderful advances in process engraving, and are reaping the benefit of their enterprise.

Many of the leading job printers are adopting the idea, and it is certainly evident that any printer who wishes to be up to the times must be prepared to select and procure illustrations for his work. It is the writer's belief that the day is not far distant when all jobwork will be illustrated, and with this advance in

the character and quality of our work, increased prosperity ought to come. There is much to be done, however, before the public will be educated up to this idea. That is, before they will see the advantage sufficiently to be willing to pay extra for it. This can only be accomplished by showing them how much superior illustrated work is to that which is not.

The first and best place to begin the reform is in the advertisements of printers themselves. There is no better way to influence your customers than by setting a good example for them to follow. The writer believes thoroughly in his own preaching, and has found the practicing of the same of great benefit.

A description of a pamphlet recently issued by the author will best set forth his ideas as to how a printer's advertising should be produced. On another page is shown a part of the brochure.

The booklet consisted of two four-page folders stitched together with white silk. The size was $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$. The outer folder was printed on 60-pound India proof—a moderately heavy, rough stock, resembling water-color paper. The front of this was printed with the outline sketch of a lady, in a light greenish blue. The words, "The Lady and The Printer" were run in light face type and in a sort of a terra cotta color. The inner cover was ornamented with a very small cut printed in a tint. No other printing appeared on the cover.

The inner folder was on 80-pound enameled book paper and was cut $\frac{1}{4}$ inch smaller than the outer sheet and fastened in flush with the top after the prevailing style of books which are gilded across the top and the other edges uncut. The first page of the insert was a title page set in a series of light-face type run in brilliant blue. It read "The Lady and the Printer, being a tale of facts for the assistance of ladies who wish to obtain just what they want in printing."

On the second page was worked a half-tone of the author in violet bronze. The third page was printed in two colors. On the fourth page of insert a half-tone engraving of the doorsign was printed, surrounded by some slight printing matter such as street and 'phone numbers and specialties.

The illustrations being largely original and new, it is certain that such an announcement will excite a greater interest and command more satisfactory results than any combination of mere types could. It will be noticed that the illustrations are of such a character that they can readily be used for other work, and they thus become an added facility, rather than an expense.

Your attention is also invited to the fact that the circular is directed to a particular or special class of trade. It advertises facilities for something definite and not for everything in general. Consequently the returns will be definite and not general. The results of special advertising can be traced and its work proven.

The printer as a manufacturer of advertising matter should utilize to the fullest capacity his own wares; in short, he should *be an advertiser and be an artist at it.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAKE-UP, IMPOSITION AND STONEWORK.

NO. 1.—BY S. K. PARKER.

IN the following article the writer will endeavor, while not exhaustively treating the subjects indicated in the caption, to give some help to beginners—especially to those who have not the privilege of access to books treating of these matters, or the benefit of competent oral instruction, and avoiding, as much as possible, old technical terms.

This is a branch of the business that will always demand experts, whether the type be set by hand, by machine, or made into plates, as the work must be prepared for press in some form or other.

I—THE PAGE FORM.

Taking the matter from the compositor's hands, when ready to be made up, the first thing to be considered is the length of the page. This, in the majority of cases, will probably have been decided upon when the work was taken in; but a few remarks upon this point will not, perhaps, be out of place, as showing what rule or principle governs the question.

Hansard's *Typographia*, an old authority, puts it briefly, that the length of the page should be about double its width. But this is rather indefinite. A better rule, generally accepted as the correct one for obtaining the right proportion of the printed page is: The diagonal measure from the *folio* in the upper corner to the opposite lower corner should be just twice the width of the page. This is not an arbitrary technical rule, but is in conformity to the law of proportion establishing the line of beauty; it applies equally to all objects of similar shape, and satisfies the eye completely.

The two rectangular parallelograms represented below will illustrate:

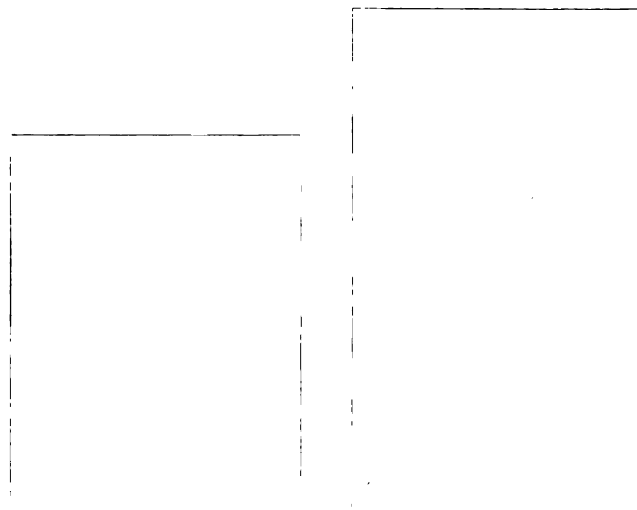


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

A glance at these two figures is sufficient to show the lack of proportion in Fig. 1 and the correct dimensions in Fig. 2, and yet Fig. 1 represents proportions often used in page-forms. The width of these two figures will be found exactly equal, but in Fig. 2—the correct

proportion — the diagonal is exactly equal to the sum of the top and base.

If the page has no running head and is numbered at the bottom, then the base of the parallelogram should inclose the page number.

II— THE MAKE-UP.

The size of the page being determined upon, make up a sample page with running title, foot-slug, etc., complete; then cut a gauge, to such a length that when placed at the side of the page, it will just be movable, without any play, between the head of the galley and a rule or slug extending a little to the right when placed at the foot of the page and firmly pressed toward the head.

If the matter, or any considerable portion of it, consists of consecutive lines without any headings or breaks of that nature, cut the gauge to a page of that kind. Broken pages can be easily adjusted to corresponding length. The gauge can be made of brass rule, slug, or thick lead.

There are a number of points to be observed in making up, a detailed description of which would be impracticable; therefore but a few of the leading ones will be here given.

Do not crowd the matter when you are at liberty to use your judgment in regard to headings, etc. An open appearance looks the neatest.

A break-line (end of a paragraph) should never begin a page. This can often be avoided by looking back a page or two for the end of a paragraph that can be got in, or driven out to make another line. Failing in all other expedients, let the preceding page go a line short, so as to get two lines of the end of the paragraph at top of the page.

It is a good practice, especially when the matter is interspersed with cuts, tables, or anything liable to come awkward in the make-up, to look ahead a few pages, and cast off how the matter is liable to occur; then, by spreading or condensing, the awkward place may sometimes be provided against.

Whenever possible, let a paragraph introducing a table come on the same page with it. Do not separate a heading from the matter to which it relates.

Folios are usually set in the same line with the running title—even numbers being placed at the left, odd numbers at the right.

Leave untied a few pages immediately preceding the one in hand, as you may have to go back for the purpose of altering the make-up. This will save unnecessary labor in tying and untying.

In tying up see that each successive turn of the cord lies above the preceding one, that the cord may lie flat and even around the page. The advantage of this will become manifest when taking the strings off in the form; the furniture will lie closer to the type, and the risk of pi or squabble be greatly lessened. Leave the end of the string projecting sufficiently to be gotten hold of conveniently in untying, and while

dressing the form let the string ends lie upon top of the pages.

Having laid the pages in position upon the stone, according to the scheme of imposition required, the next step should be to verify its correctness by either one or all of the following tests:

1. If laid properly, all the folios will be in line on the outer margins of the pages.

2. The sum of the folios of any two pages properly placed on each side of a back margin (or gutter) will, added together, make one more than the number of pages in the form, if the lowest page in the form is 1. Thus, in a sixteen-page form, 1 and 16 will make 17; 8 and 9, 17; 13 and 4, 17; etc.

3. Folios adjacent to one another will always be an odd and an even one—never two odd or two even ones.

4. The first and last pages of a form will always fall beside each other, with the exception of a half-sheet of eighteens worked without transposition.

The pages properly laid, the next step is to put on the chase, which should be square, especially on the inner corners of the crossbars.

When one form is to be locked up to back another, two chases should be used that are exact counterparts of each other, and both forms should be dressed alike.

If the work is to be folded by machine, consult with the binder to ascertain if there are any peculiarities to be observed in the imposition, placing of points in the form, etc.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A FEW WORDS ON EMBOSSING.

BY THE "PRESS-BOY," C. E. J.

WHO, in the printorial world, has not at some time picked up a programme, a billhead, letter-head, menu or some job with a line of embossing on it and admired its beauty, yet laid it aside with the remark, "It's very nice, but is something I cannot do—have no facilities for doing." To such I address the following:

You are laboring under a mistake, for embossing, in one or more forms, can be done in any office, be it one of limited facilities or one with many, and it is a kind of work that brings a good return for the small amount of capital invested, for a job once turned out will be an admirable advertisement and sure to bring another customer.

There are many faces of type that produce a pleasing and artistic effect when embossed. Fig. 1 shows a very novel face for this class of work:

The Inland

FIG. 1.

Almost any printer can with but very limited practice cut an embossing line. All that is really necessary is a printer's set of engraving tools, a supply of box-wood (3-cent wood answers very well for the purpose),

and the usual amount of patience possessed by careful printers.

After the line or lines have been set and printed, take a press-proof on paper and place it printed surface down upon the wood you are to use for embossing, which should be a quarter of an inch larger each way than the line; place a piece of blotting paper on top and subject it to a strong impression, under the clamp on a paper cutter will do; then engrave as in Fig. 2, namely, rout or cut out the letters, which will appear outlined on the block, in lieu of leaving the letters and routing the outside surface, being careful not to cut the letters too deep, as it will be liable to break the paper or board to be embossed, which leaves the job minus the gloss so effective in embossing; but should this occur, after the job is made ready, patch with paste or glue a piece of highly calendered paper (not too heavy) over the face of the cut.

The make-ready is very simple. After removing the rollers, or side arm of the press, and placing the form on, ink each corner of the cut with the finger, being careful not to apply the ink over too much of the surface; then pull a good firm impression on the tympan sheets (the drawsheet should be rolled down); then from a blotter cut a piece a trifle smaller all around than the cut and coat one side plentifully yet evenly with "mucilage paste" or liquid glue and place on the tympan so that its edges strike inside the cut's edges; then draw an impression, and one on another piece of blotter and cut out within an eighth of an inch of the letters and place over the blotter, already in position, so as to strike all the letters; pull another impression, replace your drawsheet, wipe off the cut with benzine, pull a few impressions direct on the tympan, and if you have exercised care your job is ready for embossing.



FIG. 2.

Since the production of the Novelty script, a script I have used extensively for embossing for a long time before its appearance in metal, I would like to ask if it would not be practical for typefounders to produce an embossing letter for the same?

It need not necessarily be of harder metal than the script is composed of, as the same metal in an embossing letter would outwear the script.

It is my opinion that not only would it meet with a warm welcome, but would prove a source of profit, as the time is not far distant when the printorial world will be furnished with cuts of various kinds, ornaments, flourishes and borders, with embossing cuts for same.

Some years ago I industriously cut from boxwood a complete font of script, very similar to the Novelty, and a font for its embossing (see Fig. 3), and it not only proved a source of pleasure, but was really profitable,

as by its use any name, programme cover, menu, etc., could be embossed to perfection in a short space of time. Through fire and water this curiosity, if I may call it so, was rendered worthless.



FIG. 3.

Another simple yet very pretty effect in embossing is produced by placing rules as shown in Fig. 4, and embossing by cutting from 4-ply bristol pieces to fit inside a, b and c, and pasting on the tympan under the drawsheet; in fact there are many ways of producing artistic and novel effects of embossing by means of rules.

Should you want a panel raised on any job, do not have a block cut the size wanted and try by means of impression to force it into the tympan as I have known printers to try to do, and thus endeavor to raise the panel from the back, but compose your panel from six-to-pica rules, as letter a in Fig. 4, and without any effort of impression a very neat panel can be raised.

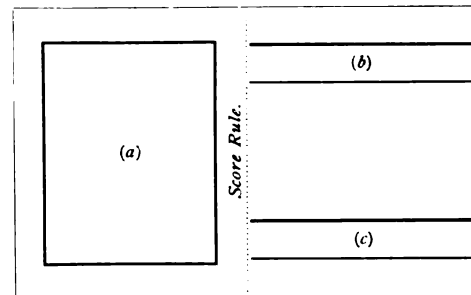


FIG. 4.

At some future time I shall be pleased to give readers an insight into what I term electro-embossing, which a large eastern house is at present using to great advantage. It is a process of making embossing cuts direct from type-forms, thus saving time and expense of engraving, and can be used for embossing faces of type from brevier up, also cuts, ornaments, borders, etc.

CIVIL-SERVICE RULES IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

President Lyman, of the United States civil service commission, commenting on the proposition to extend the civil service rules to the government printing office, says that there are two obstacles which stand between the commission and its desires in the matter. One of these obstacles is the jealousy of the typographical union, and the other is the difficulty of providing a practical examination of applicants for appointment as printers. He feels that the first obstacle might be removed upon a fair presentation of the case to the unions themselves. The second, the lack of facilities for examination, might be removed by setting apart sufficient room in the government printing office for examinations, which would necessarily all be conducted in Washington. It is somewhat difficult for the printers to understand the necessity of this extension of the civil service, as they as citizens no less than workmen look upon it as a needless expense.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

SKEEN, BAKER & Co.

FACILITIES FOR
HANDLING
THE LARGEST
ORDERS.....

J. O. SKEEN
EUGENE BAKER
WALTER M. AITKEN

PRINTERS
PUBLISHERS



334 DEARBORN STREET...OAXTON BUILDING

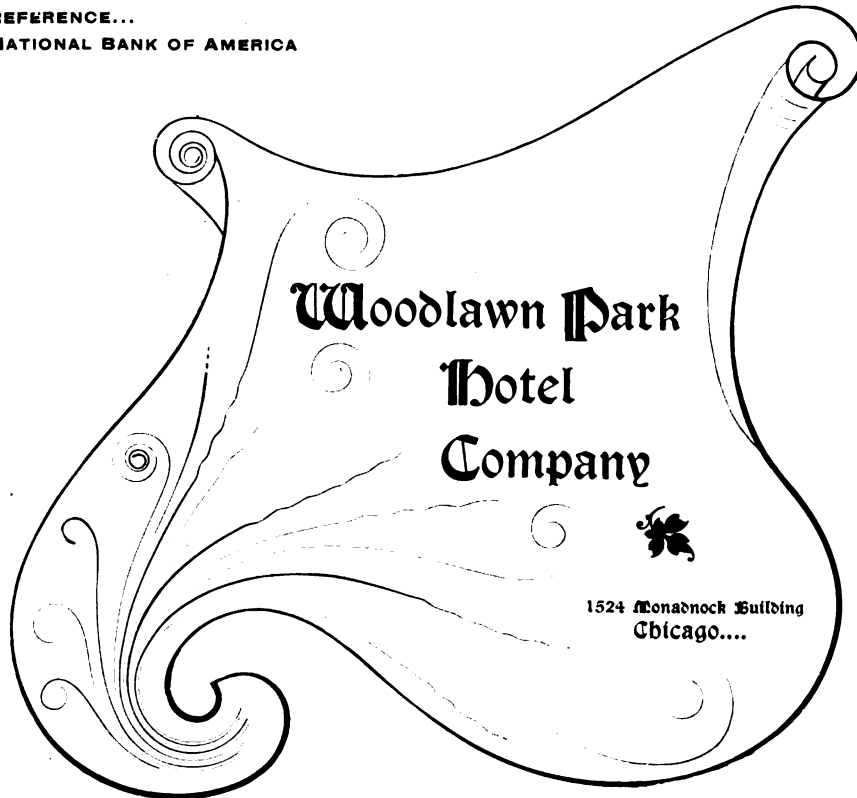
TELEPHONE, MAIN
5116

CHICAGO.....

189

LETTER-HEAD.

REFERENCE...
NATIONAL BANK OF AMERICA



Woodlawn Park
Hotel
Company



1524 Monadnock Building
Chicago....

PAMPHLET COVER.

EDGAR M. SNOW
JOHN T. DONLAN
ROBT. C. BUTZOW

CHICAGO,.....189

M.....

...In Account with **Edgar M. Snow & Co.**

REAL ESTATE
LOANS
RENTS

88 La Salle Street

MEMBERS OF
THE REAL ESTATE BOARD
...

BILL-HEAD.

SPECIMENS OF JOBWORK.

From Skeen, Baker & Co., Chicago

THE INLAND PRINTER.



CHRISTMAS BELLS.

I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat
Of peace on earth, good-will to men,—*Longfellow.*

Engraved by
A. ZEESSE & COMPANY,
341-351 Dearborn St.,
Chicago.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

(Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.)

Published Monthly by

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ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany.

CREDIT AND COMPETITION.

ETHICS of trade in other lines than the printing business seldom allow the wholesale dealer the privilege to conduct a retail store or department in conjunction with his wholesale warehouse. Such a division of the business is regarded variously by purely retail dealers, customers of the wholesaler who opens the retail branch in competition with them. The variety of sentiment depends on the nature of the business and the closeness of competition, and ranges from indifference to an almost rancorous jealousy. Where a wholesale dealer or manufacturer has incurred the suspicion of the trade by retailing his goods in competition with his legitimate customers, he has frequently found his policy to be a mistaken one. His wholesale business

generally suffers, and for present gain he incurs future loss.

Perhaps no business is so keenly contested for as that of printing, and a comparison of the usages obtaining between the material men and printers, if brought to light, would satisfy many who wonder why better prices for work cannot be obtained that no other consequence could be rationally expected to follow. It would indubitably be proved that the active competition in the printing trade is largely due to the facility with which type and material can be obtained on long credit by irresponsible persons who, without knowledge of business or experience in estimating cost, turn out presentable work at starvation prices. When indiscriminate credit has been given in other lines of trade, and disaster has overtaken the recipient of it, the custom has been, in order to avoid the loss from a forced sale, to place a receiver in charge; or, if but one firm is the creditor, the stock has been taken over and a confidential clerk put in charge as the nominal purchaser of the bankrupt business. When the retail dealers discover this juggling, their jealousy is more keenly aroused than if a retail business had been openly established by the crediting house.

This is frequently the case in the printing trade as a consequence of reckless crediting and equally reckless cutting of prices. One notable instance of recent date may be cited where a firm began business with a small capital and obtained extensive credit, mortgaging their plant, paying interest, cutting prices, living from hand to mouth, going in debt to the printers in their employ, and finally the plant and business going into the hands of the supply dealers and manufacturers, who found the books of account a baffling puzzle to any expert accountant. So the concern is being run by a receiver though nominally by a member of the firm. We could instance many cases of the same general character, and would respectfully submit to our readers that it is a matter for speculation where anyone has profited in the end.

THE TOKYO TSUKIJI TYPEFOUNDRY.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD has revisited Japan, and in the *Cosmopolitan* magazine for November contributes the first of a series of deeply interesting illustrated descriptive articles of Japan, with his impressions formed upon closer acquaintance with that country. "Great indeed," he says, "is Tokyo, by whatever standard you measure her. The metropolis of Japan ranks, be it known, among the twelve largest cities of the whole world for population and extent of area, containing about 1,300,000 inhabitants and covering nearly as much ground as London herself within the 'Inner Circle.'" With the exception of one or two temples or shrines, Sir Edwin tells us, the huge capital viewed from any elevation presents much such an appearance as would an interminable plain covered with endless and prodigious mushrooms, for "that is what the Japanese houses chiefly resemble with their

gray sides and black and white roofs ; and the larger portion of them being one-storied, the enormous city squats flat to the earth, hardly a break occurring in the dead level of its insignificance." Here is cessation from the din and hurry-scurry of western life. A total absence of horse traffic, tram cars, and all the vehicles of western use. Here all is tranquillity and safety, and here is the home of the pioneers of foreign printing in Japan. The *Eastern World* asserts that if the foundry which has been evolved by the efforts of these pioneers — the Tsukiji Typefoundry — was to stop work for a month the result would be more disastrous to the country than the collapse of some prosperous bank. We do not know how the eight-hour question is regarded there, but we assume it is not much considered, as we are informed that the foundry does an immense amount of printing and lithographing, employing three hundred trained hands "every day from seven in the morning and often till ten at night, and in busy times on Sundays, too." All the work-rooms of the establishment are high, light and airy, so that even in the heat of the summer "no discomfort is felt, and everyone seems contented and happy."

Some forty years ago printing in Japan was limited to printing from blocks, or wooden types, and the paper was laid on the form and pressed down with a brush. This primitive method, of course, often resulted in smudgy, blurred impressions, and was also expensive on account of the number of men who had to be employed to carve these blocks and types. About that time Mr. Shozo Motoki, a native of Nagasaki, the founder of the present establishment, introduced printing from metal type in Japan. His invention was first carried into practice in the fifth year of Kayei, which was about forty years ago. At that time Japan was in an unsettled condition, and the new art was not at all received with enthusiasm. On the contrary, things new and foreign were then despised, and Motoki had the mortifying experience to see not only his time, but nearly all his means, too, spent for nothing in furthering the art which he foresaw would become of such great use to Japan as it has since that time. We are told that he continued his efforts, though at one time reduced to an extremity which obliged him to sell the gold ornaments of his sword to raise funds to carry on his work. When on the verge of failure, at last one Tomiji Hirano fortunately came to his assistance, and the two resolved to go to Tokyo and pursue their efforts there. Here fresh discouragements assailed them ; but their efforts gradually prevailed, and by degrees, as improvements were made, Western, Indian, Chinese and Korean types were made in addition to the Japanese characters.

A new scheme for the reconstruction of the characters of the Japanese language has also been set on foot recently, and the type manufactured for the purpose has been highly commended by competent authorities, and among all the five or six hundred printing offices in Japan there is not one but uses the type

manufactured by the Tsukiji foundry. Much of it also goes to China and Korea, and if foreign connections are opened and the business is actively pushed by intelligent agents, it is asserted there is no reason why the Tokyo establishment should not score a success in the markets of America and Europe.

The buildings of the establishment are fine fireproof brick buildings, covering about a thousand *tsubo* of ground, and the shares of the company that owns it represent a value of \$80,000.

A MODEL EMBOSSING PLANT.

EMBOSSING is now the order of the day in the finer grades of job printing. The attractiveness which it imparts when suitably used is now generally appreciated by the public, but the manipulation of the work makes requisite much artistic taste and technical skill. As a result of the increased demand for this class of work printers who have but a dim idea of the method of its production make an effort to supply it to their customers with results equally disastrous to their reputation as tasteful workmen and to their finances. Embossing to be successful must be perfect. Imperfect in the slightest degree, the work has a botched appearance which will lose the trade of the customer upon whom the printer has had the temerity to experiment. As a sample of high-grade embossing the page insert of The Henry O. Shepard Company in the November issue of this journal has won much favorable comment and many orders have been received from the trade as a direct consequence of this exhibit of the firm's facilities for large work of this character. The plant is the only complete one of the kind west of New York and is admirably equipped to fill large or small orders for the trade. Under the direct supervision of a member of the firm the congratulations received on the merit of the work could have reasonably been taken as a foregone conclusion.

A WAGER THAT WE APPROVE OF.

A VERY interesting controversy has lately been carried on by the *Tribune* and *Inter Ocean* of Chicago, relative to the respective circulation of each of these worthy publications. Charges and counter charges have been freely indulged in through the medium of the editorial pages of both papers, in most cases the claims made being backed up by an offer to wager a certain sum of money in support of the truth thereof. In a column editorial on the question in its issue of November 14, the *Inter Ocean* makes an offer that will be specially interesting to printers. After stating certain conditions which are to prevail in ascertaining the truth or falsity of the claims of the two papers by a committee, the *Inter Ocean* says: "To this committee shall be submitted, by each paper, the books relating to circulation, the paper bills, the press-room reports, and everything that will enable them to give the actual circulation of each paper for every day for the last fifteen months ; that a tabulated statement

of the circulation of both papers for these fifteen months shall be published in each paper, and if it be found that the average circulation of the *Inter Ocean* from the first day of October, 1892, to date, for the six secular days of the week, is not greater than the *Chicago Tribune's* for the same days, then the *Inter Ocean* will cause the \$10,000 to be paid to the new University of Chicago as a fund to create free scholarships to be awarded to the children of members of the Chicago Typographical Union. If on the other hand the average circulation of the *Inter Ocean* for six days in the week for the period from October 1, 1892, to date is greater than the circulation of the *Tribune* for the same days, then the *Tribune* is to pay the said \$10,000 over to the same university for the same purpose."

While disapproving of the betting habit as a general thing, we feel constrained to withdraw our objections in this instance, and will take occasion to say to Brothers Medill and Kohlsaet that they should lose no time in agreeing to the preliminaries and in placing the wager where it will be beyond their reach.

CANADA'S PRINTING BUREAU.

A SPECIAL feature in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER is an extensive explanatory article of the printing bureau of the Canadian government. As this is the first time an illustrated article on this bureau has been published, considerable interest will be awakened thereby and also through the assertion that Canada has the best equipped printing bureau of any government in the world. It is worthy of remark that the equipment has been almost entirely purchased from American manufacturers, manifestly an emphatic indorsation of the supremacy of the United States in printing materials. It would be well for Uncle Sam, therefore, to build himself a modern printing office at the earliest possible time, as a proper second to the enterprise and talent of American typefounders and inventors of printing machinery.

OF INTEREST TO ADVERTISERS.

ONE of the conveniences which advertising agencies put in the hands of advertisers is the newspaper lists which they publish from time to time. We have recently received through the courtesy of Messrs. Lord & Thomas the pocket directory of their agency for the season of 1892-93. In their preface to the compilation Messrs. Lord & Thomas say: "In convenience, compilation, advertising patronage it surpasses its only possible rival—our last year's pocket directory." An examination of the work reveals some facts regarding circulation that cannot be ignored by the advertisers in printing trades journals, and will serve to enforce our repeated declaration that an advertisement in THE INLAND PRINTER will give better returns to the advertiser than in any other journal of a similar character in America. At the time Messrs. Lord & Thomas made their estimate of the circulation of THE INLAND

PRINTER they overlooked the fact that its fame was rapidly spreading and its circulation increasing; otherwise they would perhaps have sought later advices, when they would have discovered that its circulation was much nearer twelve thousand than ten thousand, as they have placed it. The following are the figures given for the most successful printers' publications in the country:

American Bookmaker.....	3,500
American Art Printer.....	3,000
Paper and Press.....	3,000
	9,500
THE INLAND PRINTER.....	10,000

These figures will appeal forcibly to the intelligent advertiser without further comment from us.

UNIVERSITY PRESS COÖPERATION.

IN an interesting editorial in the *Dial*, of November 16, on the subject of the University Press, a suggestion is made to universities of limited resources which should at least receive careful consideration. After giving due credit to the Johns Hopkins University for the first distinct and unqualified recognition in America of the importance of the University Press, the editor gives an interesting list of the publications emanating from the press of the various universities, and calls attention to the energy with which the newer institutions are taking up the work and instances the Leland Stanford Junior and the University of Chicago, after which the editorial goes on to say: "While the endowment and prospects of such institutions as the Leland Stanford Junior University and the University of Chicago may admit of a work of publication thus liberally planned, the case is different with institutions of more limited resources; and just what the latter should attempt to do becomes a question of serious practical importance. A monograph published by some small college in Pennsylvania, or Ohio, or Texas, may have the highest scientific value, but will fail to reach the audience to which it appeals, because students in the department to which it belongs are not accustomed to look to that particular source for their information. Local pride tends to encourage a great many publications of this scattering sort, which are made ineffective by their furtive and sporadic issue. It would be far better for science, if less flattering to the individual institution, for such work to be sent to some organ of well-established authority, even if issued under the auspices of a rival university. . . . The advantages of gathering the results of research into a few foci are great, and they are accompanied by the other advantages that result from a process of careful editorial selection and arrangement. For all but the institutions of largest resources, some sort of coöperation in their work of publication is extremely desirable, and would be attended by very slight practical difficulties."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

HOW much that is good in this world escapes us every day. In the matter of books by American authors one fancies that it was not hard to keep fairly well posted twenty years ago. Yet some enterprising publisher is ever gathering out of a past not very remote a stray collection of poems or essays, or a novel that, neglected by the present generation, has been allowed to sink into temporary oblivion. One remembers how, a few years ago, a rare gem of Shakesperiana was recalled from the past and introduced to a new and more appreciative generation of readers, and today another book—seemingly well and favorably enough known in the early seventies—has just been launched into the sea of literature for the second time, and let us hope will receive, as it deserves, a more extended circulation.

Now that Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard's "South Sea Idyls" have been given a second setting, some of those book-lovers who are so fortunate as to make the book's acquaintance in the new, will want to possess it in its original form. A book, "written in the first flush of youth," that "contains the chronicles of my emotional adolescence," must find readers everywhere—especially if, like Mr. Stoddard's charming "Idyls," it happens to be made of such "stuff" as day-dreams in southern seas are made of. A hunt for the old will stimulate interest in the new.

Apparently without aim or destination, like a leaf this is carried by autumn's gentle breezes hither and thither, the authors' cruising in the South Seas was still productive of a volume full of the most delightful pictures and experiences, "the lightest, sweetest, wildest, freshest things," as Mr. Howells calls them in his introductory letter, that were ever written about the life of that summer ocean. "Full of pictures," did we say? Yes, and of music, too, of the kind that might have

"Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn."

Mr. Howells' eulogy but half hints at the beauties in this book. It is full of an atmosphere, dreamy and tropical, that has a quieting, soothing effect on one's senses, such as slow, soft music. To read the volume is better than taking a trip to Tahiti. What a group of sketches in water color is this from the chapter "In the cradle of the deep": "The exquisite nautilus floated past us, with its gauzy sail set, looking like a thin slice out of a soap-bubble; the strange anemone laid its pale, sensitive petals on the lips of the waves and panted in ecstasy. . . . Down went the swarthy sun into his tent of clouds; the waves were of amber; the fervid sky was flushed; it looked as though something splendid were about to happen up there, and that it could hardly keep the secret much longer. Then came the purplest twilight; and then the sky blossomed all over with the biggest, ripest, goldenest stars—such stars as hang like fruits in sun-fed orchards; such stars as lay a track of fire in the sea."

In that summer ocean a moonlight night is a continuous festival where native islanders sing and dance till daybreak. "A night there has the very essence of five nights anywhere else, extracted and enriched with spices till it is so inspiring that the soul cries out in triumph." Mr. Stoddard's pages are sprinkled with these little pictures, drawn with inimitable humor, which, if it were not so delicate, might, in its quantity, be likened to his Elizabethan bed, "big enough for a Mormon," or the Tahitian holiday, which, he tells us, is "seventy-two hours in length," and "broad in proportion."

We feel the air "fresh and invigorating, but soft as the gales of Paradise." And here are only descriptions of superb spiders, with tremendous stomachs and striped waistcoats. With the author we don't mind being stormed in at Lahaina, that "little slice of civilization, beached on the shore of barbarism"; dear, drowsy little Lahaina, with its "one broad street, which possibly

led to destruction, and yet looked lovely in the distance." Yes, we believe with Mr. Howells, that one does these things but once, if one does them at all, but Mr. Stoddard has done them once for all; no one need ever write of the South Seas again. The Messrs. Scribners have conferred a genuine boon on the later generation by reprinting the "Idyls."

Other new books demand our attention, too, the new "Rhymes of Ironquill" by Mr. Eugene Ware, who sings of life in the land of "isms" where

"The trowels ring,
And from the soil the burnished cities spring";

the new "Valeria," including the famous ode, by Miss Monroe; and the delicate "Eleusis," with its Tennysonian philosophy—all from the publishing and bookselling house of A. C. McClurg & Co. A foreign announcement of some interest to Chicagoans is made by F. V. White & Co., London, "Miss Blanchard, of Chicago," by Albert Keyville Davies. We hope this young lady's manners are sufficiently engaging to hold one's attention throughout the three volumes in which the author relates her experiences. Of paramount interest to these items, however, must be the new books of verse by our Chicago laureate, Mr. Eugene Field. With "Trumpet and Drum," a book of verse for the old and young; and a "Second Book of Verse," embracing the miscellaneous pieces written since the appearance of Mr. Field's first "Little Book of Verse," are announced as in preparation by the Messrs. Scribner, to be ready shortly.

We cannot close this little causerie without calling attention to what must prove of great interest to booklovers, the forthcoming book of that pious little band of bibliophiles in Cleveland "yclept" "The Rowfant Club." We predict that here will be an item to exercise the cupidity of the bibliomaniacs of two hemispheres. There is nothing like making a good start and the "Rowfanters," after long and careful deliberation, are certainly on the right track. The first venture of this charming coterie of booklovers, which is now in preparation, is to be a very small edition of Joseph Rodman Drake's "Culprit Fay," with sundry little picturings by Mr. E. H. Garrett. We shall have more to say on this subject when the book sees the light, but we cannot let this opportunity pass to offer a word of congratulation to the members of the Rowfant on the selection of the "Culprit Fay" as their initial effort. Drake died in his twenty-fifth year (1820); but selections from his verse have found a place in many poetical anthologies. A younger man than Fitz-Greene Halleck, his work had yet a great influence on the muse of that poet. It should not be alone the pleasure, but manifestly the duty as well, of our clubs of booklovers to embalm the memory of their inspired countrymen in some such appropriate manner as is proposed by the Rowfanters.

COMPOUND WORDS AND PHRASES.

Proofreaders will welcome Mr. F. Horace Teall's latest work on English compound words and phrases recently published by the Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Astor place, New York. Preliminary to the extensive list of words the author gives a most interesting chapter on "Custom versus Principle" in compounding, together with the rules which he has adopted as guides, and a discussion of authorities. The practicality of the work is unquestioned and it is as essential to the library of the proofroom as a dictionary. Of it Mr. Henry M. Moore, proofreader of the *Christian Union*, says: "It is not too much to say that Mr. Teall has . . . brought order and consistency out of a chaos of incoherency and unreason. It will perhaps be difficult at first to get printers to use the hyphen quite so freely as he employs it, but I predict that careful writers and printers will increasingly adopt this system." Prof. W. C. Wilkinson, of the Chicago University, says it is a very valuable vocabulary. Many eminent authorities speak highly of the compilation, and in our opinion most deservedly so. The work is bound in cloth, 8vo., contains 311 pages and is sold for \$2.50.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

CANADA'S GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU.

BY A. J. MAGURN.

IN Westminster Abbey the other day were laid the remains of one whose sweet song was heard round the world by means of the art which was first made known to England from within the same sacred precincts. The period between the setting up of Caxton's press and the burial of the great poet whose fame was so much indebted to its successors, has been one of progressive change, but it may be said of the art of printing that no other department of human activity is so illustrative of the steady march of progress and the inventive genius of mankind, and it furnishes no better illustration than the Government Printing Bureau of Canada.

Up to 1889, all the printing for the government and parliament was done under contract by a private firm, but in that



DR. DAWSON, "QUEEN'S PRINTER."

year the work was transferred to the handsome building erected for the purpose under the administration of the then secretary of state, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who is now minister of customs. Built of stone, brick and iron, the building is as nearly fire-proof as it was possible to make it, and the operatives work in it with an unusual sense of security. It consists of three stories and a basement and attic. The corridors, stairways, engine and press rooms are floored with stone. The ceilings, of arched brick, concrete top, rest on iron girders. All the dividing walls are of solid brick. In the basement are the boilers, two in use and one in reserve; fuel house and storage room, 125 by 50 feet, for heavy papers. On the ground floor are the press, engine and distribution rooms, the shipping office and stationery room for flat papers. The first floor contains the parliamentary and linotype rooms, the room for light stationery and small wares, and the offices. On the second flat are the two large rooms devoted to binding, the House of Commons typesetting room, the stereotyping department and the voters' lists room. The attic is taken up with storerooms. There are elevators, lifts, and conveniences of all descriptions. Ample protection against fire is afforded. The size of the building is 206 by 125 feet. It is properly a plain structure, substantial and so strong that the enormous weights carried on each floor give no concern to the occupants. Inside everything is arranged for the particular kind of work that is done, the comfort and health of the

employés being a feature of the whole establishment. There is good light and plenty of air, and an entire absence of dirt. The public printer at Washington, who has so often asked for the erection of a suitable building, and so far in vain, would feel envious if he took a tour through a building so well constructed and conveniently apportioned. The cost of construction was about \$150,000. The total expenditure for plant, including motive power, has been about \$300,000.

A noticeable thing about the plant is that, with the exception of the engines, it has all been purchased in the United States, and as the government is severely anti-American in its policy, this is an unwilling tribute to the industrial preëminence of the United States. Everything that modern ingenuity has contributed to the printer's trade is found here except the fast perfecting press, and this defect will shortly be remedied. With this exception, all the machinery and appliances in use in the Washington bureau are in use here. The linotype machine, which has been introduced here, is not in use at Washington, unless the innovation is of recent date. In this connection there are two special items of interest to the trade. The officer in charge of the bureau desires to get rid of a calendering machine which has never been used, and wishes to obtain a rotary perforator to supplement the present inadequate outfit of perforators.

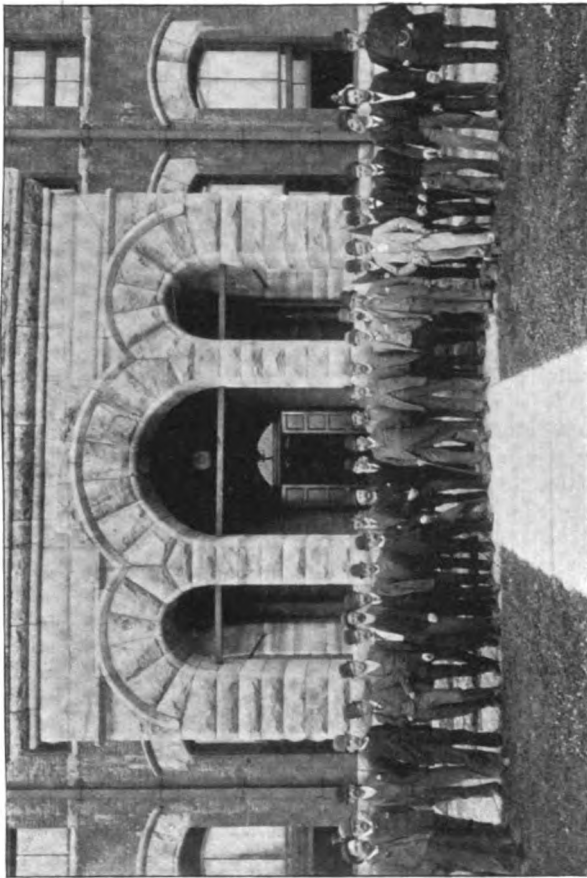
The pressroom is one of the largest in the building, the accompanying view giving about three-quarters of it. It is 125 by 50 feet, and lighted by a score of windows. There are fourteen large Potter presses, two pony Potters, and seven Gordon presses. Girls are employed here as feeders. Mr. E. Pooler is foreman, and Mr. Joseph Rogers his assistant.

The room devoted to parliamentary printing is the same size as the pressroom, but the growing work has rendered it too small. Here all the reports to parliament, called blue books, the debates of the House of Commons, called "Hansard," and the routine work of the session are set up. Last year the routine work made 16,800 pages. It consists of votes and proceedings, orders of the day, bills, returns, committee reports, and so forth. There is a daily edition of *Hansard* of 1,750 copies. The manuscript is sent down from the house as fast as the half-dozen typewriting amanuenses of the stenographers can turn it out, and by working all night *Hansard* of the same night is on the desks of members when they meet at 3 o'clock next day. Members are permitted to revise this report of their speeches and the corrections are made in a revised edition. A heavy debate will furnish 140,000 ems or 40 pages. A portion of this room is partitioned off for the proofreaders. Mr. Joseph Auger is the foreman, and Mr. E. Carter, assistant.

A unique department is the voters' lists room, presided over by Foreman E. Tasse. Here are set the names of all the voters in the Dominion, and at the present time there are standing 1,211,450 names representing the electorate of Canada. For this room was given the largest single order of type ever given in the world—160,000 pounds of minion. The Dominion government are the largest galley owners on the face of the earth, for it requires 8,450 galleys to hold this standing matter. The type thus locked up weighs about 180,000 pounds. It is housed in cupboards with each compartment clearly labeled, so that a proof of any particular polling subdivision can be pulled instantly or any number of copies struck off for sale in a by-election or for a revision of the lists.

To completely reset the lists would require all the time of forty men for a year. The labor involved in revision is little less, as the last revision took forty men eight months.

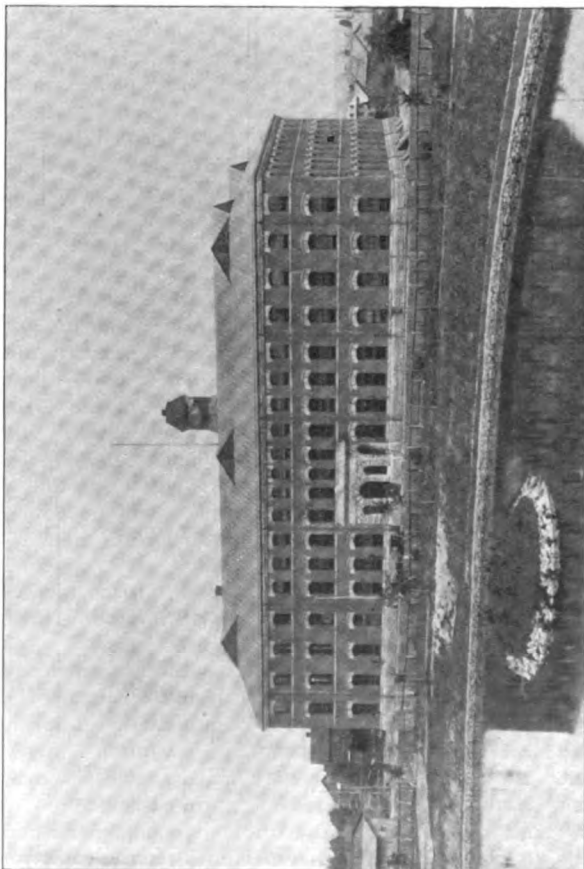
The bindery is divided into two rooms, the parliamentary bindery, 100 by 50 feet, and the letterpress and account books bindery, 125 by 50 feet. There are 119 hands employed in this branch; Mr. William Allen is foreman and Mr. James Langley assistant. In the first-named room are folded 1,100 copies each of twenty-six regular annual blue books, printed as "Sessional Papers," and, in addition, all the various special reports and bulletins, statutes and so forth. Sometimes 100,000 copies of



MAIN ENTRANCE.



PARLIAMENTARY ROOM.



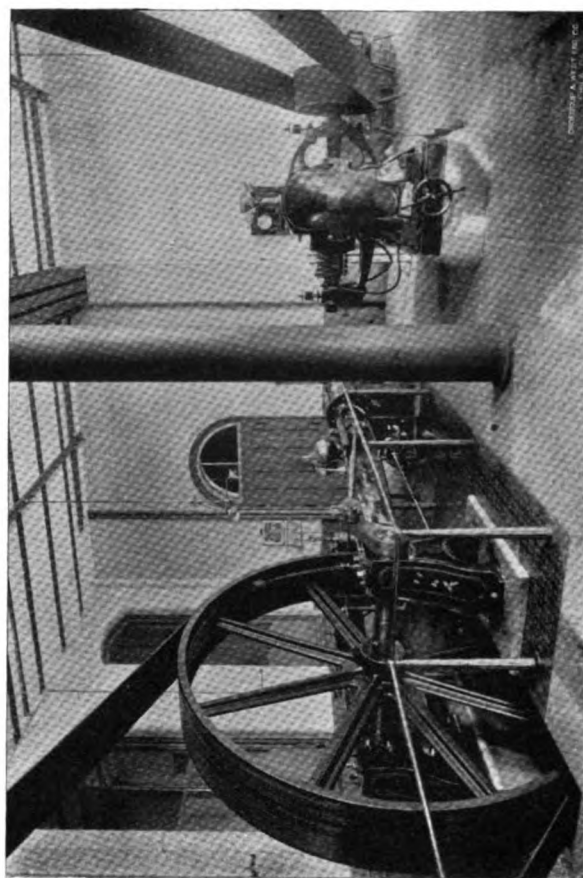
CANADA'S PRINTING BUREAU.



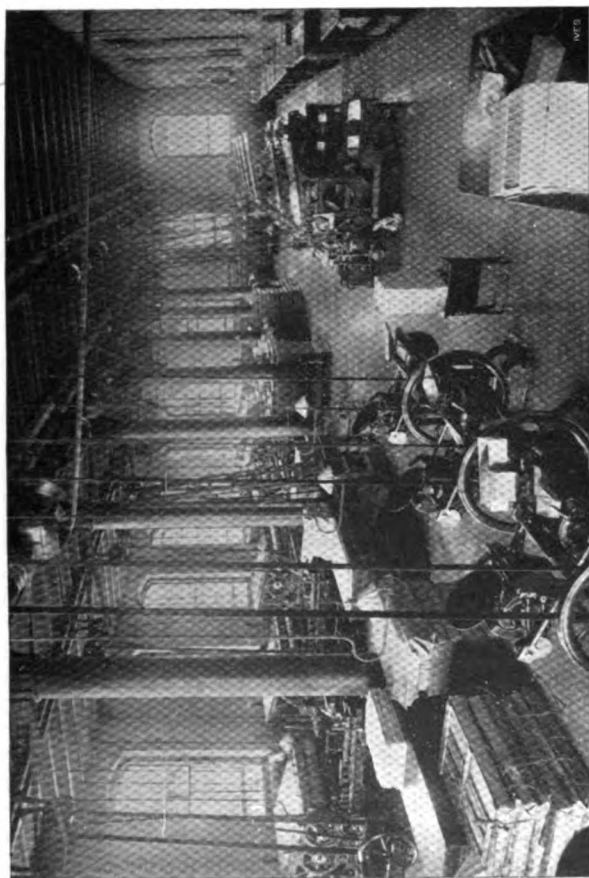
ONE OF THE OFFICES.



BINDERY — LETTERPRESS ROOM.



ENGINE ROOM.



PRESSROOM.



BINDERY — HOOKROOM.

one report are ordered; and, as I passed through, 20,000 copies of the Criminal Code were being put through, a work of a thousand clauses. The pamphlet bindery is too small, and last year over 300,000 pamphlets had to be put into a city office for completion. When the proposed extension of the building is carried out, abundant additional room will be afforded. This room is furnished with eight Brown folding machines, two hydraulic compressors, into which the "signatures" are put preparatory to binding, six wire stitchers, six paging machines and two perforators. There is a revolving gathering table at which a dozen girls, sitting round in a circle, deftly pick off the sheets from the "signatures" as they are whirled by and place them ready for sewing. The sewing machines are of the most improved pattern. Each sheet of a signature is sewn separately so that a heavy "blue" book of eight or nine hundred pages will open quite flat at any page. In the letterpress and account books bindery there are mill-board cutters, paper cutters, six book presses of various sizes, seven ruling machines with the latest improvements, and all the paraphernalia of a first-class bindery. This is a well-lighted, clean room, where but few or no girls are employed. Blank books, forms, statutes, bound reports, books purchased for the library of parliament, all books and forms used in the inside and outside Civil Service and in the Supreme and Exchequer courts and Geological Survey are bound in this room, and in many cases very handsomely bound, too.

One of the most striking things about all these rooms is the neat way in which everything is kept. The type lies in lettered compartments, on clean racks and in cupboards with everything legibly labeled and ready to hand. There is about 200,000 pounds of type in the bureau.

It is unnecessary to say anything about the stereotyping room. All large orders are of course stereotyped.

In the linotype room there are eight Mergenthaler machines, purchased at a cost, some of \$3,500 and some at \$3,000. Of these machines the officer in charge of the bureau say they will help effectively in plain, straight setting, but that they are not adapted for tabular work or for display work of any kind, and will not displace skillful compositors employed on the better class of work. There is a widespread distrust of the machines among the men. The Senate *Hansard* was for the first time set up by linotype last session, and a pamphlet, twenty-four ems wide, was set for the department of agriculture. When the writer passed through the room one operator was engaged setting a psalm book for the Mohawk Indians, under the direction of the department of Indian affairs. Here is a sample verse:

TEYERIHWAHKWATHA 78. L. M.
 1 Onh wen ja gwe gon ne jon gwelh.
 Enh skat nis sa tha gen ha ke:
 Ji ah tshi te wah sea na yen,
 Ne Ni yoh shon gwa wea ni yoh.

The distribution of public documents is carried on at the bureau. The English system of selling official documents has recently been adopted, on a scale of 2 cents for every sheet of thirty-two pages, which covers the cost of presswork and paper. Of course members of parliament, officials and the press continue to receive their copies free. A large roomy branch is devoted to this work, situated on the ground floor. Next to it is the shipping office. Three carters are constantly employed.

The stationery department immediately behind is an important one. All the stationery used by the government, both at headquarters and throughout the Dominion, is issued and controlled from here. A hundred requisitions are received daily, and the amount of money represented in the year's transactions is very large. All the instruments and office supplies go out from this department. Last year about \$200,000 worth of goods were issued. Mr. Thomas Roxborough is superintendent.

A view of the engine room is given, in which is shown the

Polson engine of 75 horsepower with 12-foot driving wheel. In the middle of the room is seen the six-ton dynamo, while to the right but not shown in the view is the electric 150 horsepower engine furnishing 1,200 lights. For the steam motive power from one-and-a-half to two cords of wood are required daily. The whole of the building is heated through 20,000 feet of piping with six pounds only on the steam gauge. There is a duplicate engine in reserve.

The number of operatives at the present time is 358, divided as follows: Parliamentary, 112; departmental, 26; voters' lists, 40; bindery, 119; pressroom, 37; miscellaneous, 24. During the session of parliament the number employed rises to 400. There are 88 girls, 74 in the bindery and 14 in the pressroom. The men are paid \$12 a week of fifty-four hours, being ten hours a day with a half-holiday on Saturday. For overtime they are paid 30 cents an hour. This represents to the printers a

minimum income of \$600 a year. They are kept on "slugs" as well, so that the work every man is doing can be seen at any time. To earn his wages he should do 6,000 ems a day, the union rate here being 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ cents. All the printers in the bureau are union men. The girls receive from \$2 to \$5 a week. Wages are paid fortnightly, the pay sheet amounting to about \$6,500.

There is of course a great deal of work done which has not been even mentioned, such as the printing of the *Patent Record*, the *Official Gazette*, and other work which has been simply indicated. Like the bureau at Washington there is no lithographing branch, but there is a recommendation for the establishment of one.

A very peculiar feature of this establishment is the necessity of setting everything in both English and French, a system which is probably the only one of the kind in the world. Every debate, document, report, bill or statute must be translated and reset in French. This accounts for the fact that in



HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU,
 Canada's Minister of Customs.

the composing rooms the foreman is always of one race and his assistant of the other.

Being new it is to be expected that this establishment would turn out neater work than the Washington bureau, and as a matter of fact it does, partly owing to this fact and partly to the fact that a better quality of paper is used. Aside from size, experts from the United States and Canada in visiting the Ottawa bureau have pronounced it the most complete and finest printing establishment in the world. Others, of course, are larger.

There is a very complete system of receiving work. It is sent in from a particular department of the government accompanied by a requisition signed by the head of the department, the deputy minister. It is numbered and transferred to a "working jacket" which goes with the work through the different operations, specifying quantities, time, cost, etc., so that the work can be traced from step to step until it is delivered back to the deputy minister and his receipt secured.

The total of work done is very large. The departmental work alone amounted last year to 25,452,638 copies of forms, to which must be added parliamentary work and pamphlet and miscellaneous book work. Some 70,000 books were bound. Between 10,000 and 11,000 reams, double royal, of white paper were used for printing purposes. About 37,000 reams, double, were used altogether. Paper for ordinary purposes costs about \$100,000 a year.

The officer in charge of the bureau is called the "Queen's Printer," who places upon every public document the words: "Printed by S. E. Dawson, Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," an ancient form, and like all other ancient forms, very absurd in this country. The present incumbent of the office, Dr. S. E. Dawson, was born at Halifax about fifty years ago. From youth he has been engaged in the publishing, bookselling and stationery business, first with his late father and then as head of the house of Dawson Brothers, Montreal. In 1881 he was a delegate to Washington on the subject of international copyright, a subject which is today occupying the attention of the governments of the United States and Canada. Doctor Dawson has always been a contributor to the newspaper and periodical press of Canada, chiefly on historical and literary subjects, and is the author of a handbook of Canada, prepared while he was local secretary of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and of a study of Tennyson's "Princess." Laval University, Quebec, the oldest on the continent, conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Literature. He now doctors more literature than any other man in Canada. He was appointed by Mr. Chapleau to his present office in 1891. Doctor Dawson's qualifications for the position are of the highest, and what is important where he has charge of the voters' lists of the Dominion, there is every confidence in his integrity. He is a man of even temper, uniform courtesy, special business aptitude and administrative skill. In addition to the ordinary duties of public printer, he has charge of the *Canada Gazette*, of the distribution of public documents and of the audit of all the advertising done by the government.

Mr. William McMahon, the superintendent of printing, is, as his position implies, a very important officer. He is a Welshman by birth, but, coming to this country when a child, he is altogether a Canadian. After leaving high school in Ottawa, he entered the service of the Canadian Express Company. He was employed on the *Ottawa Times* under Messrs. McLean, Rogers & Co., when that firm secured the contract for the government printing, and Mr. McMahon was given an important position with them which he held for about sixteen years, until the close of the contract system and the establishment of the bureau, in the organization of which he was appointed assistant superintendent, and on its reorganization a year ago he was promoted to the post of superintendent. As a practical printer and clear-headed supervisor, Mr. McMahon has been a decided success. Of unusual tact and ripe experience, it is not surprising that he has never had any difficulty with the men,

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and the recent recognition of his abilities shows that the government knows very well the value of his services.

It is no secret that pretty stiff prices were paid for government printing under the contract system which prevailed up to 1889, double prices being frequently charged when, for instance, the tabulated statements of trade or other returns in the French



MR. WILLIAM MCMAHON.
Superintendent of Printing.

edition would be charged as new matter, notwithstanding that the resetting of a few words at the top of some of the pages was all that was required. However, the contractors always replied to parliamentary investigation in the words of "The Pious Editor":

"Palsied the arm that forges yokes,
At my fat contracts squintin',
An' withered be the nose that pokes
Inter the gov'ment printin'!"

A NEW STRAWBOARD LINING AND DRYING MACHINE.

Louis Blessing, of Jackson, Michigan, a boxmaker, has invented a strawboard lining and drying machine. He has just sold one to the Chicago Waterproof Sign Company for use in connection with their lithographing department. They are enthusiastic over the invention of Mr. Blessing, and feel that the paper trade is very much indebted to his genius in inventing a machine that will save to their firm alone from \$4,000 to \$5,000 per year. The machine overcomes one of the greatest obstacles the strawboard liner had to contend with. Heretofore the gloss of the lining paper had been destroyed by the paper becoming damp and soaked with paste. The paper when wet would stretch, and when pressed on the strawboard would blister. By Mr. Blessing's invention this does not occur. The drying is done by means of steam, which passes through the cylinder under which the board and lining material pass, just after coming in contact. It is so diversified in its uses that it can be used in strawboard mills, paper box factories, shipping tag and hat and cap factories.

MR. L. E. HOFFMAN was elected financial and corresponding secretary of Typographical Union No. 80, of Kansas City, Missouri, at the regular meeting in November, vice Mr. J. H. Platt, resigned.



MUSIC.

In eyelids heavy as when sleep is by,
 In eyes where passion seems to liquefy,
 And, lest the soul slip through them, half afraid,
 Of what, then, is this wondrous music made?

—Charlotte Fiske Bates.

Engraved by
 MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY,
 535 Pearl Street,
 New York.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

CAN THE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION AFFECT COMPETITION?

To the Editor: VICTORIA, B. C., November 10, 1892.

The practice indulged in here by proprietors of job printing offices is not dissimilar to that of other places, namely, that of underbidding for work, when they might agree together on a scale for all kinds of work, and then the unions would discountenance those offices that took work under their "scale" (that is, the proprietor's scale) by withdrawing their members from such offices. It is true this plan has been tried in some places and failed, because of unprincipled men, but these men should be shown up — the *principle* is good.

W. C.

RULING PENS ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., November 7, 1892.

Some time since I saw an article relative to ruling pens being on the point system. "We have them," someone says. Yes, and they don't work, do they? In my experience with ruling and printing I have found that the form gains on the ruling on a cylinder press. That is, I make up the lines on a long sheet to exactly fit the ruling, and on the press they don't strike. By careful comparison I have come to the conclusion that the cylinder, being round, consumes the paper faster than the bed, being flat. In other words you must allow at least one lead for each foot of paper. The pens on the point system would be available only on platen presses. This is not theory but actual experience.

PRINTER.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 11, 1892.

Sands Forman, editor of the *Newspaper Man*, was a candidate for supervisor of the fifth ward, and the indications at the present time are that he will be elected. The *Voice of Labor*, a weekly labor paper, has suspended publication for want of support. In regard to the list of union offices published by the pressmen's union, I will state that our main cause for it lies in the fact that all that is required to put an office on the typographical union list is to employ union compositors without regard to the pressroom. Many of the offices on their list are conducted by the proprietor himself acting in both departments. This state of affairs prevails in other cities as well as San Francisco. The pressmen have added two more offices to their list, and have received during the past month an addition of ten members to their ranks.

The outlook for the printing business is not over bright as the trade is falling off. The *Herald of Trade* closed down their pressroom through a request from the fire underwriters.

J. H. R.

RAILROAD PRINTING.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 15, 1892.

With the rapid and progressive strides that have been made in the art of printing, the acquisition of new and novel faces of letter added to those of more standard nature, and the development of the now almost perfect press for accurately printing all characters of work, there still remains a class of work on which there appears to have been very little improvement made,

especially as to the composition. The writer has special reference to railroad work — such as folders, pamphlets, etc. If one will trouble himself to pick up at random a folder in some one of the many railroad offices, his first impulse will be to exclaim: "What amateur was guilty of this!"

That this is not altogether the fault of the compositor is undoubtedly true; for if improvement has been possible in mercantile work, there can be no plausible reason why it is not possible in all classes of work. The writer knows from practical experience that it is often caused by some "old fogy" advertising agent, who might have been employed as a compositor during the ante-bellum days (when printing was still in embryo) and who insists that this or that line be changed to some effete face of type, simply to suit his *old fogy notions*, regardless of the presentable appearance of the completed work. On account of this it is often impossible for a compositor to turn out a job for a railroad company without the heavy and time-worn "gothics," when the fact remains that every first-class compositor of the present day will admit that a job set in one of the many new and novel light faces is the most attractive.

It may be urged that heavy type is extensively used on this class of work by reason of the great number of impressions usually required, but that could be obviated by electrotyping the pages, thus saving the type; this would also be of assistance to the compositor, giving him an opportunity of resorting to type of a more recent date instead of the old and "back-number" faces, thereby enabling the compositor to not only do credit to himself in turning out presentable work, but also to the firm employing him, as well as to the railroad contracting for the work; for it certainly must be admitted that there can be no better advertisement for a printing concern than *good work* — attractiveness being the main feature in all advertising, especially for a railroad company.

J. E. M.

"GOOD ENGLISH."

To the Editor: NEW YORK, November 16, 1892.

Having seen your correspondent Mr. Montgomery's strictures upon my article in your October issue, I wish to say a word. Pardon my blushing for his having termed it "an excellent article," although contradicting the praise afterward. I wish he had provided a key by which to solve the riddle as to which version is correct, if either. But praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed. If he says "half the errors" then he leaves "of" understood, for the phrase cannot be parsed — in un-American English — without the "of." May I further remind him that to "do justice to" is a phraseograph in sound English, just as "to follow on" is? To prefer, as he does, "that is simply what it means" to "that is what it simply means" is dangerously near quibbling, and is, at least, hyper-criticism.

In several instances Mr. M. criticises me when he quotes what I quote as samples of what I have been driving at! That would be amusing were it less shallow. And now as to the only point of *any* importance in his "glaring errors": he states that "every man and every woman and every child was taken" is erroneous! Is that so, and since when? Change "every" into "each," as the significance of the passage implies, and is it still wrong? No number of "ands" would carry the plural verb there. The passage implies that they were *not* taken *en masse*, but AT INTERVALS; but Mr. M. is certain of his correctness *without* having read any context! Does "and" always carry a plural verb when it connects two or more nominative nouns? Does the passage not plainly mean, "every man *was* taken and every woman *was* taken and every child *was* taken"? (This correction I culled from Smith's grammar, probably the best in this country.) Take another specimen: Would you say "every horse and every mare in the stable *were* shod"? No, no, Mr. M., think further into the subject and do it mildly.

J. MCALISTER.

directors of the company, and a large stockholder of same, S. P. Greene, is a lawyer, and was a candidate for the position of district judge, and when the union made the demand on the office a meeting of the board of directors was had and Mr. Greene insisted that the demand was perfectly just and should be acceded to. Thereupon the company entered into a contract with the union for twelve months, agreeing to abide by its constitution and scale of prices; but instead of living up to the agreement the officers of the company waited until the day after the election, and before the votes were all counted, Mr. W. A. Garner, president of the concern, came upstairs, followed by a force of the long-tail fraternity, and announced that the services of the card men were no longer needed. This makes a clean sweep of the town, or practically so, as the *Gazette* and the Texas Printing and Lithographing Company are the only two offices in the city that employ printers.

Printers will find that this is one of the best places in the state to stay away from. Unless a man comes here with a pretty good sized roll of money, he may expect to starve in a half day's time.

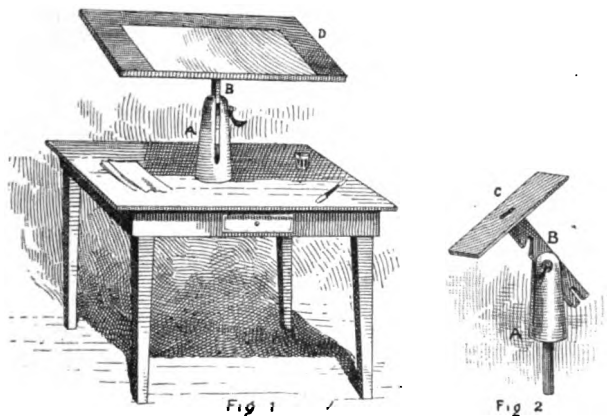
J. I. M.

A NEW OVERLAY TABLE.

To the Editor:

AUSTIN, Texas, November 10, 1892.

I send you the accompanying design of an improved "Overlay Table," thinking it might be appreciated by some of the many pressmen readers of THE INLAND PRINTER. Being simple and easily made, it is a convenience within the reach of all. Any table can be used by boring a hole through the center of it. I will not take up space by giving measurements and minute



description, but will leave something to the ingenuity and judgment of the maker. The drawing ought to make it very clear. As will be seen, the board D can be set at any angle and secured.

The notches are for adjusting the board up or down, for the convenience of tall or short men. The clamp A being loose in the socket, the board D can be turned to catch the light from any direction. Anyone who makes one will, I think, be repaid for his trouble. This board has already been indorsed by some of the first pressmen of this country.

FREDERICK C. DAVIS.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor:

TORONTO, Ont., November 16, 1892.

The *Evening News* has locked out its compositors. The information came as a thunderclap to the members of organized labor in this city. Toronto Typographical Union knew nothing about it until two days before the new order of things was to come into effect. On Friday, October 28, the manager of the *News* forwarded a communication to the chairman of the office informing him that on the following Monday morning a piece scale would go into effect on the Rogers Typograph machine, which had been put up in the office during the preceding two days, and that if the employés of the office did not

accept, he was prepared to put in operators who were then in the employ of the Typograph company. The communication was forwarded to the president of the union, who immediately called a meeting for the following evening, when the union unanimously decided not to entertain the scale submitted by the *News*. The scale submitted was as follows: First week, 25 cents per 1,000; second, 23 cents per 1,000; third, 21 cents per 1,000, and a gradual reduction until in the tenth week the price reached 14 cents per 1,000, at which it remained. As our union has persistently protested against a piece scale on typesetting machines, and as the foregoing was manifestly unfair and against the best interest not only of our union but also of those now operating machines in this city, the union was perfectly justified in refusing to listen to the *News* offer. As a consequence the men were locked out on the following Wednesday evening, and a fight has been waged ever since against the *Evening News*. As an outcome of the strike, the men who left the *News*, and I might say that they were the best staff of twenty-four men in the city, immediately started a new evening paper, known as the *Star*, with A. T. Gregg, late of the *News*, as editor, H. C. Hoskin, late foreman, manager and W. H. Parr, foreman, and the entire staff filling the positions of advertising agents, reporters, proofreaders and compositors. The paper has been a phenomenal success from the start, and I have no doubt that it will prove a prosperous undertaking, as the men at its head have made the venture not from a sentimental standpoint, but from a business point of view. Long may she live. As for the *News*, no one here can fathom its reasons for the step taken, as it was started as the organ of the workmen of Toronto, and has been for the past twelve years supported solely by that class of citizens.

As an outcome of the lockout on the *News*, the executive of No. 91 opened negotiations with John Ross Robertson, proprietor of the *Evening Telegram*, which has been out of the pale of unionism ever since its commencement some seventeen years ago, for a settlement, and I am pleased to say that the effort has been successful, every man in the *Telegram* composing room joining the union, and now the *Telegram* is a square card office, and, I have every reason to believe, will remain so for all time to come.

The boys of Ottawa scored a victory the other day when they brought the *Citizen* to time, after a six months' struggle.

WELLINGTON.

THE CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER STRIKE.

To the Editor:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 14, 1892.

Some two months ago you published a letter from Cleveland in regard to the *Plain Dealer* strike, which was a very affecting article. The men claimed to have been locked out when in reality they struck. The typographical union objected to a job man being paid the scale for running a Mergenthaler machine in the *Plain Dealer* jobroom (which is in no wise connected with the newsroom), and they were ordered out by the high dignitary of their organization.

A history of the strike may not come amiss. The Mergenthaler machine is gauged to eighteen ems pica, and casts a minion face. When it was put in the job office, the foreman decided upon a certain job man as operator, and for four weeks he was paid the scale in learning to work it. In six weeks he thought he was proficient and wanted \$4 a day of eight hours, and \$1 an hour overtime, and said the union would back him in his demands. Mr. Gilman, the superintendent, told him that it would be unjust to pay him those wages and his collaborators less.

So the matter went before the union, and the union came before the manager, Mr. Prescott, with its demands. They were refused on the same grounds that Mr. Gilman expressed. A superior officer came to arbitrate, but he was so bemuddled that all he could say was, "that it was his first experience to decide upon a machine in a job office," and left. The strike

followed, and the newsroom went out in sympathy, leaving the paper in bad fix on a Saturday night, and the jobroom all "upside down" with two 164-page railroad tariffs on hand.

Non-union men came in and the paper went on in good shape, and the tariffs were out on time.

The union continued its underhand work, posting thousands and scattering tens of thousands of posters over the city, beseeching the people to not subscribe for a scab newspaper. The merchants and advertisers were called upon, and the matter was brought by the union into the democratic county convention, all with no avail. Then the union laid low and spent all its vital energies on the registration, which the *Plain Dealer*, in connection with the Brooks Company, had secured.

With the opening of Monday morning, before the week of election, came the jobroom's half of the registration, a job large enough to swamp thirty compositors, but not a printer showed up in response to a column of ads for help. The union had worked their end to success, and when the *Plain Dealer* had scarcely begun its work, Brooks had his half of the contract completed, and his sixty men were "soldiering," waiting for the *Plain Dealer* to give up the struggle and turn the work over to its enemies. But it was not to be so. The day and night forces of the newsroom came to the jobroom's relief, and by Thursday morning the contract was completed, and the union men who had been hanging around the building all night took themselves home.

They were defeated, and Sunday, November 6, 1892, they met and declared the strike off, and made the *Plain Dealer* news and job offices open offices. Not only this, but the *Leader's* strike of eight years' duration was declared off, together with all the differences in all other offices in the city except Munhall Brothers. In consequence, the *Plain Dealer* has been so besieged with union men begging and actually crying for work that the management allows no one admission into the mechanical departments without a pass, and all applications for work must be made at the manager's office.

I write this to show the printing world that while organization is a grand thing, it sometimes acts like a spoiled child.

You may publish this or not; it is the unbiased facts of a strike inaugurated and lost, and may be of use to other unions when they contemplate adjusting grievances by violent ways.

W. B. POWELL,

Foreman Plain Dealer Jobroom.

FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor:

PARIS, France, November 5, 1892.

Desirous of ascertaining the truth respecting the printing in colors by the rotative machine, M. Marinoni, the inventor kindly placed every facility at my disposal to examine the work *de visu*. It is at the office of *Le Petit Journal* naturally, where the machine is employed, because the colored printing is utilized to bring out the pictures for the supplement of the celebrated "Little Journal"—the Mother Eve of all the 1-cent papers. It was in the commencement of 1890 that the first rotatory machine was set to work to print 750,000 copies in colors. Until a few weeks ago this truly "victory" machine remained constantly in use, and is still in excellent condition. It is laid up in ordinary, not on account of being the worse for wear, as I examined it, but because the part of the building where it was erected was not propitious, was too exposed to currents of air, while the new machining room—"hall" would be more accurate—united more favorable facilities. M. Marinoni laid down then a brand-new web printer, fitted with four sets of rollers for red, blue, yellow and black inks respectively. He has a second machine in position alongside, that can print in six different colors; he has no occasion to utilize it, as the four inks alluded to meet all requirements.

The size of *Le Petit Journal* is 20 by 15 inches; consists of four pages, having five columns to the page; the type employed varies from diamond to bourgeois, but is clean and readable.

The supplement consists of eight pages, four columns to a page; the latter is 18 by 12 inches. Both sheets sell at 1 cent each. The "web," after passing under the letterpress cylinders, reels upward to the electros, which are inked in colors by four sets of rollers that duly bring out the features of the two pictures on the first and last pages respectively. The supplement, having received its full impression, is propelled forward to the mouth, cut into two sheets, which drop as complete copies into two wooden boxes simultaneously. The machine attendant removes the supplement in tens, placing the packets in a wicker basket, lapping over endwise. As filled, these baskets are lifted to the magazine, where they remain for a day or so, preparatory to being dispatched in bundles or parcels.

The machine registers the number of copies struck off—960,000, at the rate of 12,000 an hour. The actual sale of *Le Petit Journal* is 1,200,000 daily, but every purchaser of the *Le Petit* does not invest an additional cent for the colored supplement, hence the difference in the totals. Respecting the engravings, the *modus operandi* is simple. The artist by means of cameras, focuses on wood, following required dimensions, the subject to be engraved. The picture is generally one-paged, but not infrequently two or three subjects find place on the same page. He then proceeds to more or less deepen the lines or touch with *point*, following the harmony of the shades to be brought out by any one color. There is no electro for a tint, only for a primary color. Having regulated for the shading, the artist puts in the colors, pulls off a proof, which he hands with the block to the artisans employed to run the electros and to mix the colored inks. In due course nothing then remains but to fix the plates in their position on the cylinder, and to go to press. The sheets come off dry, that is to say, they are not wettish nor run into blur. I was present at the machining of the supplement of October 22, 1892, copy of which I mail to THE INLAND PRINTER. There is no hitch whatever in the union of the colors, so finely is the ink prepared and distributed; no joinings are perceptible, no fogginess, all is clean, sharp and expressive as the artists' own proof with which I compared the numbers as struck off. There is no trouble with the colored inks over the electros or the working of the ducts and inkers; all is as simple as if the rollers had but one ink to distribute. Besides, the inking power of the machine is very perfect.

There are two points essential to effective color-printing; first, an equable temperature, about 66 degrees Fahrenheit, and above all no currents; second, the paper must be *glace*, or hot pressed. These seem to be the only secrets, if they can be called such, for M. Marinoni says there remains nothing to be achieved in the way of mechanical appliances; the machine, rotative understood, being perfect. I stated that the pictures are always impressed on the first and last pages; this is not to suit any machining facility, but these positions allow of the supplement to catch the eye on the news stalls and in the shop windows. The colors never fade, so long as sunlight does not play on them. The copies could be completely folded if desired; but the vendors of all newspapers in France insist on receiving the journals as they come off the machine, preferring to fold them themselves. This will explain why there is not a folder attached to any web-printing machine in France. Two men suffice to tend the color-printing press, one at the web end, the other at the output.

The paper employed for the *Petit Journal* and its supplement is wholly prepared from wood pulp, the raw material of which comes, not from Scandinavia, but from the Tyrol. No alfalfa is utilized, I am assured, in France, to make paper, though the French colony of Algeria is the principal source of production of that textile plant, and of which the English possess the monopoly, the Lloyd firm especially! Since the invention of his rotative color printing machine in 1890, the number of these machines sold by M. Marinoni is ten, so this gives an idea of the progress made in that form of artistic printing. M. Marinoni will not be an exhibitor at Chicago's

Columbian Fair, because the high tariff prevents his machines entering America. The custom dues at New York on a color-printing machine amount to \$10,000.

In France the government claims the monopoly of white paper for printing its official posters—the public is free to select any other color. It is very common for lean purse people to write their bills on white paper, post up the manuscript, with a movable stamp thereon, where working people most do congregate. The government, to test the question, sued one Crépet for employing white paper for his manuscript bills; the judges ruled that while the law secured to the authorities the sole right to employ white paper for its printed notices, they had no monopoly in case they resorted to penmanship.

The Paris publishers have come to an understanding with the retail booksellers, to put an end to the system of undercutting prices, by the "three pence in the shilling" discounters, as well as hunkers, who are glad to turn even three per cent profit. But the booksellers' syndicate have yet to come to an understanding with the publishers of military works, in which a large and increasing business is transacted. These publishers pass completely over the heads of the trade retailer, sell directly to the officers, and on better terms, it is alleged, than they would accord to the licensed vendor.

The printing trade in France has its cutting-out fraternity also; they will bid for a contract at prices that not only injure their *confrères*, but generally the men themselves; they name a figure, but omit therein the memory of their expenses of production, as rent, taxes, gas, wear and tear of plant, etc. It is only at the end of the year they discover the leakage in the establishment, when profits are on the wrong side of the ledger.

Provincials have a crow to pluck with Parisian printers. The latter now send out travelers to drum up orders in the country towns, offering conditions that the local printers could not look at. If the competition be fair, the race must take its course. The printers at Avranches, for example, intimate to shopkeepers that if the metropolitan rival be patronized, their chapels will federate and purchase all their necessaries of life, where practicable, at Paris.

Paris is renowned for the number of new journals it brings out—one or two a day. They appear without rejoicings, and expire without regrets. Perhaps there are not half a dozen newspapers in Paris that own a plant; not more than eight journals possess their own machining. The French newspapers generally do not live, but vegetate. Yet all that does not deter the appearance of "little strangers." A few persons scrape together \$40,000 to \$60,000; this runs the new concern for two or three months; then the purveyors of paper, ink, type, etc., press for a settlement; in time some simpleton is caught to invest in the moribund; when he is sucked dry, another and another. Vanity alone can explain this fatuity. Messrs. Dubief and Bluysen throw strong side-lights on the struggles to keep a Paris newspaper afloat. Without a subscribed cash capital of \$200,000 it is useless to attempt to permanently found a new journal, and even then the newspaper must, in order to "catch on," possess original features. The majority of the Paris papers have a deterring monotony. Procrustes would seem to have loaned his bed to size and shape them all.

The farming of the paper to a news agent is the premature death of the speculation; to hire a column or two to a financial establishment to horn up or paw down stocks and shares as his speculations require, may bring in \$15,000 or \$20,000 a year; the wholesale dealer in the sheets alone will require forty to fifty per cent profit; as for subscribers, they are among the unknown quantities. All journals with a circulation inferior to 8,000 copies a day are printed by flat machines; above that number by the rotatives. Between \$160 and \$220 a day are required for a moderately successful newspaper, paying all its liabilities, if it desires to hold on. And where that "hard money" comes from, in the case of thirty or forty diurnal

prints, is one of the mysteries of Paris Eugene Süe never revealed.

The two rival typographical syndicates of Paris are said to have at last met, like parted streams.

An old compositor lays down that ability in typesetting is not the result of vivacity, but of instruction, memory, tranquillity of mind, and silence when at work. It is excellent also for the compositor to read, mark, learn and digest the manuscript before he takes up the stick.

M. Allemane is a well-known printer, and a better-known socialist. He proposes to group all the printers in France and Algeria into a common federation; draw up regulations for working hours and rates of payment; he would only allow the employers five per cent remuneration on their *bona fide* capital, with, if very good, a little extra for pocket money.

In reference to the government having the monopoly of white paper for printing its posters, the police at Amiens recently cited a printer for violation of the monopoly, and produced the proof. The latter, as printed, "looked" white, but the weather had completely washed out its rose-colored tint.

EDWARD CONNER.

A REPLY FROM MR. VAN BIBBER.

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 14, 1892.

Let us begin, as Horace says, "*in medias res*." I have to ask all those who are interested in the nine-hour movement to refer to my article in the October issue. I ask them to follow the argument carefully. I also refer them to the editorial comment in the November issue.

My arguments are unassailable. It appears to me that there are some who think that I have written in opposition to the interests of workingmen and in the interests of employing printers. I would be an unfeeling brute indeed did I not fully sympathize with anything that looked to the betterment of workingmen. Whether they can be bettered by a less wearisome path in life or by better wages is all the same to me. I should favor whatever would advance that result. I number among union printers many of my best friends. I should feel ashamed to look them in the face if I thought myself guilty of having laid a straw in their way.

I will first reply to such of the editorial comment as needs any reply.

I do not state that the workman's platform is so and so, and then proceed to demolish the same. I stated some claims that I have often heard. I do not demolish them. They fall of themselves when stated. I merely go on with my argument showing the results of the proposed shorter day by the law of supply and demand. The editor does not attempt to answer me at all. In his quotation from me about the results in the carpet trade, the editor misunderstands what I think is most plainly written. What I say about the greater cost and smaller sale of carpets under the shorter work-day is on the supposition that the weavers are to work eight or nine hours and receive ten hours' pay. I thought that was clear. The editor misrepresents me when he states that I "am strongly opposed to a reduction of the hours of labor, and believe that the measure is not feasible." Both of these are untrue. I would welcome any lightening of the toil of labor. I believe that the nine-hour day is perfectly feasible, if workingmen will only consent to have their earnings correspondingly reduced. If they are willing for that, then I have misunderstood their position. The quotation from Mr. Childs has nothing whatever to do with anything that I have said. He and I have spoken of entirely different things. The income of any union is one thing. The "income of the laboring class" is an entirely different thing. The latter is immovable by any human effort. It may be reduced by interference, but it cannot be increased except by natural causes. Labor will bring its value. No price above that can be maintained, and it cannot be depressed below that. I am aware that, though the unions number very

many shrewd and intelligent men in other lines of thought, yet they are not at all accustomed to reasoning on lines involving the study of the law of supply and demand, because they have not been accustomed to problems of that kind. Neither sympathy nor opposition are to be considered. They are of no effect. What they want to reason out is, "What will be the real result of the thing if we succeed?" It is a waste of time to consider what the result will be if you fail.

I have demonstrated that the result will be a reduction of wages — not through your employer's wish — but from a somewhat decreased demand for printing. That means fewer hands, and fewer hands means lower wages.

That result is reached on the favorable supposition that the union controls every office in the whole country. But no such favorable condition of things prevails at all. As a business man I will say promptly, that the non-union offices will gradually squeeze the union ones out of business or else compel them to change to non-union offices. Is that policy good for the cause of unionism? You must know that you, in the battle of life and the struggle for business, have to compete with others just as your employers are compelled to. You have been accustomed to look only as far as your employer for your wages and daily bread. You had better begin to look far beyond that and see where those wages really come from and why they come. Why are you working at the case? Who wants you to be there, and how badly do they want you there. You cannot dictate your wages to the public. The public, as I have shown, cares nothing for you at all. You place all the sins of the public on your employer's shoulders, and he is innocent of all of them.

If union offices adopt the nine-hour day, very few non-union ones will do so. It will give them a most distinct advantage in the contest for business. They will gladly seize this great advantage. Your employers have stood by you and have run union offices right along. Are you going to reward them by causing them to suffer all the loss that is to be suffered, and is all the punishment in the way of strikes to be visited on the very men who have stood by you? Do you want to offer them a premium to change to non-union offices? It behooves every union man to see to it that his office is as economically run and is as productive as non-union offices. Because he wants to see union offices hold their own and succeed. If they do not, and the non-union office can serve the public better, then unionism in printing will wane. You have got to compete with other offices. You have got to help your employers to so compete. You cannot get away from competition any more than you can hope to escape death. Shall unionism or non-unionism serve the public best for the same money? Do not get away from that question till you answer it. Union offices in Pittsburgh are just now being rewarded by union men for being union offices. If you win, you lose. You only succeed in lowering your own wages. You will get just what nine hours' work is worth to the public — no more. If every grocer in the land joined in a movement to give only fourteen ounces to the pound, would it profit them one penny? Would not the price for a pound fall so as to exactly compensate for the weight? If you are now getting the actual market value of your labor do you expect to give short measure and still get the same from the public? You have most curious ways of thought if you do. Don't you know that if ten hours' wages are paid you for nine hours' work that the public will buy less printing than it would otherwise do, and that that fact will lower your wages?

If you burden city offices, country ones will take work away from you, as they do in England. I should think that it would be to your interest to keep as much work as possible for union hands. You have got to compete with non-union hands, and there is only one way to do that. There is no royal road in competition. This is a hard, struggling world. The next world, if you believe in it, may be a much better and pleasanter one. I hope so. I hope, also, that I have disabused you of the idea that I have written in antagonism to the true interests of

workingmen. I trust that you perceive that the tone of the comments of our editor was an unjust one.

I said some bitter words in closing my article in the October issue. They were deserved. I said them to show you how little to expect from the great public. When you will not go to expense in patronizing union labor yourselves, it is idle to expect the public to do so. It would please me to hear union workingmen discuss the matter that I have written about. I regret that, so far, they have not done so.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER.

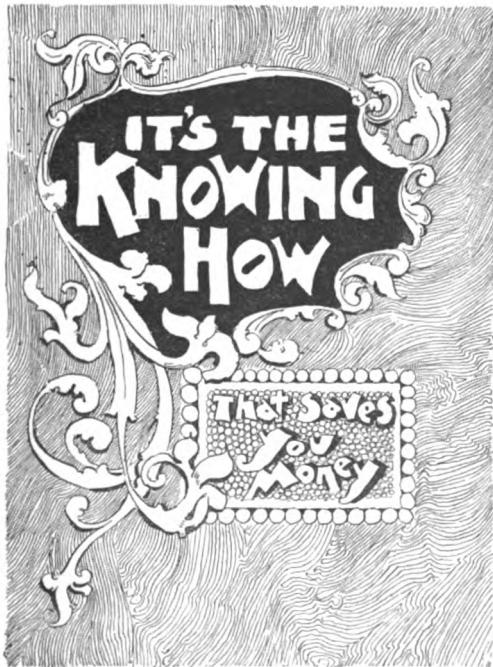
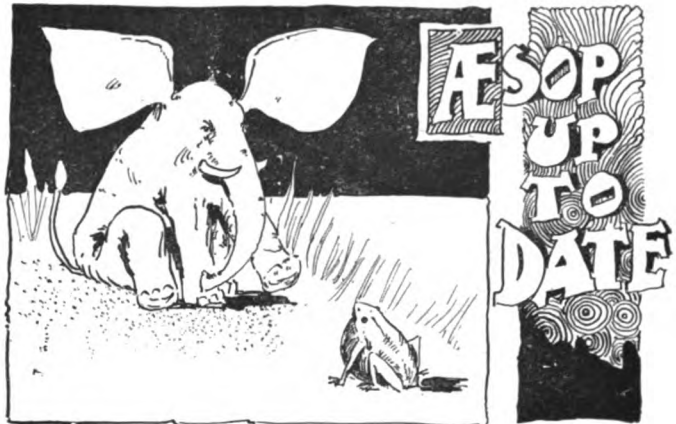
THE "ADAMSON PROCESS" IMITATION TYPE-WRITER PRINTING.

The use of the typewriter has become so popular and common that there are now various faces of imitation typewriter type on the market, and there is scarcely an office to be found in the country but what has one or more fonts of it. The common way of printing from this type does not produce the "blurred" or peculiar typewriter effect, but makes the printing even and clear so that it is readily distinguishable from the real typewriter work, therefore a circular letter printed in this way is of no more value than any other common type-printed circular, as it shows at once that it is *not* an actual typewriter letter.

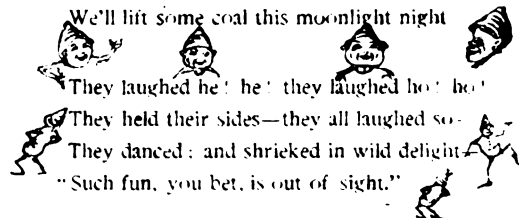
The "Adamson Process" is very simple and brings out an entirely different result, and it can readily be understood by any printer from the following description: It is well known that a typewriter produces its printing through a movable inked ribbon which is the cause of the silky or blurred effect which readily distinguishes typewriter work from common, clear press printing. Therefore, in order to produce a letter to exactly match the work of a typewriter it must be printed through an inked ribbon or fabric secured on the form of type. In the year 1884, Mr. C. E. Adamson, of Muncie, Indiana, began to experiment on various plans and processes for producing a perfect imitation of a typewriter, and he being a practical printer and an operator of a typewriter also, soon perfected and patented what is now known as the "Adamson Process," which is used by about one hundred of the largest and best printing offices in the United States. The process consists simply in securing a layer of fine Nainsook direct on the face of the ordinary imitation typewriter type, and printing from the fabric-covered type in the usual manner on any kind of a press. It will be seen at once that this inked goods will produce the same effect in printing that the typewriter does from the inked ribbon. There is no difference in the result of the work, but the printing press prints the whole letter at one impression from a stationary ribbon or fabric, which is inked at each impression by the press rollers, while the typewriter makes one single character at a time from a movable inked ribbon; therefore, one job press and a feeder will produce as many letters in a day as one hundred typewriters with one hundred operators. The process is fully covered with patents, and we refer our readers to the American Imitation Typewriter Company, whose advertisement will be found in this issue. Samples of the work received at this office are indeed close imitations of regular typewritten letters.

CONSIDERABLE dissatisfaction was caused among organized labor at Dayton, Ohio, by the awarding of the contract for printing the election tickets to a small non-union concern in that city. One of the daily newspapers criticized the authorities very severely, which caused the proprietor of the non-union office to reply through other papers. His communications were inserted as advertising matter, at 25 cents per line. He said he would not pay, but changed his mind after a 'squire had rendered a judgment against him. It cost him about \$45. This amount is said to be about the size of his profit on the job which caused his woe.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

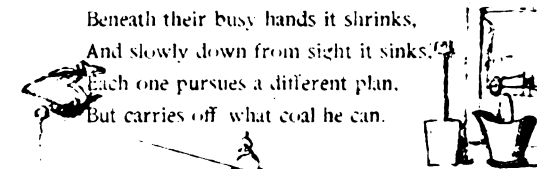


With fun before them for their goal
The Brownies spy a car of coal,
Ha! ha! they cry in great delight,
We'll lift some coal this moonlight night

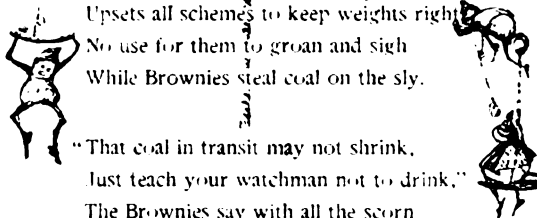


They laughed he! he! they laughed ho! ho!
They held their sides—they all laughed so—
They danced: and shrieked in wild delight
"Such fun, you bet, is out of sight."

Beneath their busy hands it shrinks,
And slowly down from sight it sinks,
Each one pursues a different plan,
But carries off what coal he can.



Alas! for coal men! one such night
Upsets all schemes to keep weights right,
No use for them to groan and sigh
While Brownies steal coal on the sly.



"That coal in transit may not shrink,
Just teach your watchman not to drink,"
The Brownies say with all the scorn
That can a Brownie's face adorn.



ARTISTIC ADVERTISING.

Three cover designs for advertising leaflets, drawn by R. M. Hynes, Chicago. Page from pamphlet of C. L. Dering, 175 Monroe street, Chicago, entitled "Shrinkage in Transit."



LILLIAN KENNEDY.

The softer charm that in her manner lies
Is framed to captivate, yet not surprise;
It justly suits the expression of her face —
"T is less than dignity, and more than grace —
Sheridan.

Photo by J. B. Scholl, Chicago.

Engraved by
J. MANZ & COMPANY
183 Monroe street,
Chicago.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

CATULLUS TO HIS BOOK.

TRANSLATED BY A. LANG.

My little book, that's neat and new,
Fresh polished with dry pumice stone,
To whom, Cornelius, but to you,
Shall this be sent, for you alone —
(Who used to praise my lines, my own) —
Have dared, in weighty volumes three,
(What labours, Jove, what learning thine!)
To tell the Tale of Italy,
And all the legend of our line.

So take, whate'er its worth may be,
My Book, — but Lady and Queen of Song,
This one kind gift I crave of thee,
That it may live for ages long!

CONCERNING THE HONOUR OF BOOKS.

BY SAMUEL DANIEL.

Since honour from the honourer proceeds,
How well do they deserve, that memorise
And leave in books for all posterities
The names of worthies, and their virtuous deeds;
When all their glory else, like water-weeds
Without their element, presently dies,
And all their greatness quite forgotten lies,
And when and how they flourish no man heeds;
How poor remembrances are statues, tombs,
And other monuments that men erect
To Princes, which remain in closed rooms,
Where but a few behold them, in respect
Of books, that to the universal eye
Show how they lived; the other where they lie!

TO HIS BOOK. OF HIS LADY.

BY EDMUND SPENSER.

Happy, ye leaves! when as those lilly hands,
Which hold my life in their dead-doing might,
Shall handle you, and hold in love's soft bands,
Lyke captives trembling at the victors sight.
And happy lines! on which, with starry light,
Those laming eyes will deigne sometimes to looke,
And reade the sorrowes of my dying spright,
Written with teares in harts close-bleeding booke.
And happy rymes! bath'd in the sacred brooke
Of Helicon, whence she derived is;
When ye behold that Angels blessed looke,
My soules long-lacked foode, my heavens blis;
Leaves, lines and rymes, seeke her to please alone,
Whom if ye please, I care for other none!

HIS POETS.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

Were I to name, out of the times gone by,
The poets dearest to me, I should say,
Pulci for spirits, and a fine, free way;
Chaucer for manners, and close, silent eye;
Milton for classic taste, and harp strung high;
Spenser for luxury, and sweet, sylvan play;
Horace for chatting with, from day to day;
Shakspere for all, but most — society.

But which take with me, could I take but one?
Shakspere, as long as I was unoppressed

With the world's weight, making sad thoughts intenser;
But did I wish, out of the common sun,
To lay a wounded heart in leafy rest,
And dream of things far off and healing, — Spenser.

TO MY BOOKS ON PARTING WITH THEM.

BY WILLIAM ROSCOR.

As one who, destined from his friends to part,
Regrets his loss, yet hopes again erewhile,
To share their converse and enjoy their smile,
And tempers as he may affliction's dart, —
Thus, loved associates! chiefs of elder Art!
Teachers of wisdom! who could once beguile
My tedious hours, and lighten every toil,
I now resign you; nor with fainting heart;
For pass a few short years, or days, or hours
And happier seasons may their dawn unfold,
And all your sacred fellowship restore;
When, freed from earth, unlimited its powers,
Mind shall with mind direct communion hold,
And kindred spirits meet to part no more.

MY BOOKS.

BY HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

Sadly as some old mediaeval knight
Gazed at the arms he could no longer wield,
The sword two-handed and the shining shield
Suspended in the hall, and full in sight,
While secret longings for the lost delight
Of tourney or adventure in the field
Came over him, and tears but half concealed
Trembled and fell upon his beard of white,
So I behold these books upon their shelf,
My ornaments and arms of other days;
Not wholly useless, though no longer used,
For they remind me of my other self,
Younger and stronger, and the pleasant ways,
In which I walked, now clouded and confused.

EX LIBRIS.

BY ARTHUR J. MUNBY.

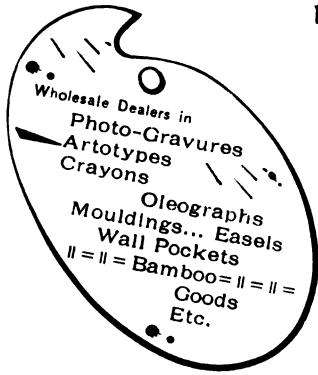
Man that is born of woman finds a charm
In that which he is born of. She it is
Who moulds him with a frown or with a kiss
To good or ill, to welfare or to harm:
But, when he has attain'd her soft, round arm
And drawn it through his own, and made her his,
He through her eyes beholds a wider bliss,
As sweet as that she gives him, and as warm.
What bliss? We dare not name it: her fond looks
Are jealous, too; she hardly understands,
Girt by her children's laughter or their cries,
The stately, smooth companionship of books:
And yet to her we owe it, to her hands
And to her heart, that books can make us wise.

HOW TO SPLIT PAPER.—The *Scientific American* says that in order to split paper both sides of the sheet should be coated with flour paste, working well into the paper, after which take two pieces of stout white muslin and paste one on each side of the paper. Smooth down carefully, remove excess of paste and allow the whole to dry thoroughly. Artificial heat may be used if desired to hasten the drying. When dry, grasp the two pieces of cloth firmly, one in each hand, and pull slowly and evenly. The paper should split in the middle, leaving the cut or printing on each side. The appearance of wood cuts is improved by this method, as it gives the soft effect of an artist's proof on India paper. Many magazine or illustrated newspaper cuts may be split and mounted into books to illustrate them more fully. The effects obtained are really surprising.

Picture Frames



185 and 187
WABASH AVENUE



Oil Paintings
Etchings
Water Colors...

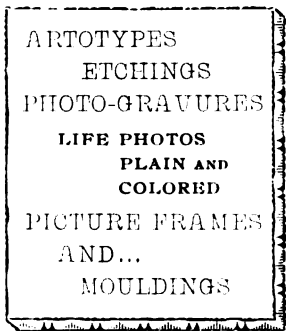
CHICAGO.

LETTER-HEAD.



LEAFLET TITLE-PAGE.

After shipping Goods in Good Order WE WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for Breakage of Glass or any Loss or Damage in transit.
All Claims must be made within Five Days after receipt of Goods.



TELEPHONE 2818

Chicago,

THE M. H. LOWELL ART CO.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers

Oil Paintings, Pastels, Water Colors

212 AND 214 RANDOLPH STREET.

TERMS:

Sold to

Payable with Exchange on Chicago or New York.

BILL-HEAD.

SPECIMENS OF JOBWORK.

From Skeen, Baker & Co., Chicago.

DREAM OF A COPY-READER.

He was the copy-reader on a New York newspaper. A copy-reader, little children, is one who takes a blue pencil, such as carpenters use, and marks out all the good things which a reporter writes. This copy-reader had been living on Staten island for the summer, and when the first of September came to pass his wife sent him to New York to hunt a flat. Now the copy-reader, little children, does not know a flat from a sharp. That is the reason he is given a blue pencil and put in a big chair, which turns on a spiral rod.

So this copy-reader could not find a flat that was as good as it should have been for \$60 a month; and when he went home he was a miserable man.

"Did you find a flat, dear?" his wife said.

And when he said that he had not found a flat his wife said things to him. So you see, little children, that even the copy-reader's rose leaves are crumpled. He went to bed and fell asleep and dreamed.

And this is the copy-reader's dream:

He was sitting in the big chair which turns on a spiral rod. And to him there came a harmless, necessary reporter who kow-towed and beat his head upon the floor three times, and said: "Copy, sire." (All this was a dream, little children.) And in his dream the copy-reader took the copy and spread it on his desk and began to read it, shouldering his blue pencil the while.

It was the story of a man who looked for a flat; looked at those delightful \$50 a month flats about Waverley place—but the rooms were dark; looked at those eligible flats in Eighty-seventh street—but they were six blocks from the "elevated"; looked at those flats on Madison avenue—but the parlor opened into the bedroom and there was no hall; looked at those flats off Broadway—but there was a shaft by the second bedroom and shafts are always noisy; looked at—in fact, it was a very sad and striking story of the woes that wait upon a flat-hunter.

And in his dream (it was all a dream, little children) the copy-reader went to work to write a head for the story. Isn't that a funny expression, little children? It only means that he set out to write the few words which are put in big type at the top of an article to disfigure it. He tried it this way:

**DANGER OF FAMINE
IN NEW YORK FLATS.**

What if the Dumbwaiters' Union Ordered a
Strike?

Then he groaned in his sleep (for this was all a dream, little children) and thought perhaps this was better:

**IS LIFE WORTH LIVING,
If the Parlor Carpet Won't Fit the Bath Room
in the New Flat?**

It was an awful dream, little children, for the copy stared up at him reproachfully, and he couldn't find a head for it. In fact, the copy in this respect was so singularly like King Charles in Mr. Dick's history that he laughed aloud and dreamed this:

**WHY NOT STAY WHERE YOU ARE?
Hanging Up Your Landlady is Cheaper Than
Living in a Flat.**

And with this, little children, he awoke.

This tale has two morals. The first is this: When a copy reader gets an idea in his head it bobs up and down like a bacillus in the exhausted chamber of an air-pump. The second is this: If you see it in the *Mail and Express* the copy-reader is away on his vacation.

THE PURIFYING INFLUENCE OF THE PRESS.

The *Press* of Utica, New York, has an energetic business manager in the person of Mr. Otto A. Meyer. His latest scheme is furnishing all the hotels of Utica with Castile soap on each cake of which is stamped a notice to read the *Press* for all the news.

AN EXCEPTION THAT PROVES THE RULE.

Readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, who have been interested in the very practical articles by Mr. F. W. Thomas, published in its columns from time to time, and whose curiosity as to the personality of the author has been thereby awakened, will be surprised to learn that Mr. Thomas, who has studied the business of printing as a science and the production of the work as an art, served but one month in learning the trade which he writes on so appreciatively and conducts so successfully. Mr. Thomas is averse to posing as an amateur, as he believes that it would have been of great benefit to him could he have had the opportunity to learn things rightly as the young men in his employ have today. This was impracticable, however; but, as he himself says, the work turned out of his office now under his



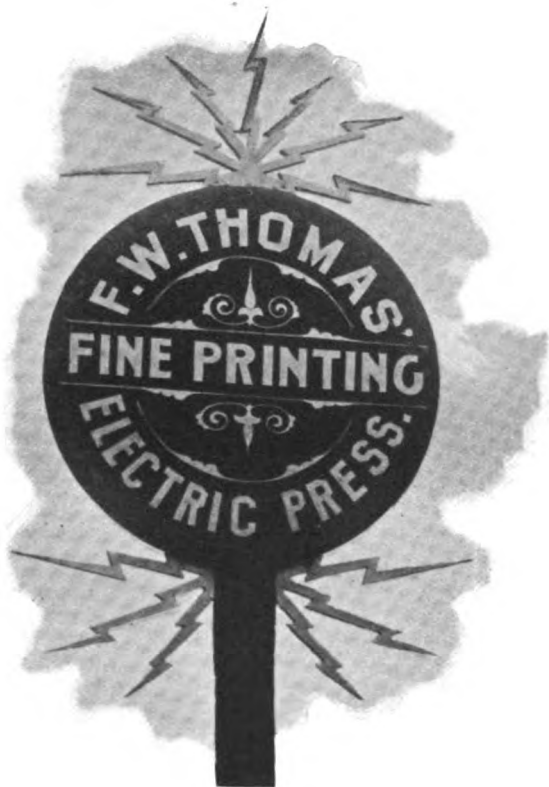
F. W. THOMAS.

own supervision shows what can be done by *some* amateurs, though we must confess he is an exception to the general run that but proves the rule.

Frank Willard Thomas was born August 25, 1869, in Marshall, Michigan. His parents resided at different times in various cities in Michigan, moving to Toledo, Ohio, in 1885. He graduated from the Toledo high school with honor in 1888. His first venture in the printing business was made when fourteen years of age and consisted in the purchase of a 4½ by 7½ lever press, two fonts of type and a home-made cabinet, representing a total value of about \$20. This outfit was increased little by little as the trade and pocket of the youthful proprietor would warrant. As soon as he left school Mr. Thomas went to work in the *Bee* jobrooms, and after putting in a short time there opened an office of his own in a small room on Superior street. During the four years which have elapsed since that time one enlargement after another has been necessary, until now the entire lower floor of the building is occupied as well as a portion of one of the upper floors. The office gives employment to ten persons and is run only on fine work. The business office is said by traveling salesmen to be the finest furnished of any printing office in that part of the country. The typographical and mechanical facilities are of the latest and best. The proprietor takes a great deal of pride in the production of fine printing, particularly color work, and prefers to run a small office on this class of work exclusively, to handling a larger business of inferior character. He makes a specialty of building association and savings' bank printing and does considerable work of this character from all parts of the United States. He was the first to introduce the nickel savings' stamp

system of savings among building associations, and now has the system in successful operation in upward of twenty-five different cities.

In 1890, Mr. Thomas issued his booklet entitled "Twists" on brass-rule bending. This had quite an extensive sale in this as well as some foreign countries. Since this time Mr. Thomas has been a regular contributor to the columns of THE INLAND PRINTER and other technical journals. His ideas regarding



printers' advertising are exemplified in an article in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, and on another page is shown two pages of the brochure recently issued by him referred to in the article. Mr. Thomas believes in utilizing every procurable accessory to attract business, and a characteristic sign of his own conception attracts attention to his premises and is reproduced in his personal advertising—an idea which has many strong points. Personally Mr. Thomas is a "quiet hustler," is genial, gentlemanly and alert. He has positive convictions, expresses them quietly, modestly yet forcibly; is broad in his views on trade differences between employers and employes, and is an earnest advocate of good work receiving a good price.

Special Correspondence THE INLAND PRINTER.

PAPER STOCK DEALERS IN CONVENTION.

THERE was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the representative dealers in both domestic and foreign rags and paper stock held on Friday, November 18, at the Broadway Central hotel, New York, in answer to the following call:

To the Paper Stock Dealers and Importers of the United States:

Recognizing the unsettled condition of the rag and paper stock business it is suggested that a meeting of the trade be held Friday, November 18, at 10 o'clock A.M. sharp, at the Broadway Central hotel, 667 to 677 Broadway, New York, for the purpose of a comparison of ideas looking toward unity of action, to the end that the mutual interests of the trade and its customers may be served.

A large attendance of representative dealers and importers is already assured, and all rag packers in any section of this country should make an effort to be present. Invite your neighbors who may not receive this circular.

The attendance was a surprise to all who gathered there, as it was the only really successful convention the dealers have

ever held. While manufacturers have been organized and had their annual convention and frequent meetings, the dealers in rags have never been organized, and though they have often tried to effect an organization, they have always failed because the leading and more influential men in the trade did not meet with them. At this meeting such firms as the following were represented in the convention and took an active part in it. Among those present were: Atterbury Bros., John H. Lyon & Co., John L. Taylor, Charles Harley, Felix Solomon & Co., Owen Ward & Son, Edwin Butterworth, M. Sinnett, Arthur J. McQuade, M. McGuire, P. Corrigan, Flinn & Co., Thomas Smith, Maurice O'Meara, Hughes Bros., Mr. Godfrey, with a great many others from New York and Brooklyn; A. N. Mayo & Co., J. K. Dexter & Co. and S. M. Hunt, Springfield, Mass.; W. H. Buck, North Adams, Mass.; M. T. Horner & Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. J. Coll, Charles Stoeber & Co. and Hitner Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas Butler & Co. and W. F. Paul, Boston, Mass.; Paul Grimm and John Frantwein, Troy, New York; Carney Bros., Utica, New York; Moody & Gould Co., Oneonta, New York; Charles H. Fisk, Syracuse, New York; Laney & Barker Co. and Levi Hey, Rochester, New York; M. H. Rogers, Bridgeport, Conn.; R. C. Bright, New Haven, Conn.; P. G. Gordon & Co., New London, Conn.; John R. Pearce & Son, Providence, R. I.; and many others from various parts of the country. We name the above well-known firms to show the class of men who have entered into this work.

Letters and telegram were received from Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Saratoga and other points, from the leading dealers, showing their interest in the convention and regretting their inability to be present.

A. N. Mayo, of Springfield, Massachusetts, was elected chairman of the convention; Mr. Pirnie, of Edwin Butterworth & Co., New York city, secretary; S. M. Hunt, Springfield, treasurer. After the organization there was a free and frank expression by many of the dealers present regarding the present and future condition of the trade. There was a unanimous feeling that there should be no combinations entered into relative to fixing prices, etc., and no disposition to do anything that would in any way antagonize their customers, the manufacturers.

It was the universal opinion that the rag business in this country had been run on the "go as you please" order, and that the time had come when there should be some mutual understanding among the trade as to the real condition of supply and demand, whether stock was in some cases held too high or whether in some cases uninformed dealers were selling too low.

A committee of three importers and three domestic dealers was appointed to retire and make an estimate of the stock on hand at the present time and report to the meeting. At this time Mr. Mayo was obliged to leave to take a train and Mr. M. J. Barker, of Rochester, New York, was appointed to preside.

It was found that in foreign and domestic rags now in the country, sorted and baled ready for market (outside of those held by manufacturers), there was 63,000 bales, and that comprised what is known as No. 1 and No. 2 white rags, and thirds and blues. (The daily consumption of these grades of rags in the United States is not less than 2,000 bales a day) which is about thirty days' supply on hand. When it is remembered that a large portion of these rags were collected and on hand before the embargo on foreign rags came in force, and that the present collection in the country from first hands is comparatively very light, the situation is alarming. After considerable discussion it was voted that it was "the sense of the convention, in view of the embargo on cotton rags and light stocks on hand that rags have advanced at least one cent per pound over what they were sold for previous to the government embargo." How much more they would sell for before many months no one could tell.

A committee was also appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and to call another meeting in December, when it

is expected to be thoroughly organized as a permanent and strong association. No rag dealer in the country can afford to ignore this movement.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Committee on Organization.

After adjournment the dealers had a general handshaking, and for the first time looked into the faces of men that they had done more or less business with for years, but had never before met. Everybody present pronounced the convention a grand success.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

IN November, 1889, a patent was issued to Mr. Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, for a machine for bending electrotype and stereotype plates. This patent has just been reissued to correct defects in the original patent. The device consists of a cylinder and a fixed concave piece parallel with the surface of the same. The plate to be bent is protected by a piece of thick paper, is fed into the machine and a series of rolls linked together in the form of a belt are drawn between the concave piece and the face of the plate, as the cylinder revolves and bends the same against the cylinder.

The bed-motion for printing presses, shown in Fig. 1, was patented to John W. Cribbins, of Shelton, Connecticut. The

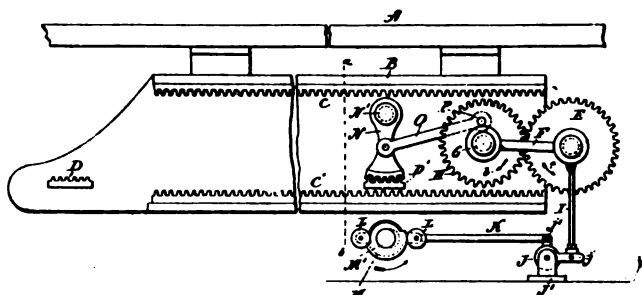


FIG. 1.

large B which is mounted below the bed of the press, carries the usual parallel racks, and in addition, two short racks D, D', one at each end of the stroke of the bed. By means of the oscillating arm N the pinion H is made to engage the upper and lower racks alternately, the arm being thrown by the short racks D, D'.

C. B. Cottrell this month brings out an improvement upon an offset mechanism for printing machines, similar to the one patented by him in January of the present year.

Mr. Emil Meier, of New York, is the patentee of the attachment for printing presses shown in Fig. 2, in the type of press which employs a reciprocating type-bed and an inking table

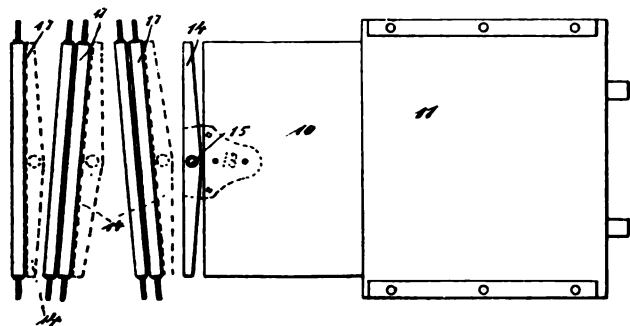


FIG. 2.

which moves beneath angular distribution rollers, to spread the ink upon the table. It is frequently found that the ends of the soft rollers are broken by coming in contact with the edge of the table. Mr. Meier avoids this difficulty by pivoting a bar, 14, on the edge of the table, so that it will at once conform

to the angle of the rollers and bear against them throughout their length. The shock to the moving table is thus transferred from the ends to the side of the roller. The life of the roller is prolonged, and chipping of angle rollers avoided.

The color printing press, the invention of Henry E. Grandy, of Somerville, Massachusetts, appears to afford a simple and accurate means for applying a distinct color to each one of the segmental plates carried by the cylinder. The various inking devices are carried a slight distance away from the face of the type-cylinder and each is brought, as desired, into contact with

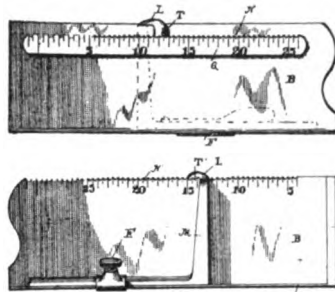


FIG. 3.

the proper plate by means of cam offsets upon the end of the cylinder acting upon proper connection rods.

The composing stick shown in Fig. 3 was patented by John K. Bittender, of Bloomingburg, Pennsylvania. A graduated notched scale is secured to the back side or formed upon the edge of the stick. The movable jaw has a toothed end adapted

to register with the notches of the scale and be locked there either by the friction clamp, or the thumb-screw as shown.

Ferdinand Wesel, of New York, received a patent for a machine for cutting printers' rules and leads. Two knives are employed, one to cut off the rules and leads and the other to level the edges of the same as they are cut off.

The safety guard for printing press plates shown in Fig. 4 is the invention of Alonzo Bell, of New York. It provides simple means to protect the hands of the pressman while feeding sheets to oscillating presses. The guard M is thrown up above

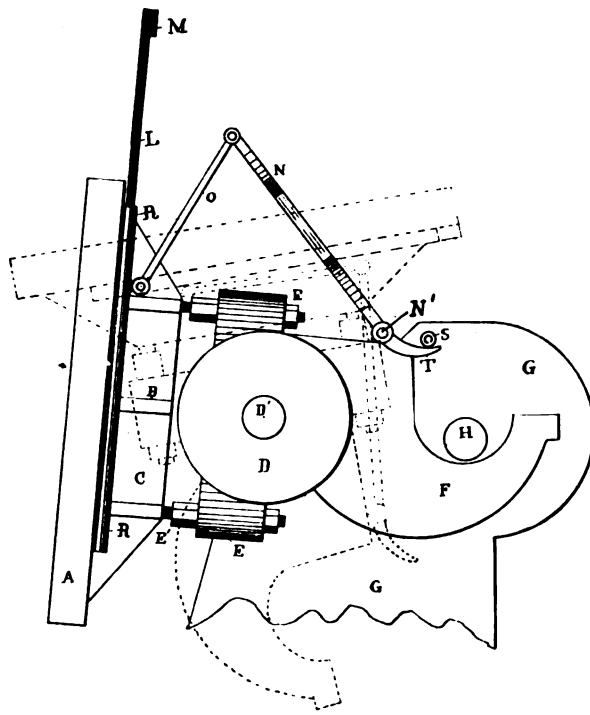


FIG. 4.

the platen just before the impression is to be taken, and promptly returned to its normal position as the platen returns from the type surface.

The printing plate holder, Fig. 5, is so clearly illustrated as to require almost no explanation. A patent for the same was taken out by Frederick Hainsworth, of Chicago, Illinois. The stationary stops D may be secured to any part of the bed by screws passing into the prepared holes. The adjustable holders

are similarly clamped on opposite sides of the plate, and then the movable wedge is driven along to lock the plate tightly.

A printing press perforator, adapted for use in printing stub checks, etc., was patented by W. P. Kastenhuber, P. H. Wuagneux and R. I. States, of Jersey City, New Jersey. Each perforating point is surrounded by a rubber cushion which normally extends to the point of the perforator, to protect the

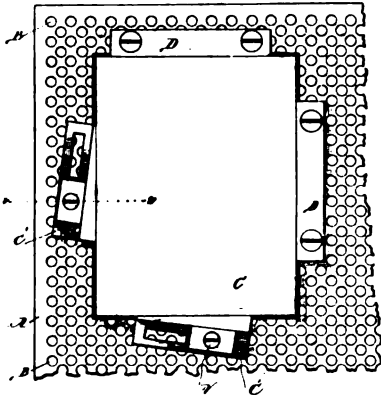


FIG. 5.

inking roller from injury. When the impression is made the rubber yields and the point pierces the paper.

A printers' quoin is the invention of Angus Cameron, of Chicago, Illinois; the patent therefor being assigned to the Cameron Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. It consists of two blocks, arranged one above the other, one of them being moved laterally by means of an eccentric pin.

This completes the issue to date, with the exception of two very voluminous patents for matrix-making and type-line forming machines; one granted to Albert J. Kletzker and John J. Goesel, of St. Louis, Missouri, and the other to Louis Ransom and Alexander W. Maynes, of Akron, Ohio. The patents are too complicated for analysis in the space allotted.

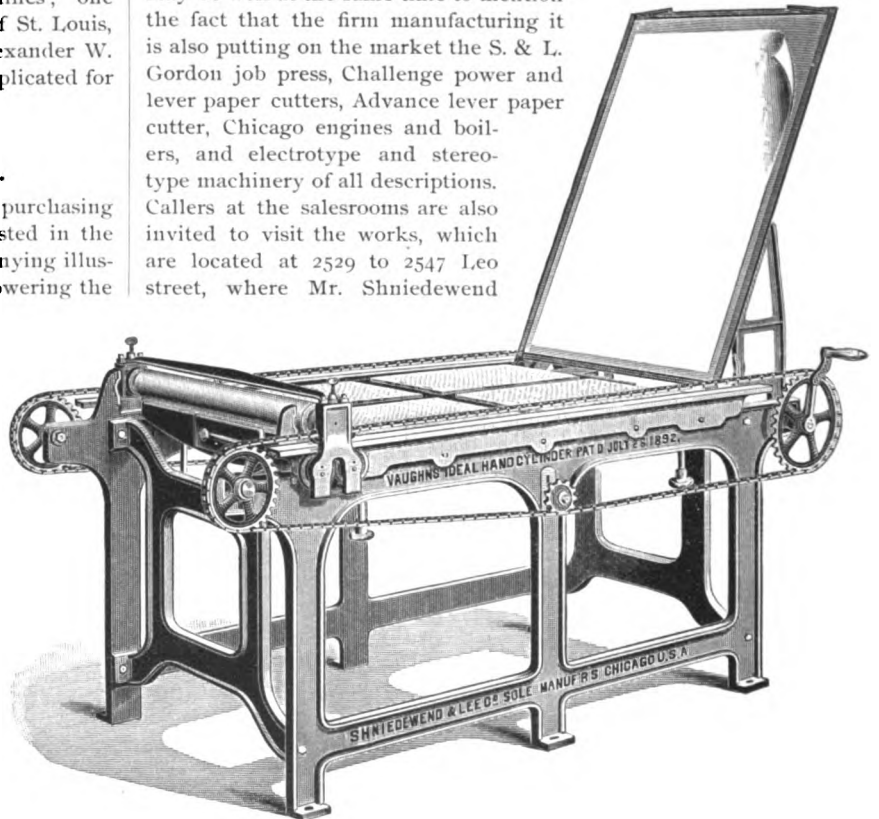
A NEW HAND CYLINDER PRESS.

All now using a hand press, or those who intend purchasing newspaper outfits for country towns, will be interested in the Ideal Hand Cylinder Press shown in the accompanying illustration, which gives the press when all ready for lowering the tympan and taking an impression. It is a new departure in printing; does away with the annoyance and worry of press-day; is simplicity itself; runs so easily that a boy or girl of fifteen years can print an edition of one thousand copies without fatigue; makes a good, clean impression, and may be operated easily one-half faster than a hand press; and will print anything from a newspaper the full size of bed to a poster or handbill. For nearly half a century inventors have been trying to produce a printing press that would take the place of the old hand press; one that could be made and sold at as low a price and that was capable of doing as good or better work, and that could be operated without the muscular exertion that is required to run the old Washington. Good country cylinder presses have been put on the market, ranging in price from \$700 up, and thousands of them are now in use; but there are still thousands of country publishers who are obliged to pull away at the hand press, wasting from five to ten hours on an edition that should be turned out in two, simply because they cannot afford to buy a cylinder press to run in a "hand-press town." If provided with this press, their troubles would be at an end.

The impression is made by a solid steel cylinder, which is held firmly in place by double truck wheels running in a square groove on the under side of the bearers or tracks. The cylinder is actuated by link belts running over sprocket wheels at each end of the press. The bearers are adjustable and also the cylinder boxes, and these adjustments are all made and the presses thoroughly tested with form before leaving the works. The cylinder runs in steel anti-friction roller bearings, which insures great durability as well as ease of operation. The cylin-

der boxes are held securely in line with each other by a stretcher rod connecting them, thus preventing side friction. The tension of the link belts is set by means of an adjustable idler located on center part of each side frame. The impression is regulated by four impression screws that raise and lower the bearers on which the cylinder runs. The cylinder is covered with felt. The form is inked and the sheets put on and taken off the same as with an ordinary hand press, and an impression is taken by each forward or backward turn of the crank. One feature of special value is its simplicity. It can be set up and put in operation by the veriest novice. It is adapted, also, for shipment to foreign countries and mountainous regions, because it can be shipped in small packages, the weight of the machine being less than that of any other full-size newspaper press.

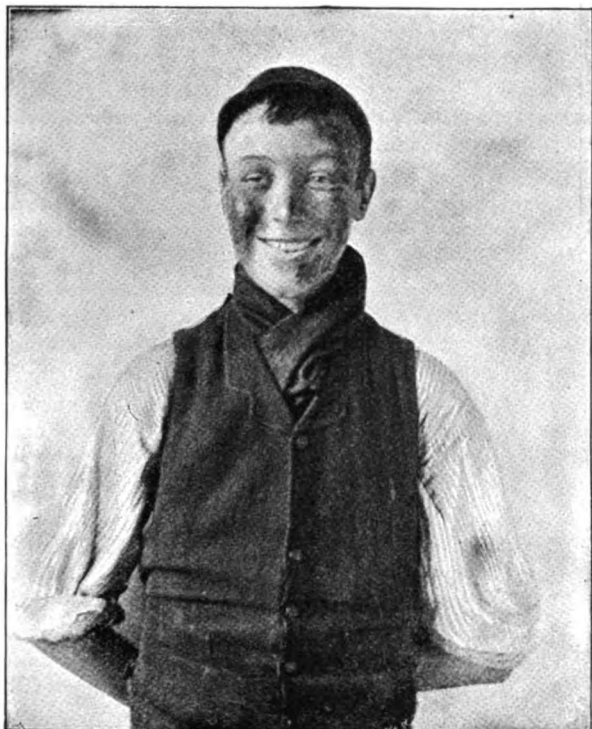
The Ideal press is made in two sizes: for eight-column folio or five-column quarto; nine-column folio or six-column quarto. The price for each is less than that of the same size of the common hand press, and so is within reach of all. Every publisher who is using the old hand press, and is desirous of doing away with the terrors of press-day, should examine the press when in Chicago. It can be seen running at the salesrooms of Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 Dearborn street. You can get particulars by writing to them. In calling the attention of the trade to this particular machine, it may be well at the same time to mention the fact that the firm manufacturing it is also putting on the market the S. & L. Gordon job press, Challenge power and lever paper cutters, Advance lever paper cutter, Chicago engines and boilers, and electrotype and stereotype machinery of all descriptions. Callers at the salesrooms are also invited to visit the works, which are located at 2529 to 2547 Leo street, where Mr. Shniedewend



VAUGHN'S IDEAL HAND CYLINDER PRESS.

der makes his headquarters, and where he is always glad to see customers and friends when in the World's Fair city. We regret that space will not permit a more extended notice of the works.

MILWAUKEE is to have a new morning English paper after January 1. It is to be a morning edition of the *Journal*, but will be run entirely independent of the evening edition, except that the same presses are to be used for both. It is to be democratic in politics and it is said will have the backing of some leading democrats, who have long felt the necessity of a democratic morning paper in that city and state.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"HE'S NOT QUITE SO BLACK AS HE'S PAINTED."

BY A. H. M.

"Give the devil his due"
 May be vague—and then you
 Are perhaps prejudiced ere you're acquainted.
 His errors are many—
 Yes, he looks like a zany,
 But he's not quite so black as he's painted.

Like the Irishman's pig
 He holds back when you dig,
 Or prod, to induce him to go.
 Don't try to deride him,
 But just merely guide him
 For he's rather too fast than too slow.

"Wasting time in his pranks
 He deserves not your thanks."
 Most true, I don't think he is sainted.
 Treat him but like a man
 He'll do what he can,
 For he's not quite so black as he's painted.

OF HELP AND VALUE TO THE TRADE AT LARGE.

I have only recently subscribed to your journal, and I must admit that it is very superior and must be of great help and value to the trade at large. Were I in business I should be influenced a good deal by THE INLAND PRINTER to purchase American goods. My general estimate of your journal is a high one, and I shall be glad at all times to advance its interests. T. T. Leonard, Superintendent of Government Printing, Madras Presidency, Bangalore, India.

THE Riverside Paper Company's new plant, at Holyoke, Massachusetts, adjoining the old mill, shows marked change during the last month. The walls are well up now, and Agents Appleton, Caldwell and Toole may well feel proud of their venture. This mill is located close to the railroad after crossing the Connecticut river going north, and will be an ornament to that part of Holyoke.

BRITISH NOTES.

THE LATE MR. THOMAS NELSON.—The late head of the well-known and greatly respected firm of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, printers and publishers, of Edinburgh, was an extremely clever mechanic, being the inventor of a rotary printing machine, and of many ingenious devices in printing, bookbinding and photo-zincography, which have now become common property.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN IRELAND.—The Belfast *News Letter* has at length decided to move with the times, and has accordingly introduced the "Thorne" typesetting machine, mainly with the object of getting the forms earlier to press in order to cope with the increasing circulation. The *News Letter*, which was established in 1737, is the only newspaper in Ireland using this new system of manipulating type.

LORD TENNYSON'S INCOME.—There can be no doubt that the late Lord Tennyson was in receipt of a handsome income from the copyright of his works. The London *Echo* is our authority for the statement that when Messrs. Strahan & Co. became his publishers, they paid him £5,000 down for his books then in existence, with a separate account for new works. During the five years of this contract, the publishers paid the poet an aggregate sum of £31,000.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION'S NEW PREMISES.—It was little anticipated twenty years ago when the British government took over the telegraphs that the Press Association which then came into existence would develop into anything approaching the extent it has. The house in Wine Office Court, Fleet street, London, which the Association has occupied since its establishment, is about to be forsaken for more commodious premises. The various departments of the Association will be separately and amply accommodated, and separate rooms will be provided for the day and night members of the staff. It is an interesting fact that on the site of the present offices of the Press Association, there stood, a century ago, the house in which "The Vicar of Wakefield" was written.

THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."—This deservedly popular and enterprising London evening paper has lately changed proprietors and is now manned by a new staff. The late proprietor, Mr. Yates Thompson, behaved well to the members of the literary and printing staff at parting. He had a personal interview with every member, and after expressing his regret at the severance of their professional association, handed each a check. It is generally understood that the printer received £50; the *Budget* printer, £30; advertisement printer, £25; compositors, £12 each; regular "grass" hands, £8, and occasional "grass" hands, £6. As a result of the change arrangements are being pushed forward for the issuing of a new London evening Liberal paper on the lines hitherto followed by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Newnes, M. P., it is understood, will be the proprietor of the new paper, and Mr. E. T. Cook, who so ably edited the *Pall Mall*, will probably edit the new venture, assisted by other members of the old staff.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE "NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW."—Admirers of the venerable statesman will doubtless be interested in knowing that his recent article in the *North American Review* was written throughout by his own hand. The *Sheffield Independent* states that the fee paid was £100, which is the usual figure proffered by the *Review* when a special contribution is required. During the struggle between the Irish nationalists in Committee Room 15, the editor cabled to a friend and occasional contributor in London, asking him to secure, if possible, from Mr. Parnell an article on the new development of the Irish question. It being of importance that the article should appear in the next issue of the magazine, it was stated that 1,500 words would be sufficient, and that £100 would be paid. Mr. Parnell was seen and promised to do the article, but it was not forthcoming at the appointed time. The real value of Mr. Gladstone's article may be seen in the fact that the

Times was ready to pay £230 for transmission of the text, while the *Daily News* was among other London papers which offered sums varying from £100 to £200 for the transmission of the text of the article.

AN HISTORIC PRINTING HOUSE.—It is with great regret that we have to record the death of Mr. William Bradbury, head of the house of Bradbury, Agnew & Co., printers, of London, England. The sad event recalls to the mind the fact that this was the firm that printed the greater number of the works of Charles Dickens, and it is stated that to prevent copies of the first installments of his serial novels from getting out before the proper time, the younger members of the firm used to set up the type of the initial number by themselves in a separate room which no one else was allowed to enter. Succeeding to the business of Davidson, in Whitefriars, about the year 1834, the senior partners struggled on until by a bold stroke they acquired the *Punch* property soon after its commencement in 1841. The first editor of *Punch*, under Bradbury & Evans' management, was Mark Lemon, who gathered around him a band of genial writers which has, perhaps, never since been equaled and whose words have indeed become "household words." Among them will be remembered the Brothers Mayhew, Douglas Jerrold, Albert Smith, Gilbert à Beckett, Shirley Brooks, Tom Taylor, Thackeray, Doyle, Leech, Charles Keene and John Tenniel. Of this famous band John Tenniel alone remains to connect the past with the present. The "Caudle Lectures" of Douglas Jerrold, which appeared in 1847, was one of the greatest hits ever made by *Punch*. The firm of Bradbury & Evans continued to display great energy and spirit about the middle of the century when their plant of printing machinery was perhaps the finest in London, and probably more printed sheets were issued weekly by this firm than by any other office in the world. The *Family Herald* and *Household Words* were printed by this house, and in addition they machined many periodicals of large circulation for other printers who had not the necessary plant themselves. They were the first printers in England to adopt the French process of paper stereotyping. In 1841, the *Daily News* made its advent on the premises of this firm in the form of a four-page sheet published at 2½d., under the editorship of Charles Dickens, and what has since become a magnificent property, the *Field*, was started by the firm in 1852. The eminent literary men whose works were issued by this firm included the three famous writers, Dickens, Thackeray and Wilkie Collins. Of recent years other firms have arisen and marched to the front. Bradbury & Evans eventually dissolved partnership, and the connection by marriage of Mr. Bradbury to the wealthy Agnew family led to a change in the firm, the world-renowned periodical *Punch* still being retained. The late Mr. Bradbury's funeral was attended by a full muster of the *Punch* staff, at whose weekly dinner Mr. Bradbury, as representing the firm, had sat for years past. The employes from the printing works formed a guard of honor and received the flower-laden coffin as it entered the cemetery.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

"LLOYD'S NEWS" will celebrate its jubilee on November 27.

It is said that the sum paid for the *Pall Mall Gazette* was £50,000.

MR. GEORGE MEREDITH has just been elected president of the Society of Authors, England, in the place of the late Lord Tennyson.

MR. CARL HENTSCHEL, one of the best of the photo-etchers of London, has just been elected by a large majority president of the Playgoers' Club.

MESSRS. R. HOE & CO. have received the order for the laying down of machinery, etc., for the new evening paper to be started shortly in London.

SOME idea of the great popularity of Charles Dickens can be gleaned from the figures given in the *Bookman*, which states that Messrs. Chapman & Hall have sold 643,000 copies of

the "Pickwick Papers" since the death of the author, and that the profits on the sale of Dickens' works amount to something like £8,000 a year.

In a single day's issue of the *Times*, London, 300 miles of paper a yard wide is consumed, from which interesting fact some curious calculations might be worked out.

THE editor and publisher of the *Morning*, a London half-penny newspaper, were recently fined £100 and £50 respectively for contempt of court in commenting upon a case *sub judice*.

It is said that the late Lord Tennyson hated the mechanical methods of expressing respect for the dead; hardly a newspaper, therefore, went into "mourning" by disfiguring its pages with black lines between the columns.

PRINTERS may not become millionaires, but they frequently manage to get together a nice little sum. The will of Mr. James Freeman Truscott, printer and stationer, of London, who died last March in New Zealand, has been proved at £11,441.

It is understood that one of the features of the British section of the World's Fair at Chicago will be an exhibition of old papers, including copies of the earliest dates obtainable, collected by Mr. Henry Sell, the well-known advertisement agent of London.

THE London *Echo* recently abandoned its sporting tips column, and it was expected that there would be a great falling off in the circulation. It is rather curious, however, that its removal has not affected the sale of the paper, which has fallen off about two thousand copies per day in the early editions only, but taking the whole day's issue, the result has made this excellent paper more prosperous than ever.

SOME idea of the depression in the London printing trade may be gathered from the fact that the London Society of Compositors has determined by ballot to extend the provident relief to unemployed members for six weeks, and to double the subscriptions for the same period. The change, which took effect on October 22, was decided by a majority of 2,132, the result of the ballot being: for the change, 4,591; against the extension, 2,459.

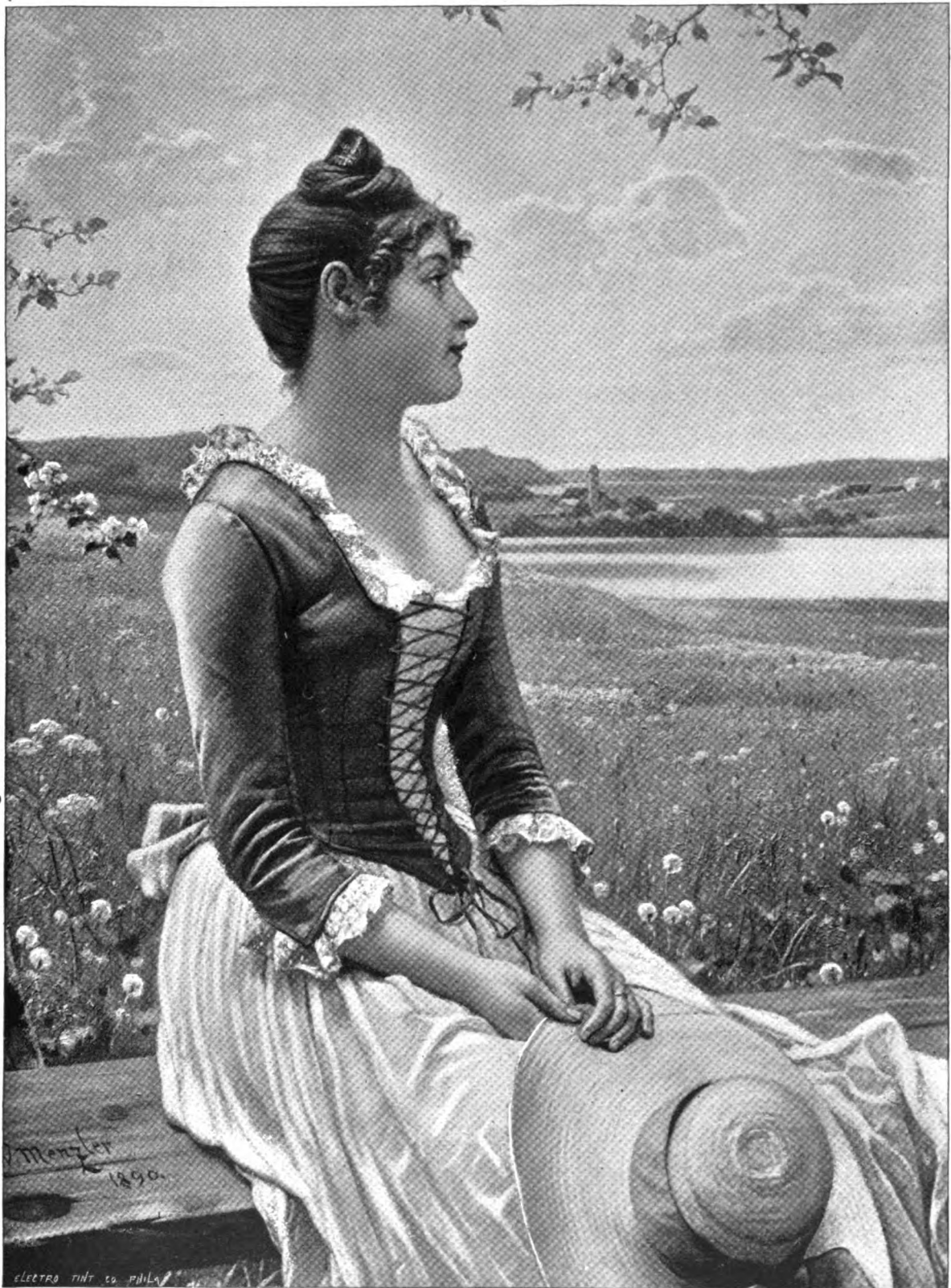
AN important deputation recently waited on the London postmaster general in reference to the heavy and unreasonable postage rates for periodicals and trade journals. It was pointed out with considerable force that it was unfair that certain journals, under the rule that they were newspapers, could go through for a halfpenny, while trade journals, which were quite as much newspapers to the trade they represented, had to pay as much as three and four pence. The deputation was favorably received, and it is hoped that a modification will take place before long.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER COWAN & SONS, limited, of Edinburgh, have produced and will shortly issue to their customers one of the most artistic calendars it has been our fortune to see. For the last fifteen years this firm has issued chromo-lithographs of Scottish scenery, etc., but this year they have departed from their custom and produced an exquisite photogravure plate mounted on a stout card on which the calendar for the coming year has been artistically arranged and printed. The photogravure plate is made from the picture in the possession of Mr. William McEwan, M. P., "West Wemyss Harbor, Fife," by Sam Bough, R.S.A. It is a beautiful work of art for the production of which Messrs. Alexander Cowan & Sons deserve great credit and our best thanks.

THE SUSPENSE WAS AWFUL.

We have "did without it" a long while with the hopes of sometime taking it, but the suspense was awful. Herewith is \$2. Please place our name on your list for THE INLAND PRINTER for one year. Very truly and respectfully, The Atlas Printing Company, per C. R. P. W., Delta, Ohio, October 31, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



SOLITUDE.

Engraved by
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
1306-to Filbert street,
Philadelphia.

I praise the Frenchman, his remark was shrewd,
How sweet, how passing sweet is solitude!
But grant me still a friend in my retreat,
Whom I may whisper, solitude is sweet!—*Cooper.*

(See other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Electro-Tint Engraving Co

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,
Philadelphia.



ENGRAVINGS IN HALF-TONE,
ETCHED DEEP ON HARD-ROLLED
COPPER PLATES.

THE PLATE on opposite side of this sheet is a fair specimen of our work, and we believe will serve to justify the favorable comments which are constantly being made concerning our methods.

Progress is the leading spirit of this age, and in our line especially, is this well marked. In hardly any branch of science has such rapid progress been made as in the allied photographic arts, and we feel justified in saying, we have kept pace with the march of improvement.

The result is, that for less money we are giving better results than ever before, and we solicit your orders, believing in our ability to give you the best the land can produce.

Send for estimates.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.

1306-08-10 FILBERT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

OUR LETTER PUZZLE.

Owing to the fact that we have received but few replies to our "What Letter Is It?" puzzle, and none of them exactly correct at date of going to press, we shall extend the time, and print the answer and name the lucky winners of the prizes in the January number. This will give many a chance who have before this decided that it was too late to forward replies. Let readers of THE INLAND PRINTER bestir themselves, there is yet time to win a prize. Get out your November issue, look on page 142, and give us your interpretation of the letter.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. L., Detroit, Michigan.—What will make a transparent varnish for steel? *Answer.*—A varnish for iron or steel that will retain its transparency and not obscure the brilliancy of the metals may be made from clear grains of mastic, 10 parts; camphor, 5 parts; sandarach, 15 parts, and eleini, 5 parts; dissolved in a sufficient quantity of alcohol and applied without heat.

F. A. M., Los Angeles, California.—1. What mixture when mixed with ink will enable a person to work three or four colors on a card without running them together. 2. How is steel-plate printing done, how inked, and can it be done on a printing press. *Answer.*—1. The mixture is a secret one and is held under patent. 2. A full answer to these questions will be found in Ringwalt's Encyclopedia of Printing.

PRINTING PRESS EXHIBITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

A meeting of the representatives of printing press manufacturers was held at the office of the Chicago *Herald* November 25. Among those present were Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, Frank Barhydt, of the Johnson Peerless Works, D. H. Champlin, of C. B. Cottrell & Sons, Edward Blake, of C. Potter, Jr., & Co., John Spencer, of the John Thomson Press Co., H. W. Thornton, of the Huber Press Co., I. L. Stone, of the Duplex Printing Press Co., Warren Barnhart, representing Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., Liberty Machine Works and Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, James L. Lee, of Shniedewend & Lee Co., Frank Estes, of Golding & Co., J. J. Walser, of The Goss Printing Press Co., A. J. Pulsford, of the Campbell Printing Press & Manufacturing Co., G. N. Buzby, of the Duplex Color Disc Co., S. K. White, of the Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., Mr. Walker, of the Prouty Press Co., Madison, Wisconsin, James W. Scott, of the *Herald*, Victor F. Lawson, of the *News*, Joseph Dunlop, of the *Dispatch*, Mr. Biggs, of the *Evening Mail*, and a number of others. Mr. Scott, of the *Herald*, acted as chairman of the meeting. L. W. Robinson, Chief of Department of Machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition, stated that there was over 65,000 square feet of space applied for by the printing interests, two-thirds of which had been applied for by press manufacturers. There was a little over 26,000 feet that could be given out. It was suggested that as about two-thirds of the space applied for was by the printing press people, the same rule should hold good in allotting space of the amount that was to be given out in the same proportion. It having been determined that there would be evening editions of all the Chicago papers printed on the grounds, it was arranged that the different web perfecting presses each take a paper and print it, thus showing their machines in operation and at the same time reducing the space for any other exhibit should they make one. By this method there was saved a large amount of valuable space. The idea of the meeting was to prevent as far as possible duplicating the exhibits. After a great deal of discussion a large number of the prospective exhibitors found by condensing that they could do with considerable less space than had been applied for, and thus enable others to get in. Among those applying for space there were quite a number, not manufacturers of machinery, who were barred from making any display. It was finally decided, after a discussion of nearly four hours, to leave the

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matter in the hands of Mr. Robinson, a pretty thorough expression of opinion having been given regarding what would be necessary to exhibit, and the matter could be definitely arranged and the space allotted by him in a very short time. From the expression at the meeting it is evident that a very large and handsome display will be made by this branch, and one that anyone connected with the printing industry in any way should not fail to visit. We are safe in saying that with high speed presses running off editions every hour during the afternoon, besides the exhibit to be made by the platen press people, in connection with the typesetters and printers' furniture manufacturers, it will be a sight well worth traveling many miles to see.

OBITUARY.

HOWARD LOCKWOOD.

Howard Lockwood, of the firm of Howard Lockwood & Co., printers and publishers, and founder of the *Paper Trade Journal*, died at his residence, No. 145 West Fifty-eighth street, New York city, on Friday, November 4. The cause of death was heart disease.

Mr. Lockwood was born at White Plains, Westchester county, New York, on March 9, 1846. His father, Gen. Munson I. Lockwood, was for many years a prominent factor in the

social and political life of the country and a lineal descendant of Robert Lockwood, first of the name in the United States, an emigrant from England in 1630. He settled at Wattertown, Massachusetts. In the Colonial and Revolutionary wars the descendants of Robert Lockwood took an active part, twenty-three of them having gallantly fought in the former conflict and nearly two hundred of them in the latter. On his mother's

side Howard Lockwood was descended from Nicholas Delaplaine, a distinguished Huguenot, who came to America and settled on Manhattan Island, where he died in 1790. The Lockwood house at White Plains stands on the land which was traversed by Washington's earthworks. It was in this battle that Lieut. Simon Ingersoll, a great-grandfather of Howard Lockwood, lost his life. About a mile distant from the old Lockwood residence is the building occupied by the commander-in-chief as his headquarters and where may be seen a handsomely-bound register, the gift of Gen. Munson I. Lockwood.

After completing his education Howard Lockwood removed to New York city, and in 1865 he was employed in a paper warehouse in Duane street, where by paying strict attention to business he soon acquired a thorough knowledge of the paper trade proper and of the scope, extent and processes of paper manufacture. Believing that the paper business required a newspaper to represent its constantly developing energies, he established, in 1872, the *Paper Trade Journal*, from which has grown the large business known as the Lockwood Press, and which has served as the foundation of several other successful publications, such as the *American Stationer*, the *American Mail and Export Journal*, the *American Bookmaker* and Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades, which has long been a standard annual. In the summer of 1886 he formed a copartnership with W. P. Hamilton, to do printing and publishing, under the style of Howard Lockwood & Co.



On October 25, 1882, Mr. Lockwood was married to Carrie Baker Done, a granddaughter of the late Bowles Colgate. He was an active member of the typhotetæ of New York, and represented it at the meeting in Chicago in 1887 which resulted in the organization of the United Typhotetæ. The first constitution of the national society was drafted by Mr. Lockwood. He was also first chairman of the executive committee of that association, was twice reelected and has done much for the success of the United Typhotetæ of America.

Mr. Lockwood at the time of his death was a member of the Union League, the Lotos, the Manhattan, the Grolier, the Aldine and other prominent New York clubs. He was also one of the Sons of the Revolution and a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and of the New England and Huguenot societies of New York.

The funeral services were held on Monday, November 7.

Floral tributes included one from the United Typhotetæ.

AL P. LONGENECKER.

The news of the death of Al P. Longenecker came with a shock of painful surprise to his numerous friends and acquaintances on November 15. At first it was said a mistake had been made as to identity, but later reports confirmed the sad intelligence.



Mr. Longenecker was well and favorably known in the printing trade, and at the time of his death was traveling salesman for the firm of Charles Eneu Johnson & Company, and had his residence in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Longenecker left his home something over a week previous to his death to make a business trip, and Louisville, Kentucky, was one of the towns on his list. He reached there Monday, November 14,

and went out to meet some business acquaintances in the evening. While he was walking down Main street on his way to his hotel at about ten o'clock at night he was seized by what seemed to be an epileptic fit. He was removed to the hospital, where he lay unconscious all night. In the morning he died, without regaining consciousness, and his family was notified by telegraph. He leaves a wife and family of three children to mourn his loss. An old friend pays the following tribute to his memory: "Jovial, genial 'Al' Longenecker, as he was called by the scores of printers all over the country, is no more. We will sadly miss his kindly face and harmless jokes that were wont to help drive dull care away and make life more worth the living. He has shown his last sample; made his last trip. No more will he grasp us by the hand and kindly ask about us, and sympathize in our trouble. Noble-hearted and generous, ready to lend a helping hand to all in affliction; good-natured under nearly all and every circumstance, if he had any annoyances he kept them to himself. He always brought a ray of sunshine with him. Poor 'Al,' may we meet again in that land where parting will be no more. May your order book be full, with nothing marked out. No more long waits and missed connections. The world is better that he has lived in it. Anyone that can help lighten the everyday drudgery of this life is indeed a benefactor, and Al Longenecker was such indeed. Friend to the poor and oppressed, we bid you adieu. May you rest in peace."

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

GEORGE H. BENEDICT & COMPANY, engravers and electrotypers, Chicago, Illinois, have recently published an advertising brochure entitled "Benedict's Typographical Illustrator and Platemaker," filled with handsome specimens of their specialties. It also contains much interesting matter to printers generally, and reflects much credit on the firm producing it.

THE *British Lithographer*, published by Messrs. Raithby & Lawrence, of Leicester and London, England, the first number of which appeared near the close of November, 1891, has earned the appreciation not only of artists and lithographic printers, but of all interested in the graphic arts, from the initial number until that closing the bound volume just issued by the firm. In their prospectus, Messrs. Raithby & Lawrence said that it was their intention to make the *British Lithographer* useful and representative, and to give it a front place among the lithographic journals of the world. They have more than fulfilled their promise. It is one of the most valuable text-books the worker in lithography can procure.

AMONG the publications suitable for the holidays, the "Roundabout" books, issued by Charles E. Brown & Co., of Boston, Massachusetts, have few competitors from the point of artistic works at moderate price. The following list is offered by the firm, all in uniform binding, with lithographed covers, boards, \$1.25; bound in cloth \$1.75: "Drifting Round the World," by Capt. C. W. Hall; "A Voyage in the Sunbeam," by Lady Brassey; "Our Boys in India," by Harry W. French; "Our Boys in China," by the same author; "Young Americans in Japan," by Edward Greey; "Young Americans in Tokio," by the same author; "Young Americans in Yezo," by the same author; "The Fall of Sebastopol," by A. G. Henty; "Fighting the Saracens," by the same author; "The Young Colonists," by the same author. Added to the line are: Parloa's Appledore Cook Book, in cloth or oilcloth, \$1.25; Universal Common Sense Cookery Book, cloth or oilcloth, \$1; Hall's Ireland, cloth, \$3.75; Hall's Ireland, sheep, \$5; Hall's Ireland, half morocco, \$6. The "Favorite Folk Ballads," issued by the same publishers, are illustrated with spirited and characteristic wash drawings in half-tone. Bound in Venetian rep, they are sold at 75 cents; in leatherette, \$1. Following is the list: "The Old Folks at Home," "I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land," "Old Uncle Ned," "Darling Nellie Gray," "Sally In Our Alley," "Black-Eyed Susan," "Shandon Bells," "Blue Bells of Scotland," "The Watch on the Rhine." The works before named have been reviewed in other editions, and the authors' names will be a sufficient introduction to their merits in the very handsome holiday numbers of Messrs. Brown & Company. They are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent upon receipt of price by the publishers.

POEMS BY ADAM LINDSAY GORDON, Melbourne, Australia: A. H. Massina & Company.

These poems, which comprise "Sea Spray and Smoke Drift," "Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes," "Miscellaneous Poems," "Ashteroth" and "Dramatic Lyrics," are prefaced by "The Roll of the Kettledrum," illustrated in half-tone from original drawings by Lieut.-Colonel Marshman, late major of her majesty's 28th Regiment. Gorton's spirited lines have received a handsome setting at the hands of Messrs. Massina.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS PRESENT A PRINTER CAN HAVE!

Last year I gave my husband THE INLAND PRINTER for a year, as a Christmas present, and upon asking him what magazine he preferred this year, he said "THE INLAND PRINTER, by all means. It helps me so much in my business. I consider it the finest publication of the kind." So inclosed please find \$2 for the coming year's subscription. MRS. LIVINGSTON SHERRILL, Sandy Hill, New York.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Citizen*, of Jackson, Michigan, is increasing steadily in circulation, and is contemplating the purchase of a Cox duplex perfecting press.

A NEW democratic weekly paper has made its appearance at Yonkers, New York. It is called the *Plain Dealer*, and is a very nicely gotten up sheet.

THE *Express*, Terre Haute, Indiana, is building a three-story house, 20 by 140 feet, brownstone front and equipped with modern improvements. It will be occupied about December 15.

THE *Tribune*, of Kokomo, Indiana, has moved into its new quarters at the corner of Union and Walnut streets. The building ranks well to the front and bespeaks great credit to the *Tribune's* management.

THE *Daily Press*, of Lynn, Massachusetts, has been formally taken in charge by members of the Democratic City Committee during the past few months. It assumed a radical democratic position during the presidential campaign.

THE *Detroit Times* consolidated with the *News* of that city on October 3, and for simplicity of title the name of the older journal, the *Evening News*, has been retained. Mr. A. S. Porter is now the manager of the *Detroit Tribune*, and his energetic work is having a marked influence on its prosperity.

THE *Logansport Advance*, Logansport, Indiana, a weekly paper started about three months ago in the interest of the People's party, was sold, November 19, to J. E. Sutton, proprietor of the *Daily and Weekly Reporter*. Mr. Sutton will continue to run it in connection with his other paper as a Third party organ.

THE *Press*, of Paterson, New Jersey, has at last made a change. They formerly printed a "blanket" sheet, but this outlived its usefulness, and now an eight-page paper is published. They have put in a new perfecting press that prints from the type, and also added a new "dress." The change was made November 15.

THE *Weekly Journalist* of Boston is without doubt one of the most interesting and instructive journalistic papers published. Editor Benyon has succeeded in obtaining as regular contributors the best talent in the country — such well-known writers as Edward W. Bok, editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*; Col. John A. Cockerill, editor of the *New York Morning Advertiser*; Nathaniel C. Fowler, the expert advertiser, and many other writers of national fame. Such papers as the *Weekly Journalist* should be in the hands of every advertiser, containing as it does the latest news and schemes on the art of advertising.

FOR several months past a movement has been on foot for the organization of a stock company to purchase the *Evening Courier*, of Jackson, Michigan. M. W. Tarbox, of the *Saturday Evening Star*, who has been actively engaged in the enterprise, has finally completed the organization. The new concern will be known as the *Courier-Star Company*. The objects, as stated in the articles of association, are those of carrying on the business of printing, publishing and bookmaking, including the publication of a daily and weekly newspaper in the city of Jackson. The amount of capital stock is \$10,000, divided into 400 shares of \$25 each. The stockholders have elected the following officers: President, M. W. Tarbox; vice-president, Clarence H. Bennett; secretary, Eugene Pringle; treasurer, Robert Lake.

A BOOM has struck the newspapers in Paterson, New Jersey, and they have awakened from their Rip Van Winkle sleep. The *Morning Call's* new building on Broadway is rapidly nearing completion, and will be a handsome structure. It will be four stories high, on the top of which will be a dome and a large clock. It is this three-year-old "sheet" that has caused the boom. With its large circulation and improved machinery it made the other fellows follow on, as will be noted. Not content

with having compelled his evening contemporaries to come down to 2 cents, Editor Haines has reduced the price of the *Evening News* to 1 cent. His establishment is equipped with the best machinery in town. A new addition to his plant is a bookbindery and ruling apparatus. This is the only paper having one in town.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

S. P. POND, De Graff, Ohio. Specimen of letterpress work of good execution.

H. E. CARR, Cleveland, Ohio. Specimens of general work, acceptably executed.

GEORGE AINSLEY, the *Freeman*, Webster City, Iowa. Business cards of average merit.

THOMAS L. JACOBS, Neenah, Wisconsin. Advertising card in menu form, neatly executed.

DENHAM, THE PRINTER, Superior, Wisconsin. Advertising blotters of no particular merit.

W. W. WHETSTONE, Oswego, Kansas. Business card and letterhead in tints and colors. Crude in effect.

WILL ESKEW & COMPANY, Quincy, Illinois. Specimens of general work, neatly and artistically executed.

A. MEEKIN & Co., Troy, New York. Specimens of general work, neatly executed and artistically designed.

CHARLES HOLT & SONS, Kankakee, Illinois. Specimens of general work in tints and colors, of average merit.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Specimens of color work, as usual admirably executed.

HARRY HULCE, Greencastle, Indiana. Specimens of letterpress of average quality. The presswork is indifferent.

DAILY HERALD PRINTING COMPANY, Austin, Minnesota. Advertising card, hardly up to the average of their work.

MONETARY TIMES PRINTING COMPANY, Canada. Calendar for the new year, of elegant design and handsomely printed.

BROWN THURSTON COMPANY, Portland, Maine. Advertising blotter of unusual design, well printed and attractively worded.

"GOOD ROLLERS," is the title of an interesting little brochure issued by Messrs. Wild & Stevens, of Boston, Massachusetts.

DRANT ENGRAVING COMPANY, Chicago. Advertising brochure, "A Few Specimens of Half-tone Work," exquisitely done.

W. H. BEST & Co., Boston, Massachusetts. Advertising brochure, "To Publishers," original, artistic and admirably printed.

CHARLES L. RAMBO, with H. Ferkler, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Proofs of advertising pages, well designed and well executed.

J. C. HARLAN, Cambridge, Nebraska. Billhead and advertising card. No particular originality in design, but of fair execution.

THE Old Dominion Printing Company, Richmond, Virginia. Advertising card in tints and colors of attractive design and good execution.

CURTIS PRINTING COMPANY, St. Paul, Minnesota. Advertising card and envelope in tints and colors, unique in design and artistic generally.

TOLAN-COOK PRINTING COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Business card in tints and colors, and specimen of programme work, very acceptably done.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, Chicago. Advertising blotter of average design, neatly executed, printed in the time-honored red and green.

JOSEPH C. DUPORT, Westfield, Massachusetts. Samples of theater programme work, with specimens of blank embossing and color work. The work is artistic and effective, the blank

embossing being an exception, which though well executed is necessarily rendered ineffective in the character of the work on which it is employed.

W. W. COX, Kansas City, Kansas. Advertising brochure showing specimens of commercial printing. It is a neat compendium of forms, and is well printed.

E. D. GIBBS, advertising editor, National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. Specimens of catalogue work of artistic design and good execution in all details.

C. C. PRAKER, Cairo, Michigan. Specimens of work in tints and colors and title page for fair premium list. Inattention to details mars the work considerably.

FRANK H. WEST, Detroit, Michigan. A business card, letterhead and billhead in tints, colors and bronzes, of average design and fair execution. Coloration is crude.

C. E. JENKINS, Omaha, Nebraska. Specimens of embossed work, deep, clean and sharp. The embossing is all that could be desired, and the presswork is admirably done.

ROBERT N. NORMENT, pressman, the *Leader*, Manchester, Virginia. Business card in colors. Design is indifferent, the presswork of good quality, coloration somewhat crude.

JAMES NEWMAN, with Pastoriza Printing and Lithographing Company, Houston, Texas. Menu for annual dinner of the company on Thanksgiving Day. A good piece of work.

"A FALL TOKEN," is the title of a little card printed by the Times Printing House, of Philadelphia, an autumn leaf being tied to the card with a yellow ribbon; simple, attractive and artistic.

THE Will S. Marshall Printing Company, Lexington, Kentucky. Billheads, advertisements, letterheads and advertising blotters in tints and colors, of good design, but spoiled by over-colorization.

R. W. EVANS, Knoxville, Illinois. Business card and letter and bill heads, of good design, but a little crude as regards presswork. A little more attention to details in composition would also render the work more acceptable.

GATLING PRINTING COMPANY, Norfolk, Virginia. Specimen of bookwork, "Virginia Tourist," highly creditable to the office producing it. The half-tones, of which there are many, are well executed, and the letterpress would be difficult to excel.

GEORGETOWN *Herald*, Georgetown, Ontario. Billhead, business card and letterhead in tints and colors; also specimen of pamphlet work. The work is of moderate merit in design. The presswork is acceptably done, but more careful attention to details would be a vast improvement.

CARTAN PRINTING COMPANY, Union City, Tennessee. Specimen of programme work and building and loan association folder. The former is ridiculous by over-ornamentation and the use of innumerable fancy type faces. The latter is an acceptable job, but inattention to details spoils its effectiveness.

W. H. WRIGHT, JR., Buffalo, New York. Calendar blotter for November of new and original design. In the center of the card is fastened a bright new cent, surrounded by the motto, "Cause Combined with Effect—Clean Printing, Clean Money." Mr. Wright's originality is ever finding new vent.

W. L. HUBBARD, Kalkaska, Michigan. Specimens of office stationery in tints and colors. The tints selected are inartistic, the designs are average and the execution is marred by indifference to details. The presswork is not what it should be, and the embossing should be abandoned until perfect work can be secured.

F. A. M., Franklin Printing Company, Los Angeles, California. Directory page printed on black cardboard, business cards and envelope corner cards, in tints, colors and bronzes. The directory insert is of good design, and well executed, with

the exception of the use of a gray ink, which gives a crude effect to an otherwise tasteful job. The gilt shading on the cards spoils their effectiveness, but the work is generally indicative of the capability of the company to turn out a high grade of work.

CHICAGO NOTES.

N. C. HAWKS, of Hawks & Shattuck, printers' supplies, San Francisco, was in the city recently on business.

THE *Ram's Horn*, the Rev. E. P. Brown's unique religious weekly, is coming to Chicago, where the new business manager lives.

THE Bearings Publishing Company has been incorporated. Norton H. Van Sicklen, George N. Morgan and John B. Morgan, promoters. Capital \$50,000.

THE Inland Daily Press Association, which has its corporate headquarters in Chicago, will convene at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 8, to take measures to perfect its organization.

THE *Commercial Stamp Trade Journal* is now published by the H. Sellschoff Printing and Publishing Company, at No. 304 Dearborn street, and is still conducted by its old editor, Mr. R. H. Smith.

A SHOEMAKER in Chicago displays the following legend: "Boots and shoes in the rear." It is presumed that this is peculiarly applicable to his daughter's young man when he lingers until an unseemly hour.—*Monetary Times*.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 16 announce a ball at North Side Turner Hall on the night of December 6. The printers do not often give an entertainment of any kind, but when they do they make preparations for making it a success.

ROBINSON & SMITH is the name of a new firm of printers just established at 128 Franklin street. Mr. W. T. Robinson, the senior member of the company, was formerly of W. T. Robinson & Co., and Mr. Charles G. Smith was manager of the manufacturing department of George E. Cole & Co.

THE Old-time Printers' Society will celebrate the birthday of Benjamin Franklin, January 17, 1893, with a banquet and ball at the Sherman House. The arrangements are in charge of an energetic and capable committee, who will spare no efforts to make the reunion a success in every respect.

THERE is quite a colony of Chicagoans in the San Gabriel Valley, California, now. Here Editor Medill spades his roses at his ideal country home, near Los Angeles. Not far away are the homes of Andrew McNally and Col. Henry C. Corbin, while the Raymond Hotel is always full of Chicago people.

IT is reported that an "official bulletin" will be printed during the World's Fair by the morning newspapers of Chicago. The paper will be published at Jackson park, and each newspaper will be given one page. The remainder of the bulletin will contain official news, including announcements by the Exposition management. Afternoon papers will be published by the *Evening Post* and the *Evening News*.

NOVEMBER 13 Egbert Z. Jansen, formerly head of the book firm of Jansen, McClurg & Co., of this city, now A. C. McClurg & Co., and for nearly thirty-eight years one of the city's most prominent business men, died in Detroit, Michigan. Five years ago Mr. Jansen's health failed and he retired from business and removed to Michigan, residing first at Ypsilanti, and for several months past in Detroit. He leaves a widow and four children.

FRANK W. NELSON, who was connected with the well-known printing firm of Stromberg, Allen & Co. since its establishment, died at his home, 4244 Champlain avenue, at 6 o'clock A.M., November 11, after a lingering illness of four months. For years Mr. Nelson was with J. M. W. Jones & Co. and was one of the most popular young men in the city, making and

keeping warm friends through his great good-nature and sunny disposition. He leaves a wife and one child.

WALTER SCOTT, for some time past night editor of the Chicago *Globe*, will leave for New York shortly to reinforce the staff of the Laffan Bureau of that city. Mr. Scott came to Chicago from the Toledo *Blade* about two years ago, and has made his mark in the local field. The *Globe* says of him that "he has filled a position of trust and responsibility on that paper after a fashion that has earned for him the confidence of his employers and the warm friendship of his fellows."

THE exhibition and sketch sale of the Chicago Society of Artists, held November 15, 16 and 17, was not the success financially which the merit of the works warranted. Some undoubted bargains were secured by appreciative purchasers. W. C. Hartson exhibited some excellent water-colors, of which his "Bay on the Illinois River" was the most pleasing. E. J. Dressler had also some clever water-color landscapes, full of color and harmonious in tone. Frederick Freer sent "An Antiquary," an oil study of an old man cataloguing his curios. By Lawton Parker there was a moonlight effect on Ox Creek, full of the mystery and poetry of night in a forest. Messrs. Boutwod and Vanderpoel sent some cleverly painted heads in oil and water-colors. Victor Smedley's "Village Street" was a charming bit of cool gray landscape. Frank Linden showed some of the boats and elevators along the Chicago river. William Schmedtgen had among others a pleasing sketch, "Along the Canal." About thirty members of the society were represented by good works.

MR. JOSEPH H. BARNETT, secretary and manager of Blomgren Brothers & Company, electrotypers and photo-engravers, 175 Monroe street, Chicago, has recently returned from a two months' trip through the West and Northwest, principally on business. During his absence from the city he visited hundreds of printing offices, made numbers of new acquaintances and met many customers he had already been doing business with. The object of his visit was principally to call the attention of the trade throughout the West to the facilities of his house for doing half-tone work, and from the number of orders he brought back it is evident he must have used some very convincing arguments. One order alone which he received will more than pay the entire expenses of the trip. Business in the West is fairly good, but many printers in that section of the country patronize local engravers, believing that too much time would be consumed by sending as far east as Chicago. Mr. Barnett has satisfied a number of people that Chicago is the place to have this work done, and even before he had returned home the orders began to pour in from the various towns he had visited. Many readers of THE INLAND PRINTER who were acquainted with his house through its advertisements and half-tone specimens therein were glad to meet personally a member of the firm.

TRADE NOTES.

H. F. SMART has removed his printing plant from Concord to Hillsboro Bridge, New Hampshire.

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS' latest circular, entitled "Five Men," is one of the best they have gotten out.

MESSRS. MOUNT & Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, who were burned out about a month ago, have moved to premises two blocks north on Seneca street.

THE Enterprise Printing Company of Conneaut, Ohio, are making extensive additions to their facilities under the able management of Mr. Adelbert F. Gove.

WRITE to the J. W. Butler Paper Company, 218 Monroe street, Chicago, for a copy of "Bond-Blank Condition." It contains information that interests every printer.

THE management of the Register Publishing Company, known as "The Inland Press," Ann Arbor, Michigan, has

recently changed, O. C. Bacon giving way to a Mr. Phillips, of New York state, and Foreman Townsend giving way to H. G. Walker, an "A 1" job man.

THE state printing office of Robert Smith & Co., Lansing, Michigan, which suffered recently by fire, is again on a working footing and running nearly entire force of help.

THE Olyphant (Pa.) *Record* has just bought a complete outfit, presses, type, etc., all of which was furnished by W. H. Withers Paper Company, limited, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

MESSRS. W. J. C. DULANEY & Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, have recently purchased a printing plant which is said to compare favorably with those in the best establishments in that city.

MESSRS. A. F. JUDD & Co., printers and engravers, of Rockford, Illinois, have recently moved into their handsome new building, and are well equipped to carry on their growing business.

H. T. SPRADLING has purchased the material of the St. Clair Printing Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, which failed some two months ago, and has opened a job office at 412 Market street, in that city.

THE *Statesman*, of Lansing, Michigan, a weekly devoted to third-party politics, has collapsed and office sold on mortgagee sale. Messrs. Bowers & Welch, two young men of the city, have taken hold of the office and will hereafter run it as a job office.

MESSRS. THUM BROTHERS have purchased the office and plant of the Pueblo Printing Company, Pueblo, Colorado, so successfully conducted by Osgood & Thum. They have dropped the name "Pueblo Printing Company" and in future they will use only the name Thum Brothers.

THE Elite Manufacturing Company, of Marshall, Michigan, manufacturers of the Elite rule bender, desire to call the attention of our readers to the change in their advertisement in this issue, showing a testimonial from one of the best printing houses in Omaha, Nebraska, which certainly speaks well for their device.

THE Clause Printing Press Company, manufacturers of printing and stereotype machinery, announce the opening of their new plant at Elkhart, Indiana. Their specialty will be the manufacture of the standard Clause web press, having secured the patents, franchises, drawings, patterns, etc., from the inventor. They are fully equipped to take orders for presses of this class, and guarantee to get them out promptly. The officers of the company are: J. L. Broderick, president; John J. Clause, manager; W. J. Meader, treasurer.

JOHN C. STORY has succeeded Story & Company, of 51 and 53 South May street, Chicago, in the lithograph, label, show card and map finishing business. The firm does varnishing, cloth backing, die cutting and paper gumming for the trade in general. They are also manufacturers and finishers of tin rings for show cards. Orders from out-of-town customers have special attention. The company has no connection with any printing or lithographing establishment, and any firm sending work to them may be assured that it will have the best attention.

THE F. W. Roberts Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have made an addition of two stories to their block, and moved their presses from the basement to the third story. They now occupy five stories and basement. They have just added a new Huber press, 44 by 60, new body type of various sizes, besides new faces of job letter, which augments their printing department, and new folders and cutters have increased the facilities of the binding department. Eighteen months ago they moved into their present building (then three stories), which just about doubled their former capacity. If their business continues to grow as it has done in the past they will have to take in some of the adjoining buildings before many moons. The printing department is under the superintendence of Mr. C. P. Carl, a young

man, but a thorough printer in every branch of the "art preservative."

MONTAGUE & FULLER, New York and Chicago, have issued a handsome catalogue of 44 pages, showing the latest improved bookbinders' and printers' machinery sold by them. The printing being done by the Alley-Allen Press, of New York, it is unnecessary to say it is perfect. Montague & Fuller are general agents in the United States and Canada for a number of special machines for bookbinders' use, a list of which can be found in their advertisement on another page. They are manufacturers of embossers, inkers, smashers and arch presses, and dealers in perforators, ruling machines, gilding presses, thread, wire, etc., and every machine and all material needed by a binder. The intending purchaser of any machinery in their line should secure a copy of this catalogue. It can be obtained by addressing the New York house, at 28 Reade street, or the Chicago branch, at 345 Dearborn street.

WE acknowledge receipt of a new catalogue just issued by Gane Brothers & Company, importers and dealers in bookbinders' stock and machinery, 81 Duane street, New York. The work contains 310 pages, is very neatly printed and handsomely bound in a unique cloth cover of Japanese design. The book is fully illustrated with cuts of the many machines sold by the firm, as well as the various supplies for bookbinders' use which are carried in stock by the firm. A very useful addition to the work is the portion devoted to ruling pens, the different styles of ruling from No. 1 to No. 10, and all the special styles of ruling, being given. A portion of the ruled pages is produced on pens spaced on the point system. The firm is certainly to be congratulated upon the work. The Chicago office of Gane Brothers & Company is at 179 Monroe street, and the St. Louis house at 406 North Third street.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

It is rumored that the Herald Company, of Yonkers, New York, are going to put Linotype machines in their composing room.

WHILE business is fair in St. Louis, Missouri, there is an abundance of printers, both news and job, and a large number are idle.

THE Golden Censer Company, of Rockford, Illinois, have recently moved into the William Brown building, and are now paying nine hours' wages for eight hours' work.

BALTIMORE (Md.) Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 38, at the November meeting received six new members and one by card. Several applications are said to be promised next month.

DAYTON Typographical Union, No. 37, has adopted a scale for stereotypers — \$12 per week for day work and \$13 for night work. They are now wrestling with the machine scale question.

THE job and book business of Lynn, Massachusetts, has been wonderfully good the last few months and the many employing printers expect a brisk winter's work.

JAMES FRANK, who has occupied the position of ad man, foreman and local editor on the *Daily Patriot*, of Jackson, Michigan, has been promoted to the business management of that journal, vice W. H. Turner, resigned.

A RAISE in the price of composition has been promised on *The Union*, of Manchester, New Hampshire, the same to take effect January 1. The town is overstocked with "subs," and it is expected that several cases will be laid off now that election is over.

MR. TORREY E. WARDNER, who endeared himself to the compositors of Boston, Massachusetts, while managing editor of the *Boston News*, has again come on top in the control of that paper as managing editor.

"MODERN ADVERTISING" is the title of a new monthly recently started in Chicago, and is devoted to advertisers. Its

motto is, "Advertising is *our* device for breaking *your* resolutions to economize." It is brightly and well edited and neatly printed, and as it has no western competitor will no doubt be well supported by advertising specialists and others interested in advertising. Fred W. Goudy is editor and publisher, and C. Lauron Hooper, associate editor.

At its regular meeting, held on November 6, Springfield Typographical Union, No. 177, adopted a new constitution and by-laws. The most radical changes made in that document are: making two separate offices of secretary-treasurer, the apportionment of salaries of the officers, and increasing the initiation fee, which is made \$5. The five principal officers are to receive salaries ranging from \$3 to \$18 per annum, and pay dues out of that. The adoption of the constitution made it necessary to elect new officers, and the following named men were elected to serve until January 1, 1893: President, J. C. Ankrom; vice-president, H. H. Eads; financial and corresponding secretary, W. H. L. Rotramel; recording secretary, M. J. Power; treasurer, Charles M. Higgins; sergeant-at-arms, H. A. Breusing; executive committee — H. H. Eads, W. O. Bradbury, E. W. Sholty, J. E. Sprague, B. F. Talbot; finance committee — E. N. Cook, J. Marx, Al. Smith. It is probable that at the annual election of officers, January 1, the above list will be reelected.

BOSTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 13, has been successful in getting a considerable increase on the *Boston Journal, Record and Advertiser*. A correspondent says it looked very squally for a time, and as though there would be a big strike, but by good generalship on the part of the committee having the matter in charge, a contest was avoided. On the *Record and Advertiser* an increase was secured of 2 cents a thousand (from 40 to 42 cents), six consecutive hours' composition (a decided boon to the *Record* men), waiting time 42 cents an hour, office time 46 cents, all single column cuts in reading matter, and both double and single cuts in ads; also all dead ads, without any time limit, which were formerly held by the office twenty-four hours, and many other minor advances. The same scale will apply to the *Journal*, which has never paid extra price on any advertisements whatever. The *Journal* men also set six consecutive hours' composition on the day side. The sub-list is also abolished, which is regarded by the men as the most pleasing victory in this office. Formerly a man had to apply to the foreman for permission to sub, but hereafter he will be engaged direct by the regular. This leaves only the *Post* among the morning papers paying less than 42 cents, and their contract will run out soon, when they will be required to come up to 42 cents. This brings the papers nearer to a uniform scale than ever before, and in another year it is expected that they will all come up to the standard of the *Globe* and *Herald*, 45 cents.

THE conference of committees of various organizations interested in the standard of type measurement held an informal meeting at the Yales hotel, Syracuse, New York, November 28. There were present James W. Scott, Chicago *Herald*; W. H. Matthews, Rochester *Democrat*; H. Theodore Ellyson, Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*; I. L. Morgan, New Haven *Register*; Arthur Jenkins, Syracuse *Herald*, representing the American Newspaper Publishers' Association; R. R. Donnelley, of Chicago, and Theodore L. DeVinne, of New York city, representing the United Typothetae; Samuel Rastall, of Chicago; W. Ferguson, of New York city; O. M. Clondas, of Rock Island, Illinois; W. T. Quaine, of Memphis, Tennessee, and J. R. Morrissey, of Detroit, representing the International Typographical Union, and W. B. MacKellar, of Philadelphia, and L. L. Benton, of Milwaukee, representing the typefounders. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted: "WHEREAS, The present manner of remuneration for type composition, owing to the system of measurement, is unjust and inequitable for both employer and employé; and WHEREAS, Differences capable of adjustment exist between the employing printer, the compositor, the publishers and the typefounders;

therefore, be it *Resolved*, That the lower case alphabet of all faces of body type shall not measure less than fifteen lower-case letter m's of its own face; that the thirteen letters of the alphabet most frequently used — c d e i s m n h o u t a z — shall equal the length of the remaining thirteen letters of the alphabet." The "em-quad" measurement will therefore be abandoned, and the letter m of the type used will be the measure across the column of matter. The conference arrived at its conclusions without difficulty. This is probably the first time in the history of the country that there has been a meeting of the employers and employés and manufacturers on an equal footing to adjust trade differences with results so satisfactory and harmonious.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE Nixon Paper Company, Philadelphia, are to build a new five-story warehouse.

THERE is to be a sulphite fibre mill at Ashland, Wisconsin. It's capacity is about five tons daily.

BUCHANAN & BOLT, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, are building on Appleton street. Waxed paper is to be manufactured there.

THE Tytus Paper Company, of Middletown, Ohio, are enlarging their plant and are putting in a very wide Fourdrinier machine.

THE paper mill of Thomas Nixon Paper Company, of Richmond, Indiana, recently burned, was damaged about \$15,000 or \$16,000. It is to be rebuilt.

THE announcement is expected of the wedding of Mr. Frank Weston before a great while to an estimable young lady of Springfield, Massachusetts.

THE death of Howard Lockwood, of the *Paper Trade Journal*, of New York, was received with universal regret among all classes of the paper-making fraternity.

THE Smith Paper Company, of Lee, Massachusetts, are making a very nice tissue copy paper, which if well advertised in the West should find a ready market.

MR. JOHN DEVARRENES, the new superintendent of the American Wood Paper Company, of Spring City, Pennsylvania, is soon to move his family from Lee, Massachusetts.

THE new government mill of Crane & Co., Dalton, Massachusetts, is now running again, and turning out the bank-note paper. The mill is a decided improvement over the mill destroyed by fire.

THE new mill of the Mitteneague Paper Company is completed, and will soon have its paper on the market. If Manager Moses works as hard to make good paper as he has to build a good mill, he will have some goods to offer that will sell at good prices.

CLARK & SPENCER, the paper makers' machine shops, of Lee, Massachusetts, have leased the machine shops of the Smith Paper Company, and will run it in connection with their shops at East Lee. Increased business in their line has made this addition a necessity.

THE Byron Weston Company have succeeded Byron Weston, the ledger paper maker, of Dalton, Massachusetts. Capital stock, \$400,000. Byron Weston, president; Frank Weston, treasurer; W. A. Taylor, clerk. The board of directors consists of the officers above named with Judge J. M. Barker, of Pittsfield.

THE Wabash Paper Company, of Wabash, Indiana, have purchased the Diamond Match Company's mill. The Hills, Jim and Alex, as they are familiarly called, are well known in Chicago and in the Miami Valley, Ohio, where they were formerly engaged in business with their father in the manufacture of manila papers. The Hills used the first jute butts ever used West, shipped them on a venture by S. M. Hunt, then an extensive dealer in paper stock in Chicago. Since that time the

successors of the Hills and many other large mills in that valley have used probably more jute butts than any section of the western country. The Wabash Paper Company will make tag and manila papers.

THE Mountain Mill, in East Lee, Massachusetts, formerly owned by Tanner & Faxon, has been purchased by Mr. A. W. Eaton and a gentleman from Hartford, Connecticut. It is not publicly announced yet what grade of paper is to be made there. The mill is now undergoing thorough repairs, and whatever they make, with Arthur Eaton at its head, is bound to turn into money. Mr. Eaton is also business manager of the Hurlburt Paper Manufacturing Company, of South Lee.

E. D. JONES & Co., of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the paper mill builders, have had an order countermanded since the late election, of a large \$400,000 paper mill in the state of New York. The foundation of the mill has been laid. We are sorry this is so, but Jones seems never at a loss for work as long as first-class mills must be built. They are building the new mills of the Marinette & Menominee Paper Company, which is to be one of the finest in the West. The mill is to make manila paper.

It is reported that Jessup & Moore Paper Company, of Philadelphia, are to build a large disinfecting establishment for disinfecting rags. It is to be built on little Tinicum island. This is an important step, as all foreign rags at all times should be subject to the strictest kind of disinfecting. Never more so than now, as the great Columbian Exhibition in Chicago would be a disastrous failure should the cholera get into this country next summer through the free admission and general use of rags from foreign countries where there has been so much of this dreaded disease this year.

PROPORTIONATE USE OF LETTERS.

The proportionate use of letters, as given in Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," is as follows:

E.....	1,000	M.....	272
T.....	770	F.....	236
A.....	728	W.....	190
I.....	704	Y.....	184
S.....	680	P.....	168
O.....	672	G.....	168
N.....	670	B.....	158
H.....	540	V.....	120
R.....	528	K.....	88
D.....	392	J.....	55
L.....	360	Q.....	50
U.....	296	X.....	46
C.....	280	Z.....	22

Consonants, 5,977; vowels, 3,400.

CANDIDATES FOR PUBLIC PRINTER.

About every well-known printer in America is now "mentioned" as likely to have charge of Uncle Sam's big establishment in Washington for the next four years. Among the most prominent in this category are: John H. Oberly and E. W. Oyster, of Washington; Mark L. Crawford, Frank H. Ehlen and M. B. McAbee, Chicago; George Chance, Philadelphia; E. T. Plank, San Francisco; Hugh Dalton and B. J. Hawkes, New York city.—*Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald*.

REDUCED RATES.

The Pennsylvania Lines have in effect a first class rate of \$6 and second class rate of \$3.50 from Chicago to Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Richmond, Hamilton and New Albany. For full information call at City Ticket Office, No. 248 Clark street; Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago; or address the undersigned, J. H. Luce, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 248 Clark street, Chicago.

M. MOTTEROZ, of Paris, has recently been on a visit to London, where he visited several large printing offices but was not favorably impressed with some of the methods adopted.

*4.20.

12-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,563.

30 a and 15 A 3 lb. 10 oz.

**Smiles may be Bright while the Heart is Sad,
the Rainbow is Beautiful in the Air, while beneath is the Moaning of the Sea.
PHENOMENA AND IMPORTANT EVENTS. 1892.**



*5.00.

18-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,563.

25 a and 12 A 5 lb.

**Every Part of the Human Frame contributes to Express the
Passions of the Mind, and to Show its Present State to the observer
RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN. 1892.**

*6.05.

24-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,563.

20 a and 10 A 6 lb. 12 oz.

**Printers Supplied with Everything
pertaining to the Business, from a Bodkin to a Press.
GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO., NEW YORK. 1892**

*9.10.

36-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,563.

15 a and 8 A 10 lb. 2 oz.

**Essay on the Origin of Stereotype Printing.
NEW YORK DIRECTORY. 1892.**

*5.75.

48-POINT ORNAMENTED, NO. 1,563.

5 a and 5 A 8 lb.

**New Explorations and Discoveries.
MORNING EXPRESS. \$1845.**

*3.05.

12-POINT ORNAMENTED. NO. 1,092.

15 A 2 lb. 10 oz.

**IGNORANCE OF THE LAW EXCUSES NO ONE.
THERE IS NO QUESTION BUT HABITUAL CHEERFULNESS IS A GREAT BLESSING.
DO NOT BE ABOVE YOUR BUSINESS, NO MATTER WHAT IT IS. 1892.**

*3.00.

18-POINT ORNAMENTED. NO. 1,092.

12 A 3 lb.

**VARIOUS ORNAMENTS AND MONOCHROME DESIGNS.
SELECT SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTAL ART AND COLORING.
ART IN THE UNITED STATES. \$6,843.**



*3.80.

24-POINT ORNAMENTED. NO. 1,092.

10 A 4 lb. 4 oz.

**DRAWINGS BY THE OLD MASTERS.
RARE OLD BOOKS AND MODERN WORKS.
BALANCE ON HAND. \$125.**

*6.35.

36-POINT ORNAMENTED. NO. 1,092.

8 A 7 lb. 12 oz.

**NEW ENGLAND EXPRESS CO.
SAVING BANKS. 1892.**

*6.30.

48-POINT ORNAMENTED. NO. 1,092.

5 A 8 lb. 12 oz.

**NOTICE TO SHIPPERS
PREPAID. 1892.**



9A 30a

14 POINT HAZEL SCRIPT (English)

\$5.50

Delightful Summer Entertainments
Beautiful Paintings Exhibited at Chicago Art Institute 1234567890
Ornamental Street Association
Wholesale Dealers in Perfumes and Cosmetics

9A 25a

18 POINT HAZEL SCRIPT (3 line Nonp.)

\$6.40

Grandest Musical Receptions
 1234567890 *Held at the Exposition Building Every Year*
Graduating Exercises
Many Choice Refreshments Served

7A 20a

24 POINT HAZEL SCRIPT (4 line Nonp.)

\$8.00

Educational Institutions
West Point Commercial Academy 1234567890
Happy Thoughts of Home

5A 15a

36 POINT HAZEL SCRIPT (6 line Nonp.)

\$10.90

Elegant Designs
 1234567 *Beautiful Hazel Specimens*
Musical Programmes

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, DECEMBER, 1892.

COMPILED FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES AND CHANGED AND REVISED FROM DIRECT ADVICES QUARTERLY.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.		
Anniston	Ala.	dull	32	28	32	\$15.00	60	
Birmingham	Ala.	very good	40	35	35 & 40	16.50	59	
Mobile	Ala.	fair	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Fort Smith	Ark.	fair	30	25	—	15.00	59	
Little Rock	Ark.	very dull	35	35	—	16.00	59	Papers non-union.
*Eureka	Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Fresno	Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Los Angeles	Cal.	dull	45	40	45	20.00	54	Not a good city for tourists.
*Marysville	Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oakland	Cal.	good	45	40	40	18.00	59	
*Redlands	Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Riverside	Cal.	fair	40	35	35	16 to 20	54	
Sacramento	Cal.	good	50	45	45	21.00	59	
*San Bernardino	Cal.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
San Diego	Cal.	fair	40	35	40	18.00	60	
San Francisco	Cal.	fair	50	45	30	18.00	59	
*San Jose	Cal.	fair	40	30	35	15 to 18	59	
*Santa Ana	Cal.	fair	—	30	—	15 to 18	54	
Stockton	Cal.	fair	45	40	—	18.00	59	
Brantford	Can.	good	—	19	—	8.5c	60	
*Halifax	Can.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hamilton	Can.	fair	—	30	30	10.50	58	
*Kingston	Can.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
London	Can.	fair	30	28	28	9.00	56	
Montreal	Can.	good	30	28	28	10 to 12	60	
*New Westminster	Can.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ottawa	Can.	very dull	—	33½	\$11 & \$12	11 to 13	54	
Quebec	Cau.	fair	30	25	—	9.00	54	
*St. John	Can.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Toronto	Can.	slow	30	28	33½	11.00	54	
*Vancouver	Can.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Victoria	Can.	dull	50	45	45	21.00	53	Too many subs.
*Winnipeg	Can.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Colorado Springs	Colo.	very dull	45	40	45	19.00	59	
*Creede	Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Denver	Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Leadville	Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Pueblo	Colo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bridgeport	Conn.	good	35	33½	35	15.00	59	
*Hartford	Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Meriden	Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*New Britain	Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
New Haven	Conn.	good	40	35	35 to 40	15.00	59	
*Norwich	Conn.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wilmington	Del.	fair	30	25	25	12.00	60	
*Washington	D. C.	good	45	42½	42	18.00	54	Subs in demand.
*Jacksonville	Fla.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pensacola	Fla.	fair	35	30	35	15.00	59	Tourists scarce.
*Americus	Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atlanta	Ga.	very dull	\$3	35	30	15.00	—	Morning paper scale is for 8 hours.
*Augusta	Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Columbus	Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Macon	Ga.	dull	33½	30	—	15.00	59	Machine scale for morning papers [12 cents.
*Rome	Ga.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Savannah	Ga.	very good	37½	35	35	15 to 18	59	Demand for subs.
Honolulu	H. I.	very dull	55	50	50	20.00	53	
Boise City	Ida.	good	50	45	45	21.00	53	
Moscow	Ida.	fair	—	—	45	18.00	59	
*Alton	Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Aurora	Ill.	good	30	25	25	10.00	59	
*Bloomington	Ill.	poor	27½	25 & 27½	\$13.50	13.50 to 18	59	
Cairo	Ill.	good	31½	29	35	10.00	59	Plenty of subs.
Champaign	Ill.	good	—	\$10.50	—	12.00	59	
*Chicago	Ill.	quiet	48	43	40	18.00	59	
Danville	Ill.	good	27½	25	—	12.00	59	
Decatur	Ill.	good	27½	25	27½	13.50	59	Brotherhood Steam Print 54 hours.
Galesburg	Ill.	good	30	28	—	13 & 14	59	
Joliet	Ill.	fair	27½	27	27	12.00	59	
Ottawa	Ill.	fair	—	27	30	12.00	59	
Peoria	Ill.	moderate	38	35	40	16 to 21	59	
Quincy	Ill.	good	33½	30	33½	15.00	59	
Rockford	Ill.	good	30	25	27	12.00	59	
*Rock Island	Ill.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Springfield	Ill.	moderate	35	32	30	15.00	59	
Anderson	Ind.	fair	25	20	25	13.25 to 16	59	Subs scarce.
Crawfordsville	Ind.	good	—	25	25	15.00	59	
*Elkhart	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Evansville	Ind.	fair	35	30	35	14.00	59	
Fort Wayne	Ind.	fair	35	30	—	13.50	59	
Frankfort	Ind.	good	28	25	26	7.50	59	Town supplied with printers.
*Indianapolis	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Kokomo	Ind.	good	—	25	25	11 to 14	59	
*Lafayette	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Logansport	Ind.	fair	28	23	28	12.00	59	
Marion	Ind.	good	—	23	—	12.00	59	
*Muncie	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*New Albany	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peru	Ind.	fair	30	25	30	12 to 14	59	
*Richmond	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*South Bend	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Terre Haute	Ind.	good	32	—	—	14.00	48	
*Vincennes	Ind.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Burlington	Iowa	fair	30	25	30	14.00	59	
*Cedar Rapids	Iowa	dull	30	27	25	12.00	52	
Council Bluffs	Iowa	fair	35	33	32	15.00	59	
*Davenport	Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Des Moines	Iowa	fair	35	28	30	15.00	59	
Dubuque	Iowa	fair	30	30	30	14.00	60	
*Keokuk	Iowa	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Ottumwa	Iowa	dull	27½	25	27½	12.00	59	
Sioux City	Iowa	good	38	33½	35	16.00	59	
Atchison	Kan.	dull	30	25	—	15.00	60	
*Fort Scott	Kan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hutchinson	Kan.	good	30	25	30	12.00	59	
*Kansas City	Kan.	medium	33½	30	32	15.00	59	

* No report.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, DECEMBER, 1892 — Continued.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.		
Leavenworth.....	Kan.	dull	25	25	30	\$15.00	59	
Topeka.....	Kan.	fair	33½	28½	40	15.00	59	
Wichita.....	Kan.	good	35	30	30	15.00	59	
Frankfort.....	Ky.	fair	37	37	37	16.00	59	
Lexington.....	Ky.	fair	33½	30	33½	15.00	59	
*Louisville.....	Ky.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Baton Rouge.....	La.	good	40	35	35	15.00	59	
New Orleans.....	La.	not good	45	40	40	18.00	59	
Shreveport.....	La.	fair	35	32½	35	18.00	54	
Portland.....	Me.	fair	30	25	25	14.00	59	
*Annapolis.....	Md.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Baltimore.....	Md.	dull	45	40	—	16.20	59	
Cumberland.....	Md.	good	25	25	30	12.00	60	
Boston.....	Mass.	fair	42 to 45	38	40	15 to 18	59	
*Cambridge.....	Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Fall River.....	Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Haverhill.....	Mass.	good	—	22 & 27	25	12.00	59	
*Holyoke.....	Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Lawrence.....	Mass.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lowell.....	Mass.	fair	30	21 to 25	25	12.00	60	
Lynn.....	Mass.	good	35	30	—	18.00	59	
New Bedford.....	Mass.	fair	30	30	—	12 to 18	60	
Springfield.....	Mass.	fair	40	30	32	12 to 14	59	
Worcester.....	Mass.	very good	40	33½	35	15.00	60	
Adrian.....	Mich.	fair	—	25	25	12.00	59	
Ann Arbor.....	Mich.	fair	—	30	30	12.00	59	
Bay City.....	Mich.	fair	—	32	32	14.00	59	
*Detroit.....	Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Rapids.....	Mich.	good	35	30	—	15.00	59	No piecework in job offices.
Jackson.....	Mich.	fair	33	30	—	13.00	59	Plenty of men.
*Kalamazoo.....	Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lansing.....	Mich.	fair	—	28	30	13.00	59	
Muskegon.....	Mich.	fair	28	25	25	12 to 15	59	
*Saginaw.....	Mich.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Duluth.....	Minn.	good	37	33½	—	17.00	59	
Minneapolis.....	Minn.	fair	42	38	35	16.00	59	All offices union but one.
St. Paul.....	Minn.	dull	42	37	35 to 43	16.00	59	Ten linotype machines in <i>Pioneer</i>
Winona.....	Minn.	fair	—	25	25	12 to 13.50	59	[<i>Press</i>].
Meridian.....	Miss.	dull	35	30	32	12 to 18	59	
Vicksburg.....	Miss.	very dull	40	35	35	16.00	59	
*Hannibal.....	Mo.	good	30	25	—	12 & 14	59	
Jefferson City.....	Mo.	good	30	—	28	16.50	59	Enough men.
Kansas City.....	Mo.	good	40	35	37½	17.00	59	All daily papers union.
St. Joseph.....	Mo.	good	35	30	35	15.00	59	
St. Louis.....	Mo.	fair	43	38	45	18.00	59	Abundance of printers.
Sedalia.....	Mo.	fair	30	25	30	12.00	60	
Springfield.....	Mo.	good	30	27	30	13.50	59	
*Anaconda.....	Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Bozeman.....	Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Butte.....	Mont.	very quiet	50	45	—	24.00	59	
*Great Falls.....	Mont.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Helena.....	Mont.	dull	50	45	—	24.00	53	
*Missoula.....	Mont.	quiet	50	40	—	24.00	59	
*Kearney.....	Neb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lincoln.....	Neb.	fair	35	30	33	15.00	59½	
Omaha.....	Neb.	good	40	37	37	16 & 18	59	
South Omaha.....	Neb.	good	\$14	\$14	\$14	16.00	59	
Concord.....	N. H.	good	—	20	25	12 to 15	59	
*Dover.....	N. H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Manchester.....	N. H.	fair	30	18 to 25	25	12 to 15	60	
*Nashua.....	N. H.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Camden.....	N. J.	fair	—	30	30	12.00	59	
*Elizabeth.....	N. J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Jersey City.....	N. J.	good	—	40	37 & 40	15.00	59	
Newark.....	N. J.	very dull	40	36	—	17.00	59	
New Brunswick.....	N. J.	fair	—	25	30 & 35	15.00	59	
Paterson.....	N. J.	good	35	—	30	12.00	59	
*Trenton.....	N. J.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Albany.....	N. Y.	fair	40	35	38	15.00	59	[\$20; night, \$23, eight hours.
*Binghamton.....	N. Y.	dull	28	25	25	12.00	59	Mergenthaler machine scale: day.
*Brooklyn.....	N. Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	[settled business.
Buffalo.....	N. Y.	dull	38	34	35	15.00	59	Introduction of machines has un-
Elmira.....	N. Y.	good	30	28	28	13.50	59	
Glens Falls.....	N. Y.	good	25	23	23	10.00	59	
*Jamestown.....	N. Y.	very good	25	22	—	12.00	60	There is always work here.
*Lockport.....	N. Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Newburgh.....	N. Y.	fair	—	27	27	12.00	59	Supply far exceeds demand.
New York.....	N. Y.	good	50	40	37 & 43	18.00	59	
*Oswego.....	N. Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Poughkeepsie.....	N. Y.	good	30	23	—	12.00	59	
Rochester.....	N. Y.	fair	33	30	30	14.00	59	
*Rouse's Point.....	N. Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Saratoga Springs.....	N. Y.	dull	30	25	—	12.00	59	
*Schenectady.....	N. Y.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syracuse.....	N. Y.	dull	32	30	—	14.00	59	Large number of men idle.
Troy.....	N. Y.	fair	40	35	38	16.00	59	
Utica.....	N. Y.	very good	35	31½	31½	12.50	59	Compositors in great demand.
Watertown.....	N. Y.	rushing	—	—	—	10.00	59	
Yonkers.....	N. Y.	good	35	30	—	15.00	59	
*Virginia City.....	Nev.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Asheville.....	N. C.	fair	—	—	—	12.00	54	
Charlotte.....	N. C.	fair	30	25	25	10.00	60	
Durham.....	N. C.	good	—	25	25	9 to 12.50	—	
Raleigh.....	N. C.	good	33½	33½	33½	15 to 18	59	
Wilmington.....	N. C.	fair	30	25	30	15.00	59	
Bismarck.....	N. D.	very good	—	—	35	16.00	56	Good printers wanted.
* Fargo.....	N. D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Grand Forks.....	N. D.	good	30	30	35	15.00	60	Not a sub in town.
Akron.....	Ohio	poor	—	25	30 & 32	12 to 15	60	
*Canton.....	Ohio	fair	35	30	30	10 to 18	59	
*Cincinnati.....	Ohio	very dull	45	41	40	18.00	59	
*Cleveland.....	Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Columbus.....	Ohio	fair	35	33½	36 & 38	15.00	59	
Dayton.....	Ohio	fair	35	32	—	15.00	59	
*Defiance.....	Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*East Liverpool.....	Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Findlay.....	Ohio	fair	28	25	28	11 & 12	59	

* No report.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK AND WAGES REPORT, DECEMBER, 1892 — Continued.

TOWN.	STATE OF TRADE.	PROSPECTS.	COMPOSITION.				Hrs pr wk	REMARKS.
			Morning Papers.	Evening Papers.	Bookwork.	Time.		
Lima	Ohio	good	27½	24½	27½	\$11.00	60	
*Marietta	Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Massillon	Ohio	fair	—	25	25	10 to 12	59	
Newark	Ohio	good	—	25	25	9 to 15	59	
Springfield	Ohio	good	33½	30	30	15.00	59	
Steubenville	Ohio	brisk	30	27½	\$12.00	10.00	59	
Toledo	Ohio	fair	38	35	35	15.00	59	
Youngstown	Ohio	good	37½	33½	—	15.00	59	
*Zanesville	Ohio	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guthrie	O. T.	fair	28	25	30	13 to 15	59	No non-union printers here.
Astoria	Ore.	dull	50	45	—	21.00	59	
*Portland	Ore.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salem	Ore.	good	45	40	40	21.00	59	
The Dalles	Ore.	very dull	45	40	40	18.00	59	
*Altoona	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beaver Falls	Pa.	fair	30	25	—	11.00	53	
*Bradford	Pa.	fair	30	28	30	14.00	59	
*Butler	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Chester	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Erie	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Greensburg	Pa.	fair	—	\$9.00	\$9.00	9 to 12	54	
Harrisburg	Pa.	poor	30	30	30	12.20	59	
Johnstown	Pa.	fair	29	29	29	14.00	59	
*Lancaster	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meadville	Pa.	good	30	25	—	12.00	59	
*New Castle	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Oil City	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Philadelphia	Pa.	fair	40	40	40	16.00	59	
Pittsburgh	Pa.	very good	45	40	40	16.00	54	
*Pottsville	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Reading	Pa.	fair	30	30	30	11 to 15	59	
Scranton	Pa.	fair	33½	30	33½	15.00	59	
*Uniontown	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Warren	Pa.	dull	30	25	25	12.00	59	Tourists should stay away.
*Wilkes Barre	Pa.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Williamsport	Pa.	fair	30	27	—	13 to 17	59	
York	Pa.	good	—	—	20	9 & 10.30	59	Only one union office.
Pawtucket	R. I.	very good	—	30	—	14 to 16	59	
*Providence	R. I.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Woonsocket	R. I.	medium	40	33½	—	12.00	59	No morning papers.
Charleston	S. C.	dull	37½	—	35	17.00	60	
Columbia	S. C.	fair	40	40	40	15 to 18	54	No tourists needed.
*Greenville	S. C.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Aberdeen	S. D.	very good	28	25	25	12 to 18	59	
*Sioux Falls	S. D.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chattanooga	Tenn.	good	35	33½	37½	15 to 19	59	[hour. machine at 42 and 50 cents per
Knoxville	Tenn.	good	33½	32	—	15.00	—	morning paper, piece, and one
Memphis	Tenn.	fair	40	38	40	18 to 24	59	Evening papers, time work; one
Nashville	Tenn.	dull	40	35	40	18.00	59	
*Austin	Tex.	not good	40	40	—	20.00	54	
*Cleburne	Tex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dallas	Tex.	poor	42½	37½	42	18.00	52	
Fort Worth	Tex.	very dull	50	35	—	18.00	59	
Gainesville	Tex.	very quiet	30	25	25 & 30	12.00	59	
Galveston	Tex.	good	42	—	—	20.00	59	
*Houston	Tex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*San Antonio	Tex.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Waco	Tex.	good	37½	35	35	16.50 to 18	59	
Ogden	Utah	fair	50	45	—	18.00	54	
*Salt Lake City	Utah	fair	50	45	50	20.00	53	
*Burlington	Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Rutland	Vt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Lynchburg	Va.	fair	30	—	30	12.00	59	
*Norfolk	Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
*Petersburg	Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Richmond	Va.	fair	40	40	40	16.00	58	[southwest Virginia.
Roanoke	Va.	good	35	30	—	13.50 to 18	59	Good job printers in demand in
*Bellingham Bay	Wash.	dull	50	45	45	21.00	54	
*Centralia	Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Olympia	Wash.	dull	50	45	—	21.00	53	
*Port Townsend	Wash.	fair	50	45	50	21.00	53	
Seattle	Wash.	very dull	50	45	50	21.00	54	
Spokane	Wash.	good	50	45	50	21.00	53	
*Tacoma	Wash.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Charleston	W. Va.	good	33	30	31	15.00	59	
*Wheeling	W. Va.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ashland	Wis.	good	33½	30	35	16.00	59	[needed.
Milwaukee	Wis.	fair	40	35	35	14.00	59	Strike in town; more men than
Oshkosh	Wis.	very good	25	23	25	11 to 15	60	
Superior	Wis.	good	40	35	40	17.00	59	
Cheyenne	Wyo.	good	45	42	40	24.00	60	
*Laramie	Wyo.	—	—	—	—	—	—	

* No report.

RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

Below is given a list of corporations, chartered recently, to do business in the line of printing and allied trades, with capital stock of each.

California.—Valley Publishing Co., Moreno; \$3,000; general printing and publishing, newspaper and job-printing business. San Diegan-Sun Publishing Co., San Diego; \$25,000; print and publish a newspaper and do job printing.

Idaho.—Democratic Publishing Co., Wallace, Idaho; \$10,000; publishing a newspaper and doing a general printing business.

Illinois.—Hurley Printing Co., Chicago; \$4,000; general printing, binding and stationery business. Consumers' Stationery Co., Chicago; \$500,000; general stationery, manufacture and sell blank books and stationery supplies, printing, bookbinding, lithographing, etc. Charles T. Davis Pub-

lishing Co., Chicago; \$250,000; general printing and publishing business. Electric Spark Publishing Co., Chicago; \$25,000; print, publish and deal in books, periodicals, etc. Globe Review Co., Chicago; \$20,000; publish review on discussion of science, religion and politics. Kauffmann Medical Publishing Co., Chicago; \$30,000; manufacture, print and publish medical books, pamphlets, blanks and general printing and stationery business. Linard Lithographing Co., Chicago; \$6,000; general lithographing and printing business. Phenix Engraving Co., Chicago; \$6,000; general printing and engraving. J. D. Wirt Publishing Co., Chicago; \$10,000; print, publish, sell and circulate books, directories, catalogues and general publishing business. Bradford Machine Co., East St. Louis; \$100,000; manufacture and sell printing and other machinery and do general printing business. Kane County Publishing Co., Geneva; \$3,000; print and publish Geneva *Republican*.

Indiana.—Clover Leaf Publishing Co., South Bend; \$10,000; manufacturing and publishing a newspaper for general circulation and such other

books, pamphlets and circulars as pertain to a printing and publishing business. Vincennes Post Printing and Publishing Co., Vincennes; \$2,000; to conduct and carry on a general printing and publishing business, connected with the printing, publishing and issuing of a newspaper in Vincennes, called the Vincennes *Ibist*.

Maine.—Rumford Falls Publishing Co., Rumford Falls; \$10,000; conducting a publishing and job printing business. People's Cooperative Publishing Co., Saco; \$9,900; printing and publishing magazines, newspapers, periodicals, books and pamphlets.

Michigan.—C. & J. Gregory Co., Bay City; \$8,000; printing, publishing and bookmaking. Boys Brigade Publishing Co., Detroit; \$50,000; printing, publishing and bookmaking.

New Jersey.—Patriotic Publishing Co., Camden; \$200,000; to conduct a general publishing business, etc. Godey Publishing Co., East Orange; \$600,000; to conduct the printing and publishing business. New York Standard Publishing Co., Jersey City; \$10,000; to print and publish books, pamphlets and periodicals, and to advertise and sell the same and other articles. H. and V. Publishing Co., Passaic; \$50,000; to publish and print newspapers, periodicals and journals, etc. Times Association, Trenton; \$50,000; to print and publish books and newspapers, etc.

New York.—Parsons Printing Co., Buffalo; \$10,000; general printing business. Bartlett & Co., New York; \$50,000; designing, engraving and printing. New York Printing Telegraph Co. (incorporated in West Virginia), New York; \$4,000,000; constructing and operating telegraph lines and dealing in patents pertaining thereto. William E. Peck & Co. (incorporated in West Virginia), New York; \$200,000; buying, selling and dealing in goods, wares and merchandise as principals or agents, publishing books and papers generally. Gelhaar, Fleming & Fuller Printing Co., Rochester; \$20,000; general printing, binding, etc.

West Virginia.—Intelligencer Publishing Co., Wheeling; \$500,000; publishing, printing, bookbinding and lithographing and everything pertaining thereto. National Union Photo-engraving Co., Wheeling; \$50,000; engraving, lithographing, electrotyping, stereotyping, embossing, printing, publishing and binding and all things pertaining thereto.

POSITIONS WANTED.

The following desire to secure situations. Letters intended for any of the persons will be promptly forwarded.

B 1.—Job compositor of ten years' experience; has had charge of general job office; steady and reliable; can give references; wants a good position.

B 2.—Wants position on road with some good paper house, or foremanship or management of a country daily or weekly west of the Mississippi. Had experience in newspaper work; salary moderate.

B 3.—Wants steady position as compositor in Chicago. Rapid; sets clean proof for English, German, French, Spanish and Dutch. Experienced proofreader in these languages. Twelve years' experience; good references.

B 4.—A German well acquainted with the English language, but not accustomed to the work in English printing offices, as he has formerly worked on German daily paper (on straight matter and advertisements), desires a situation in an English office where a chance will be given to improve his knowledge of jobwork.

B 5.—Wants a position in a first-class job office as compositor; five years' experience; can furnish references; twenty years old; temperate; now in Iowa town; will go anywhere.

B 6.—Wants position as compositor; twenty-two years of age; five years' experience in jobwork line; good references; prefers the East.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—We publish a line of seasonable sheets which you can use to advantage; there is money in them for anyone with a little push and ability. "The Christmas Bells" and Artistic Almanac are now ready. For samples, address J. A. & R. A. REID, printers and publishers, Providence, Rhode Island.

A FIRST-CLASS job office for sale, doing a business of \$25,000 per year, including bindery and paper box factory, and business increasing yearly. The best of reasons will be given for the sale. It has no mortgages or other incumbrances, and no opposition of consequence. Located in the Missouri valley in a place of 20,000 population, and has a well-established reputation. This is a very favorable chance for a good printer to step into a good paying business. Some of the employes now at work could probably be induced to take some stock in the business if desired. For information address "COMMERCIAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

ATTENTION—Wanted, reliable business man with some means to join two persons highly skilled in the art of photo-engraving in all its branches. Advertisers will invest. Most reliable reference. Address "PHOTO-ENGRAVER," care INLAND PRINTER.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

BLANK PRINTERS—If without our patent steel furniture, order font; use two months and if not a time-saver and money-maker ship back, our expense. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, New York.

FOR SALE—A two horse-power "Otto" gas engine, also a half-medium, 13 by 19, Universal press, with steam fixtures and fountain; all in first-class condition; for sale at a bargain. For further particulars address, EATON PRINTING & BINDING CO., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—14-inch Paragon paper cutter, as good as new, used 18 months. B. E. BURNETTE, printer, Parsons, Kansas.

FOR SALE—Good paying periodical, newspaper and splendid printing outfit for sale cheap. Box 406, Duluth, Minnesota.

FOR SALE—The cleanest and most complete small job printing office, with an established and paying trade, in a live New York state city of about 150,000 population. Presses and type up to the times and in good condition. Will inventory about \$4,000. Am not obliged to sell, but have opportunity for other business which I prefer. Don't care to sell on the installment plan. If you have money to invest and mean business address "J. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The finest job office of its size in northwestern Pennsylvania, consisting of two Chandler & Price Gordon presses, electric motor, paper cutter and an elegant selection of job type, borders, etc. Office has been run one year, and is doing a fine business. Proprietor gives good reasons for selling. The office is situated in the heart of the oil fields. Price, \$1,600. Address "R. E. F.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The owner of an evening newspaper in a city of 275,000 inhabitants wishes to sell its profitable job printing department. The influence and prestige of the newspaper and of its owner, and the maintenance of the location of the plant in the newspaper block, together with the very low price at which the outfit will be sold, combine to make this an exceptional opportunity for a man with some capital. Address HAL STORM, 132 Times Building, New York.

PRESSMEN—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; price, 50 cents; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to make, use, and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping. Circular of contents mailed. J. H. SERGEANT, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

PRINTER of unusual ability and capacity for turning out original first-class work desires permanent position with reliable house. Address "P.," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

SAMPLES OF JOBWORK—Neatly bound with ribbon, printed on fine plate paper. Illuminated cover. Just the thing to show your customers. A limited number for sale at 25 cents each. My "Treatise on Job Printing" and these samples for a short time only at 60 cents. Address R. M. SCRANTON, Alliance, Ohio.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY—A new and valuable treatise on job printing for the proprietor, the journeyman and the apprentice. Containing pointers to the proprietor in arrangement of office, insurance, running expenses, cutting prices, buying stock, new fields for job printing, etc., etc. Interesting chapters on job composition, presswork, color work, tint and rainbow printing and special chapters for the apprentice; a large number of valuable recipes which are alone worth the price of the book. Bound in leatherette. Sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents. Address R. M. SCRANTON, Alliance, Ohio.

WANTED—Good job compositor for commercial work, catalogues, etc. Must be sober, honest and industrious. One who has original ideas. Steady job to right party. Address R. J. OLIPHANT, Oswego, New York.

WANTED—I have listed for a short time one of the largest steam-power job offices in the state; cylinder and platen presses, point system type, modern dust-proof cases and cabinets, a growing trade and no soliciting necessary; this is the job department of an influential and established paper of 20,000 daily circulation, and controls corporation printing at lucrative figures. For further particulars address E. G. PHILLIPS, 1604 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colorado.



HE printer who sends for a copy of "THE PRINTER'S ART" runs no risk in getting his money's worth. The testimony of all who see it is that the price is too low (\$1 in paper, \$1.35 in cloth). All purchasers are satisfied that it is not a scheme to catch money, but a good, honest book for all printers who love their work. Write to A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Massachusetts, for it.

READY DECEMBER 15.

ACTUAL FACTS and EVERYDAY SPECIMENS.

A 32-page brochure elegantly printed in colors, and containing new ideas in job printing, an original style of display in advertisements, and several valuable recipes. Only a limited edition has been issued. Orders should be placed at once. Price only 25 cents. CARTHAGE PRINTING CO., Waters Building, Carthage, Missouri.

To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads Dec., '92. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.

ELITE RULE BENDER

READ WHAT A WELL-KNOWN FIRM SAYS:

To ELITE MFG. CO., Marshall, Mich. OMAHA, NEB., November 3, 1892.
GENTLEMEN,—The Elite Rule Bender purchased of you some time ago has proven all that is claimed for it, although as yet we have given it only a partial trial; enough however to satisfy us that the little machine should be a part of the outfit of every artistic job printer who has a taste for rule bending. Respectfully,
KLOPP & BARTLETT CO., 1114-16 Farnam St.

Price \$2.00, postpaid.
"Hints on Rule Bending," 10c.

ELITE MFG. CO., Marshall, Mich.

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."
FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.



THE DURANT
STANDARD

COUNTERS

Send for Catalogue to W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.



OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER
Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only \$10.00.
R. A. HART & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

3 of Our PAPER JOGGERS
are sold after giving first
order. Evening Bars can
be instantly removed.

ION SANDERS, MANAGER. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

SANDERS ENGRAVING CO.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS,
HALF-TONE AND
ZINC ETCHERS.

400 & 402 N. THIRD ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE AMERICAN IMITATION TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

OWNERS OF PATENTS, LESSORS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

THE "ADAMSON PROCESS"

Press Attachments and Supplies for Printing
in Imitation of Typewriting.

LICENSES GRANTED TO ALL FIRST-CLASS PRINTERS.

GENERAL OFFICE AND FACTORY,
PATENT OFFICE BUILDING,

MUNCIE, INDIANA.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photo-engraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy. Send stamp for our very complete list of Holiday Cuts now ready.

Diagrams



of
Imposition.

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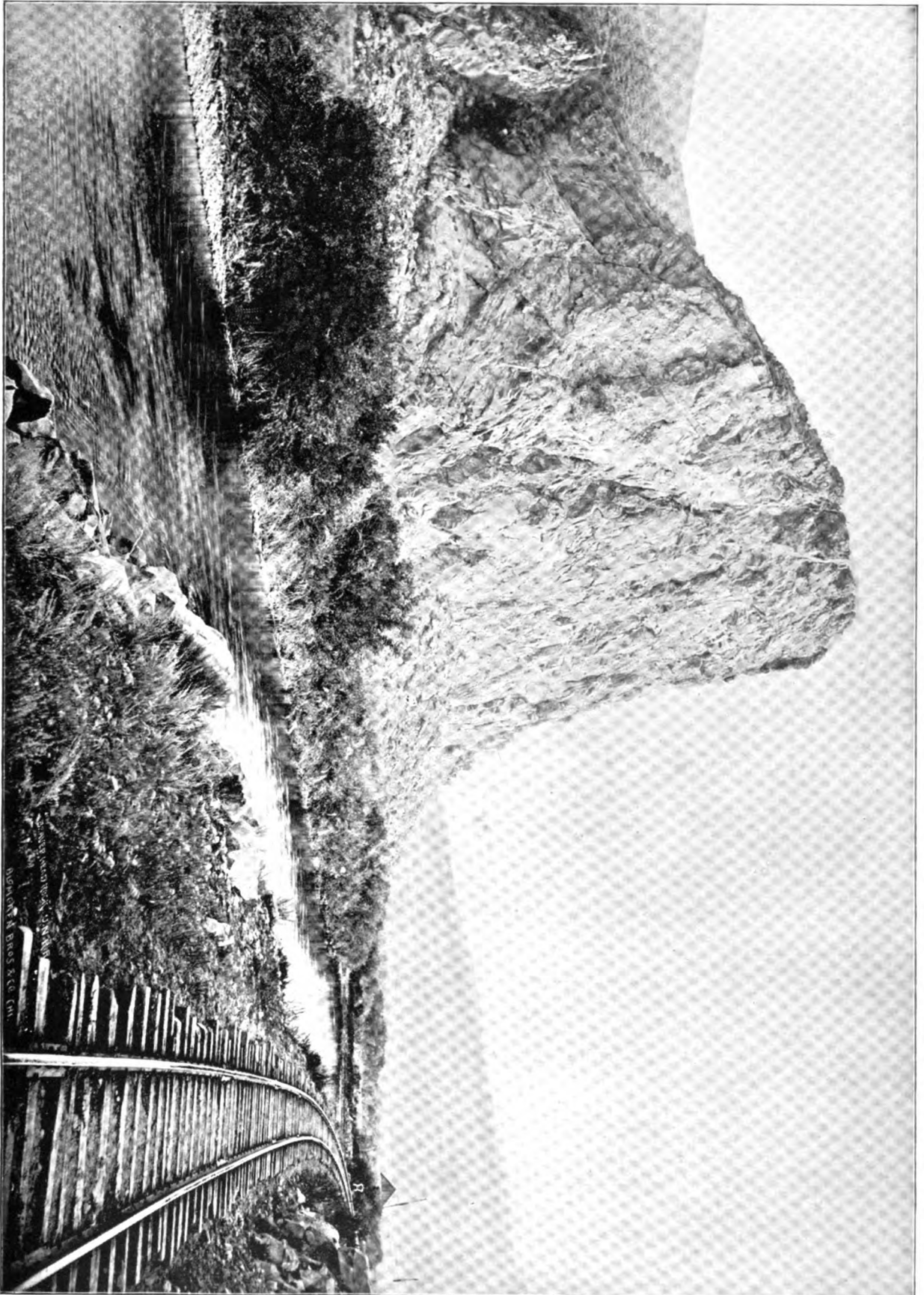
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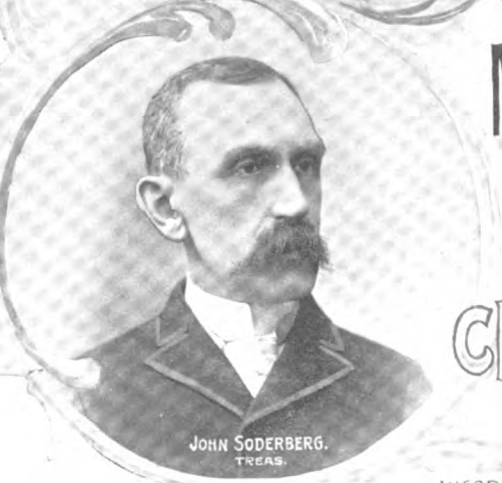
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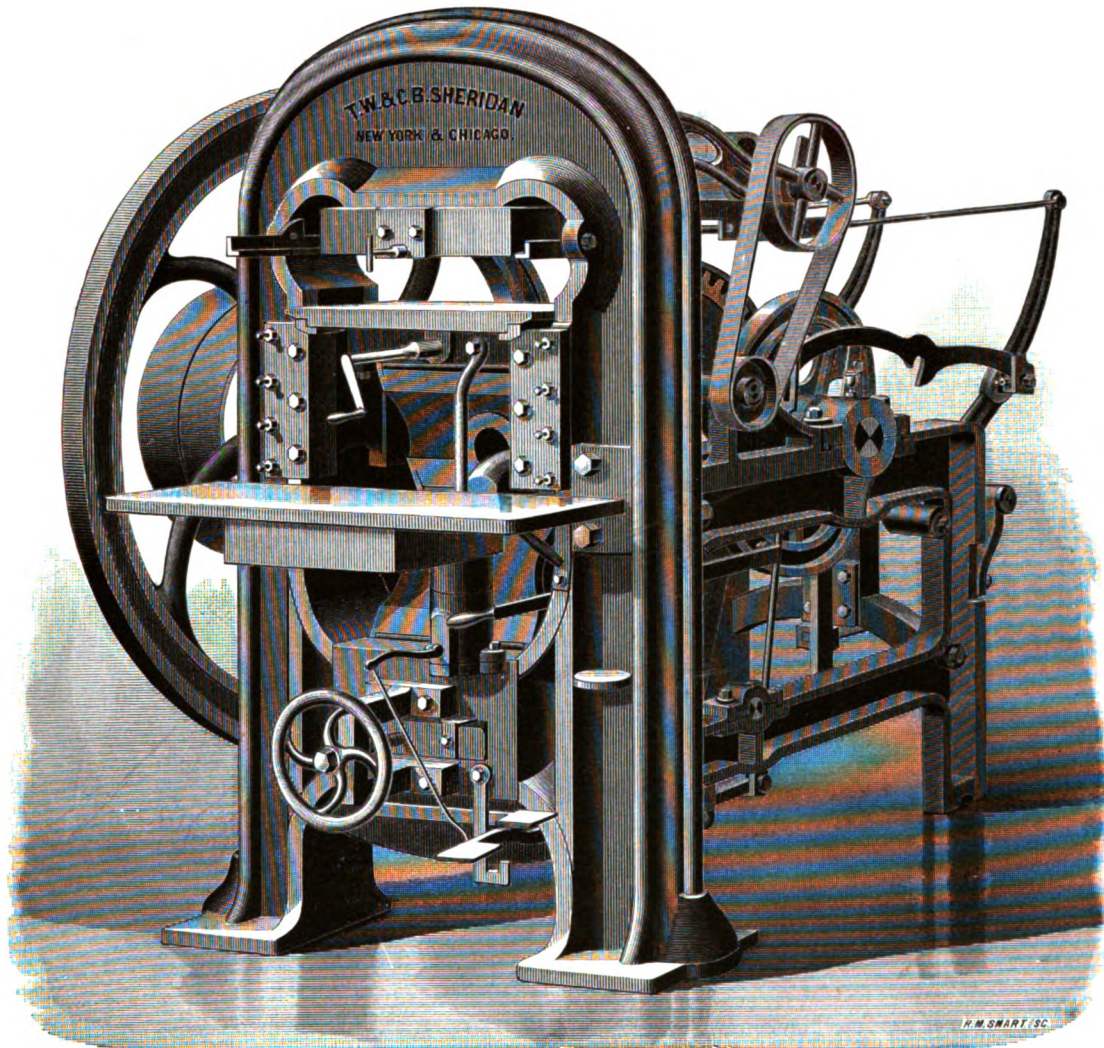
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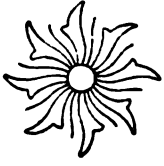
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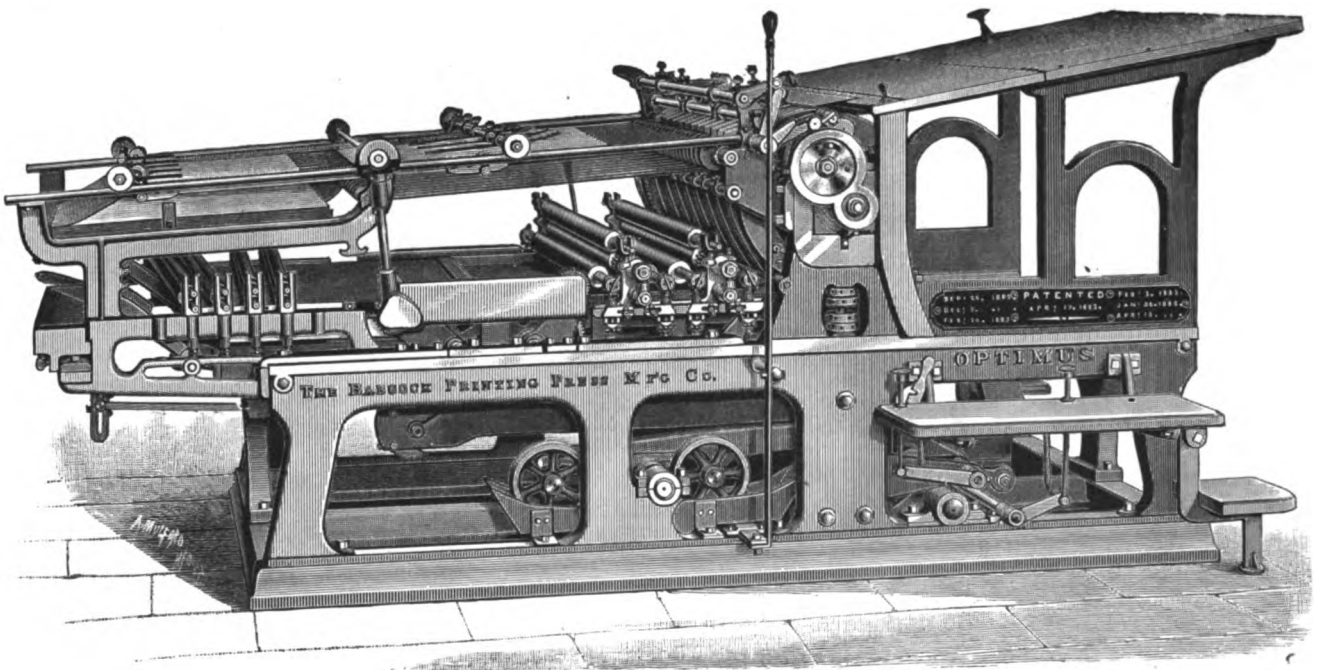
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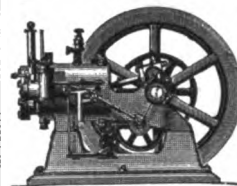
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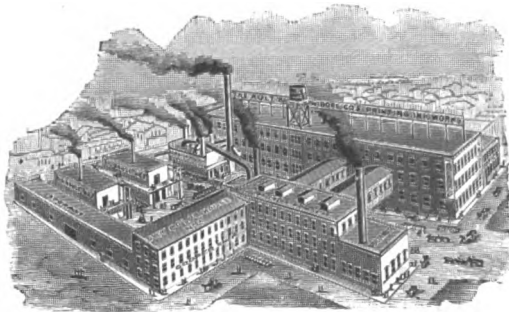
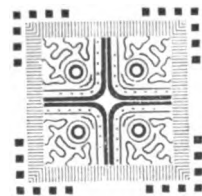
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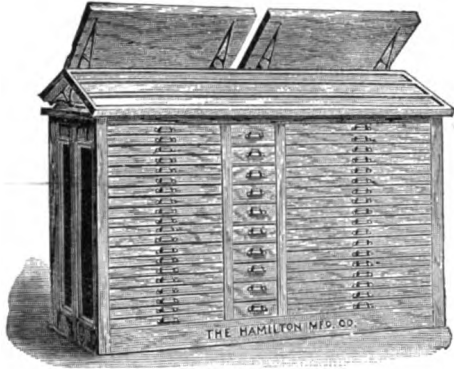
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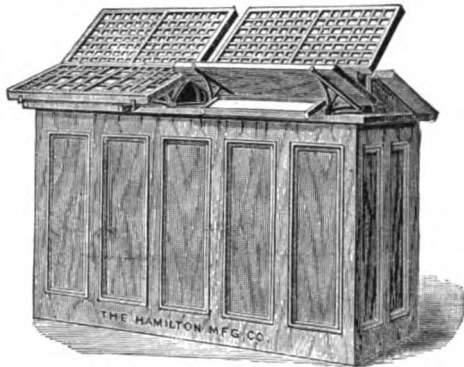
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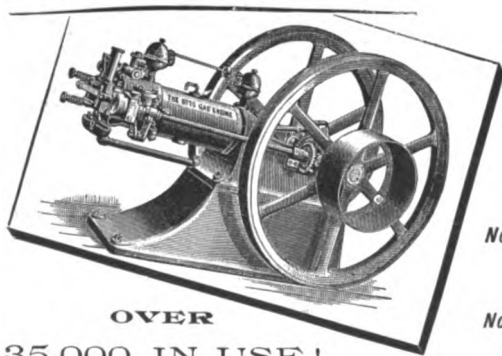
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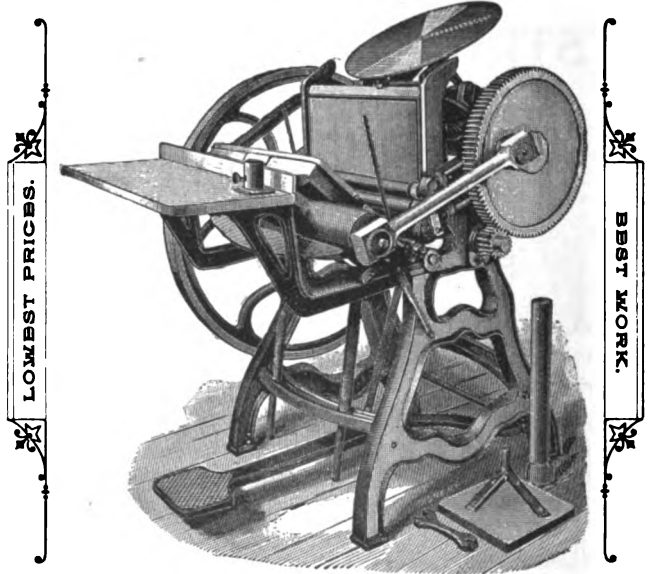
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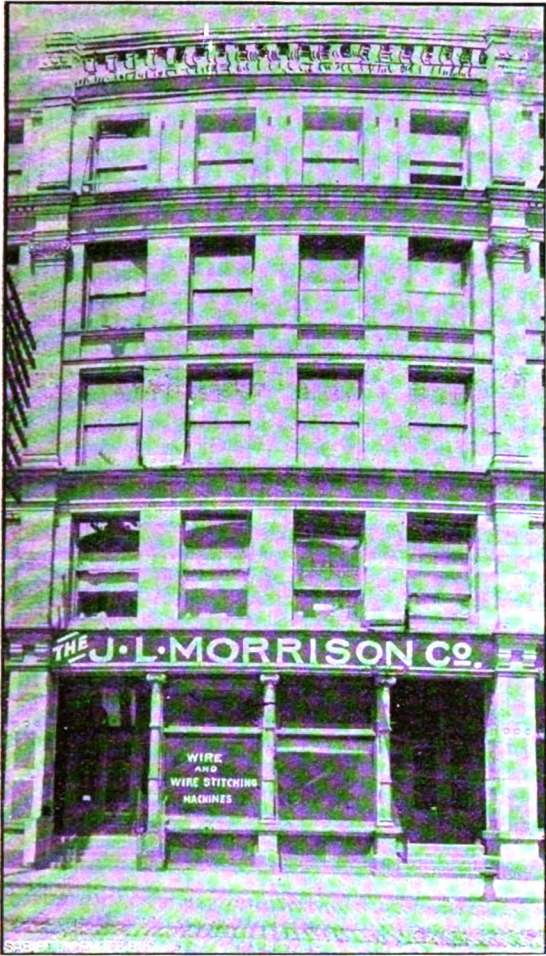


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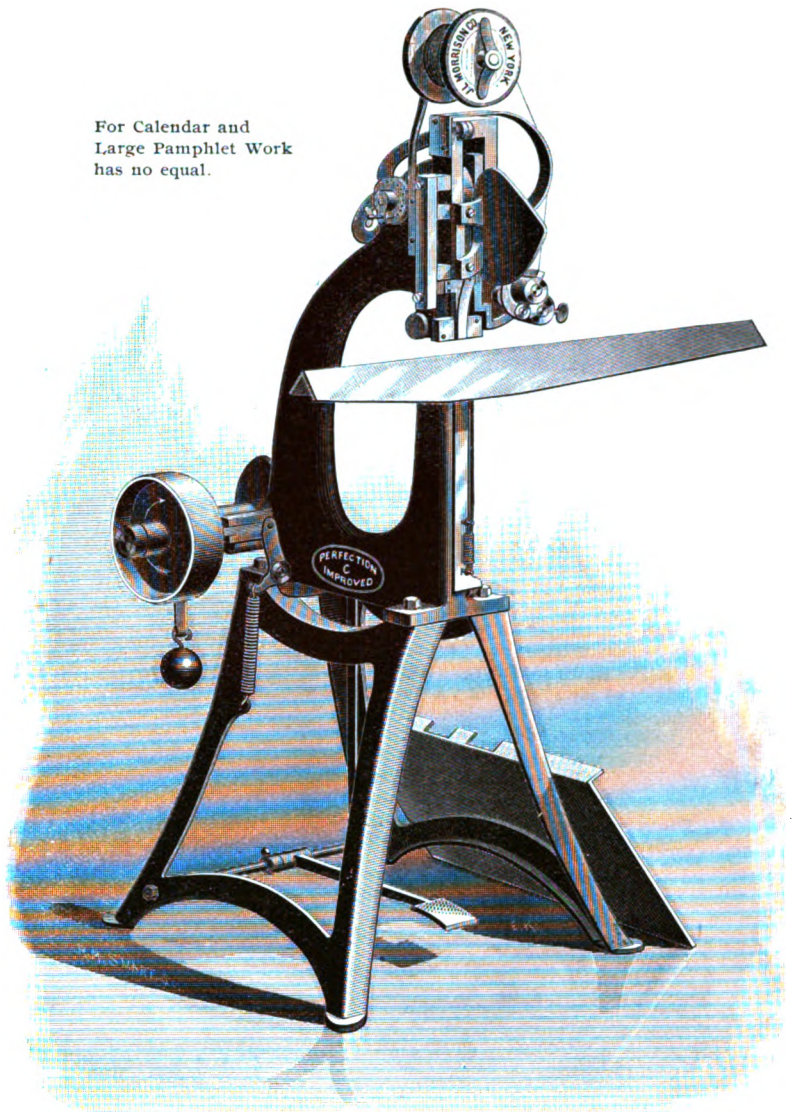
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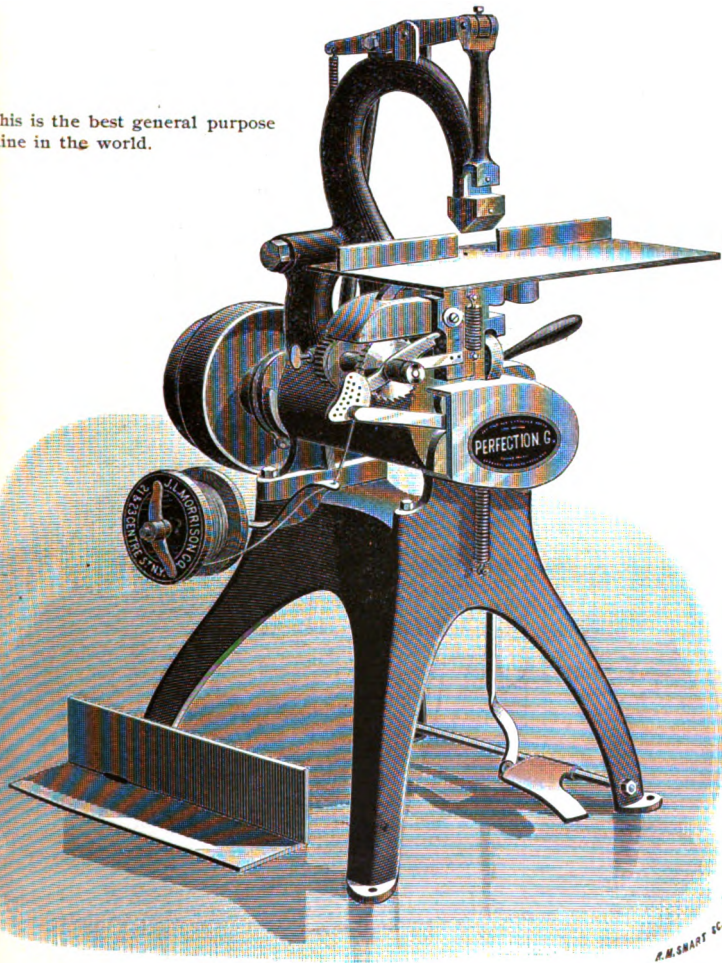
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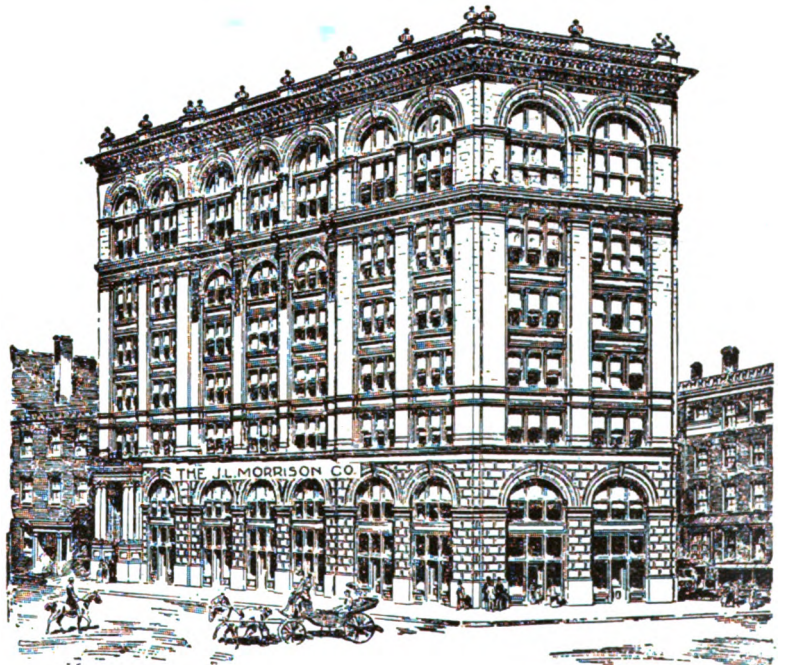
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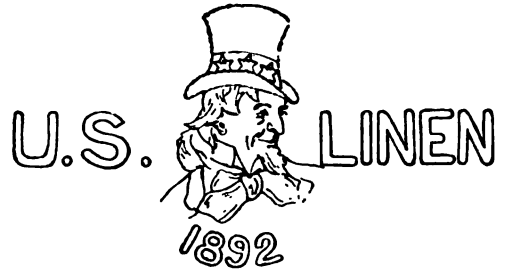


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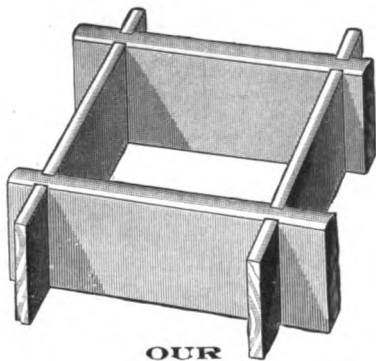
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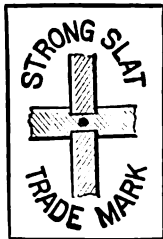


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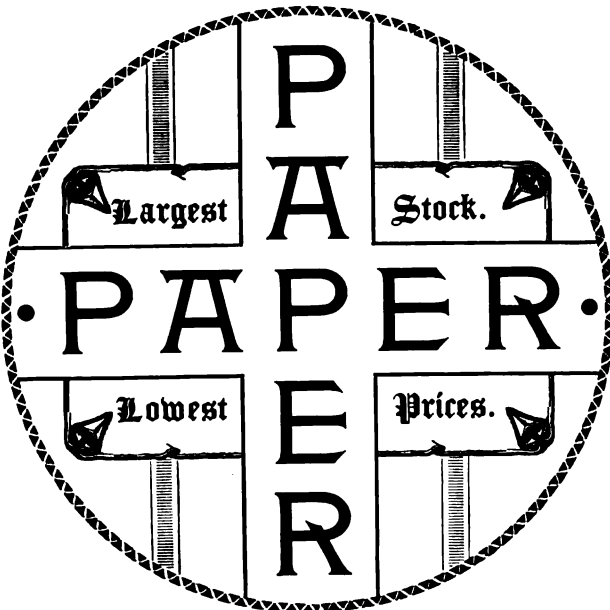
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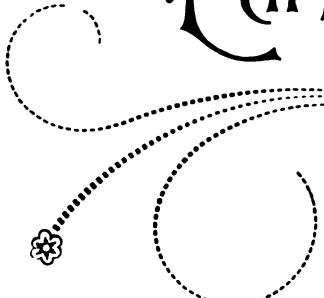
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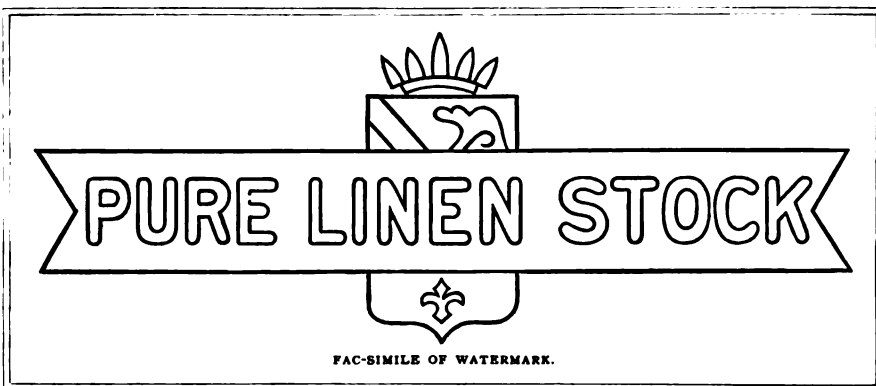
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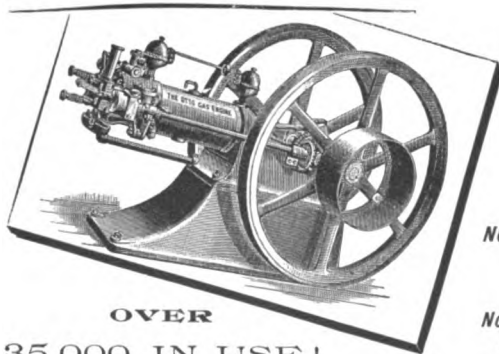
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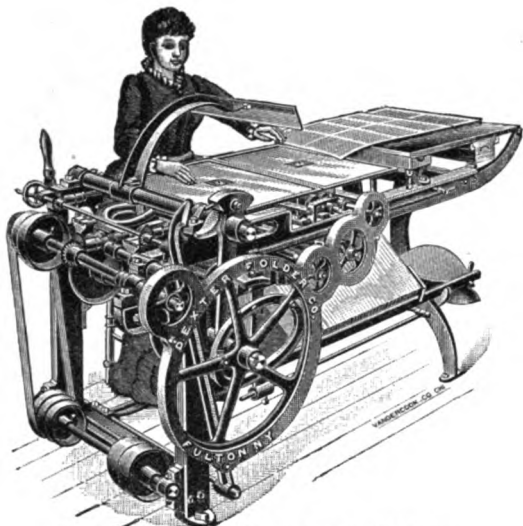
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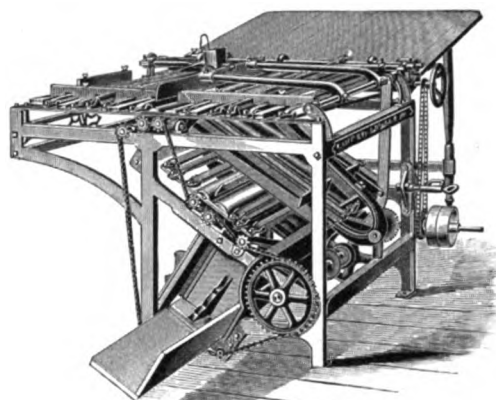
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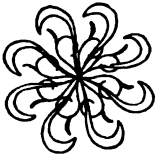


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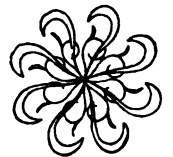
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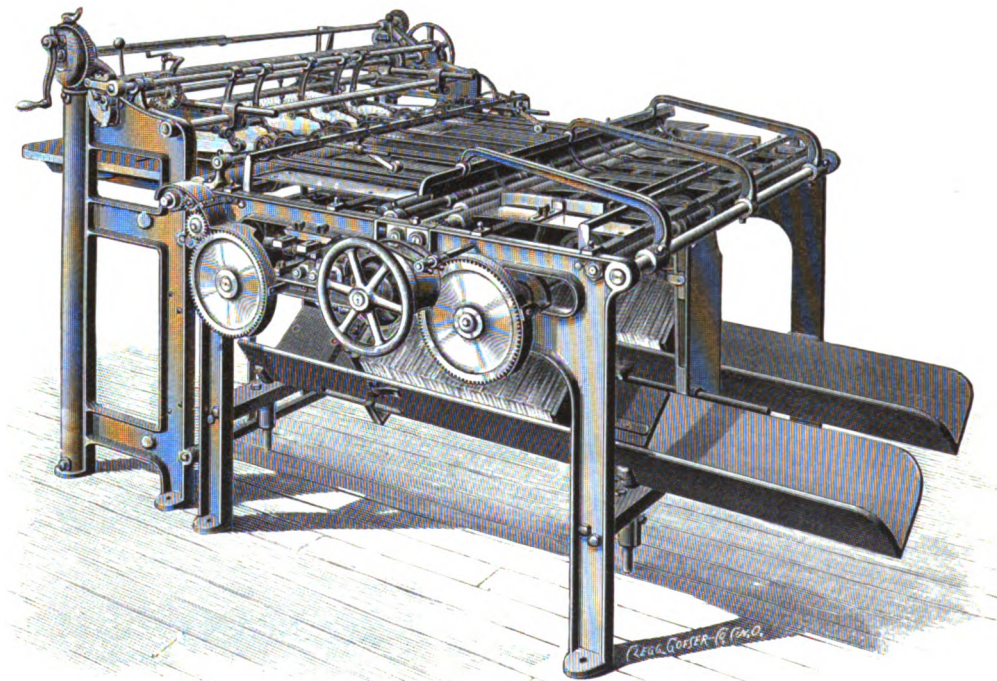
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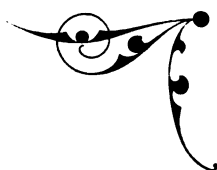
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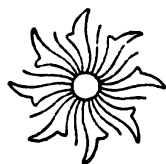
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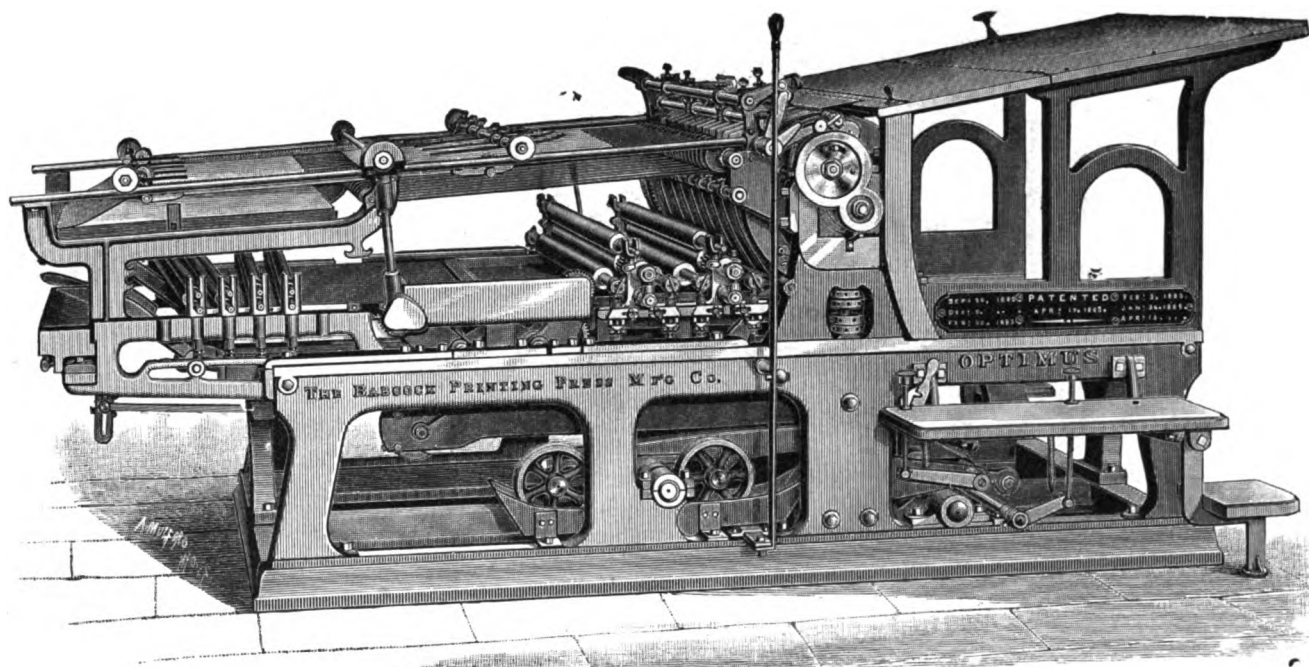
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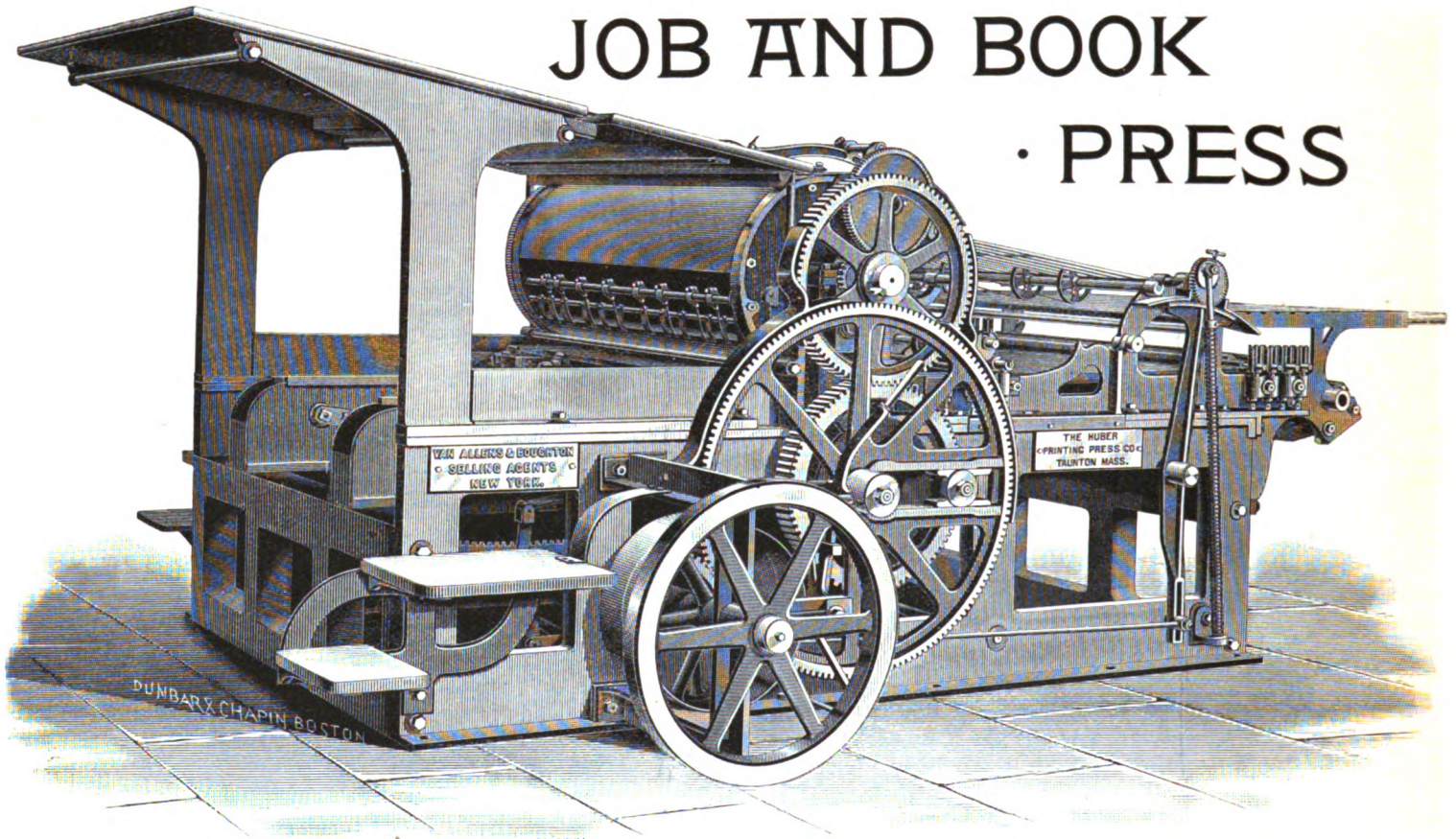
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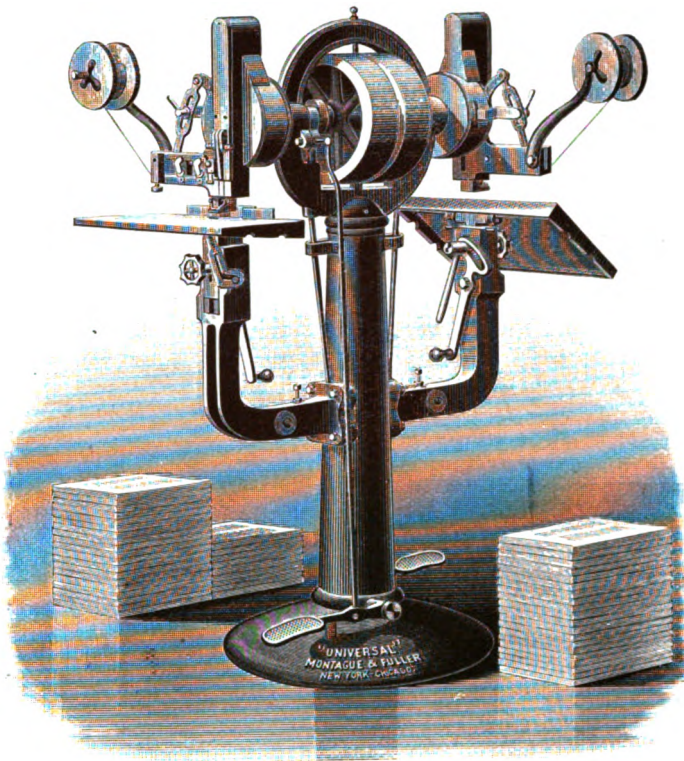
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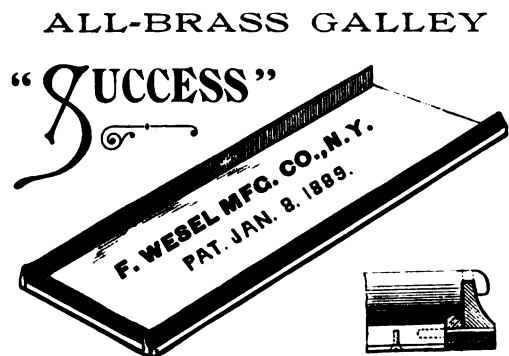
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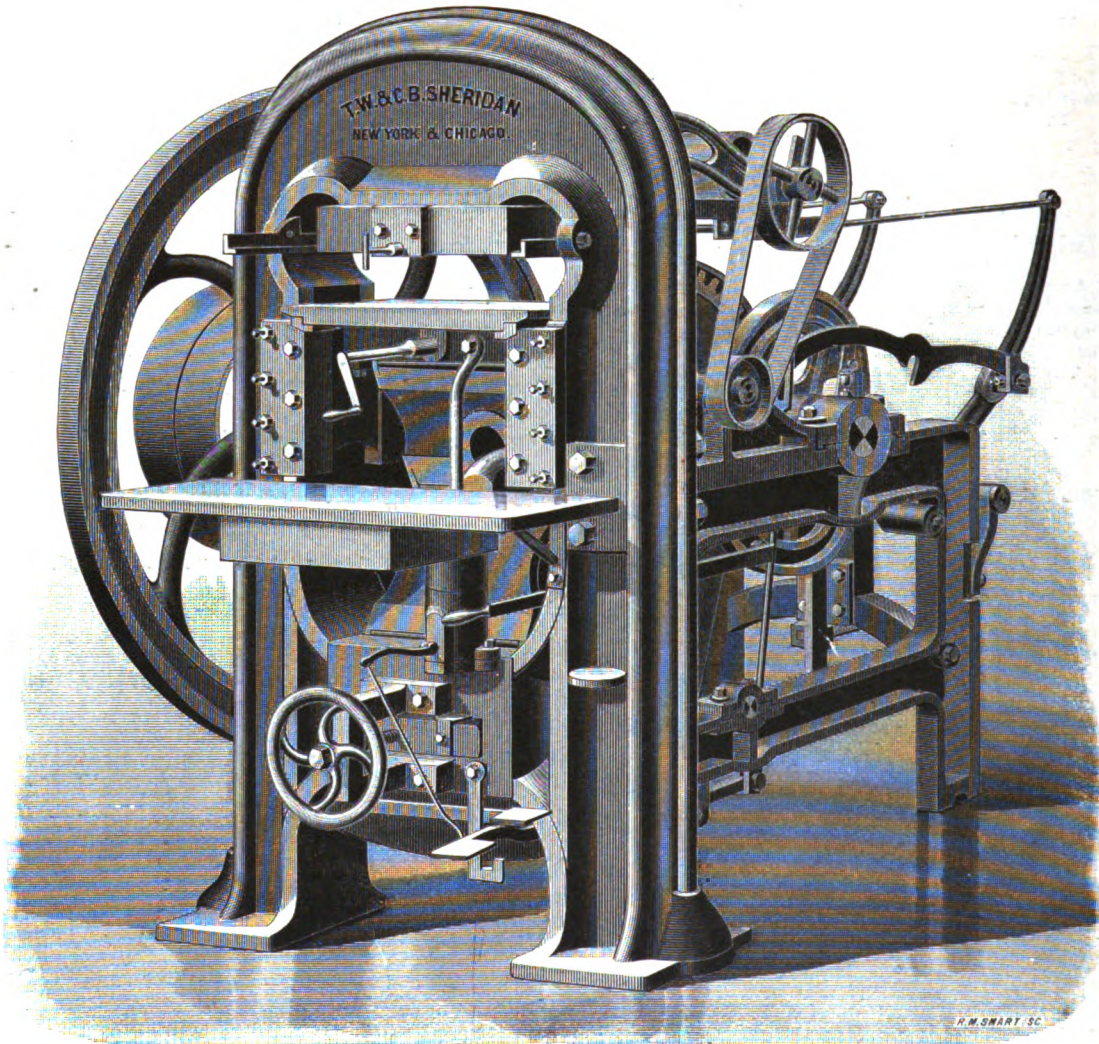
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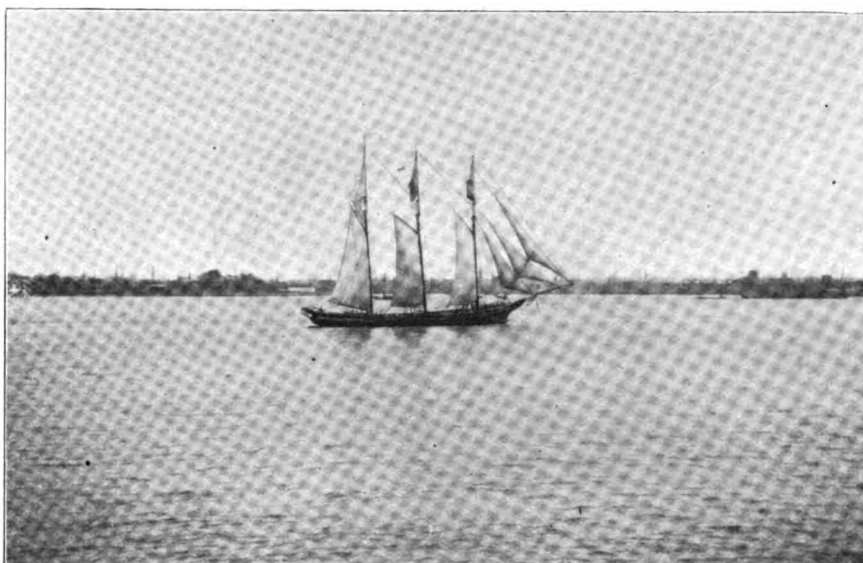
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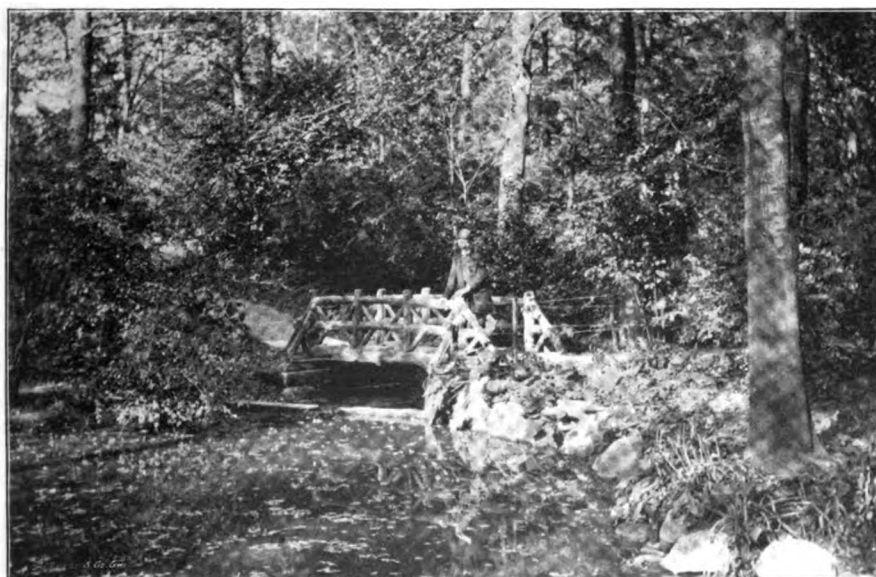
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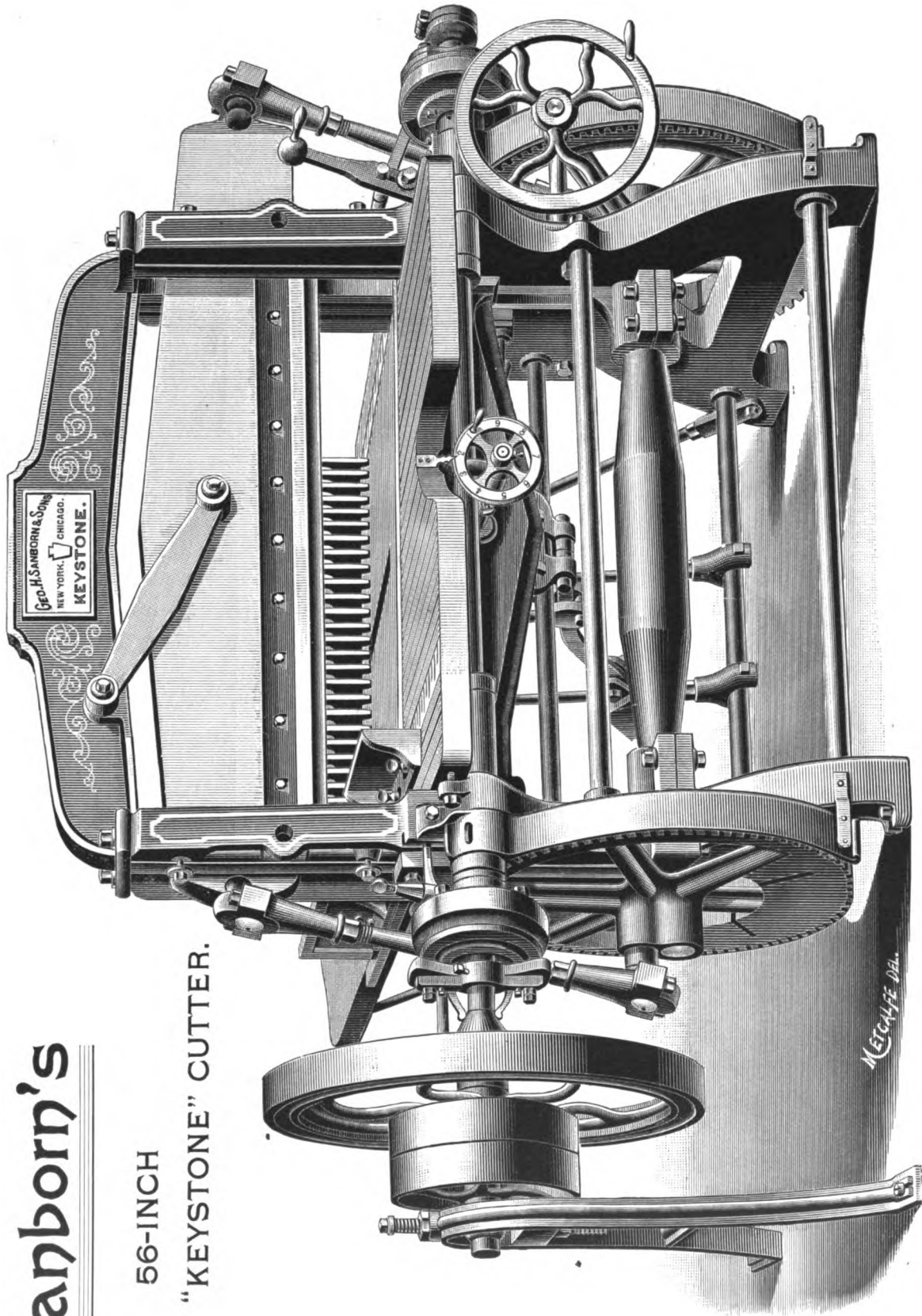
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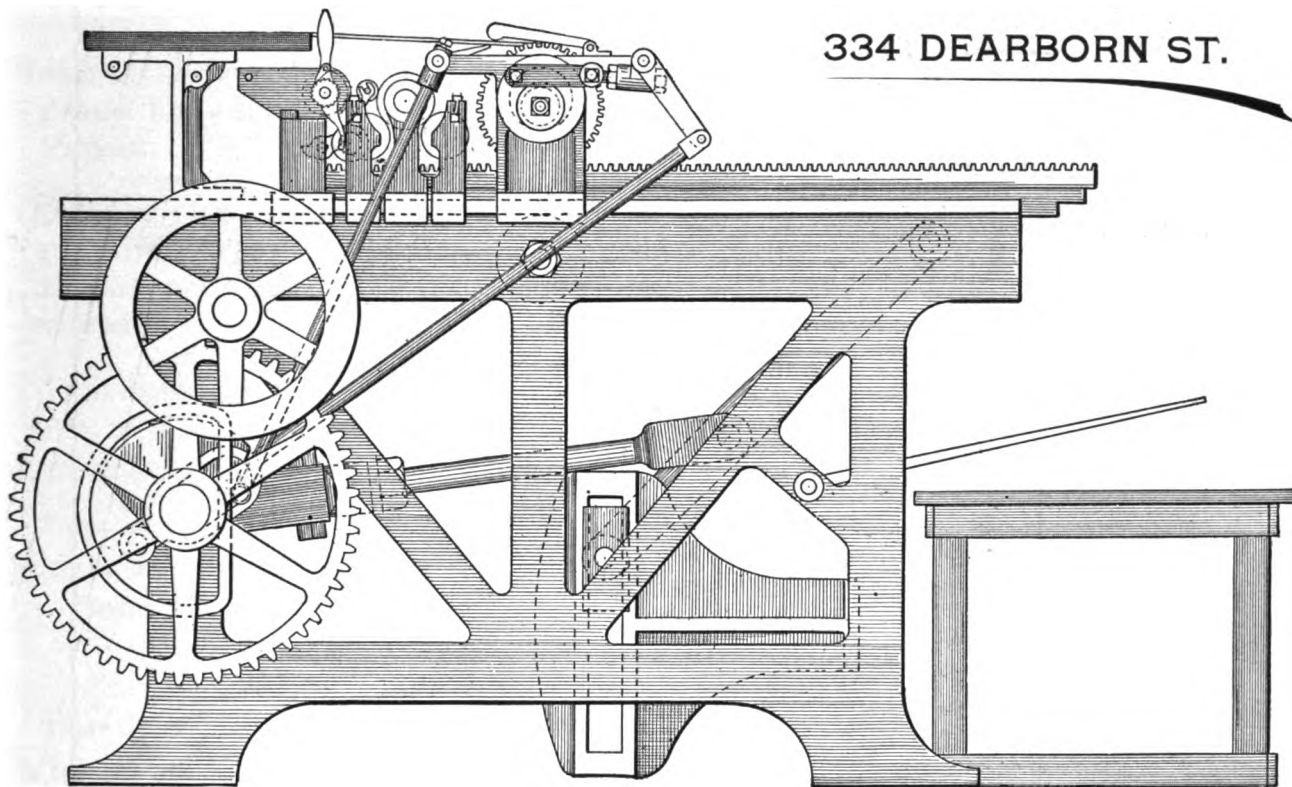
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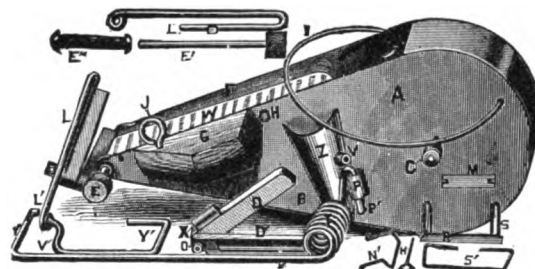
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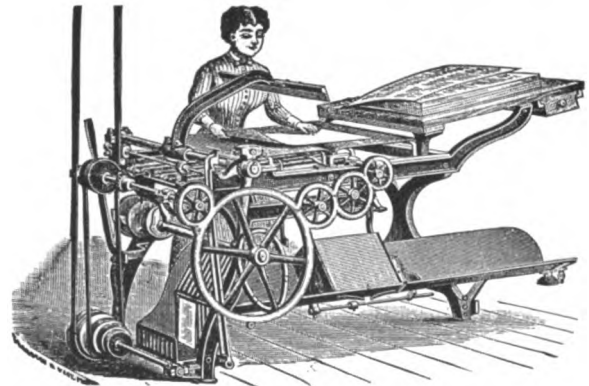
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THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. X—No. 4.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1893.

TERMS: { \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN AUTUMN VISIT TO THE PRINTERS' BURIAL GROUND.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

"And ever near us, though unseen,
The dear immortal spirits tread;
For all the boundless universe
Is life. There is no death."

A VISIT to the printers' burial lots in Rosehill and Calvary cemeteries cannot but be of much interest to the sympathetic printer, especially if he is one whose residence in Chicago and its environs has been prolonged sufficiently to allow of his being familiar with the names that will meet his gaze when the chosen spot has been reached. What recollections of bygone days will crowd the memory while scanning the mute symbols that mark the last resting-place of former companions? The mind goes back to former days, when these our friends shared with us the excitements, ambitions and trials of the struggle of life, the calmful retrospect causing an hour's time to pass peacefully into oblivion, while the saddening influences so intimately associated with the place cannot be dispelled.

In Rosehill the printers have been exceptionally fortunate in the selection of their burial place and in its surroundings. The lot is a large, triangular shaped piece of ground, centrally located, and hemmed in on all sides by beautiful plats, where lettered marble and granite bear the names of Chicago's oldest and best-known families. The mounds in this particular section bear evidence of watchful care, and as we stroll under the November sun we are apt to find ourselves conjecturing how many more of our friends we will carry through these winding paths before our friends carry us.

On arriving at our destination at the entrance to the lot bearing the inscription of the Chicago Typographical Union, our first thought is that the graves have been multiplying with astonishing rapidity since our last visit, and so they have; they are now forming a huge crescent, the name on each one of whose hundred

headstones is apt to cause us a fresh start. Many of the names are those of former intimate friends, while all have a singularly familiar appearance, showing that at some former time they were in some way interwoven with our existence.

How long ago it seems since O. S. Burdick, A. H. Waldo and A. S. Fulton have been laid here. Then there are Henry D. Adams and Hiram Woodbury, better known than those first mentioned, and "Thad" Remington, as gentle a nature as ever lived, and the handsome Paul Keating whose untimely end caused such regret. We then come to the name of W. G. Kerchival, a sturdy little opponent when you did not agree with him on some question of policy; and G. F. Dunnivant and Henry F. Chase, both well known in their time.

A short distance around the circle, and we are confronted with the names of Edward Irwin and E. J. Lafferty, two men who in their day were closely associated with everything pertaining to printers and printing in Chicago. O. P. Martin and Henry S. Pickard follow, equally well known and fully as conspicuous as the two preceding them. If you will take the trouble to examine the list of officers of the typographical union for a period of twenty-five years back you will find these four last mentioned names scattered profusely over the scroll, for they were intrusted with many honorable and responsible positions. W. D. Stevenson rests near by, and who does not remember him? How natural it seemed long after his death to look for "Bolliver" (as he was known to his friends) to come around when the union election was drawing nigh! After passing a few names that are not quite so familiar, we come to that of the genial John Roddy, who had many friends. There are also kind old "Joe" Duster and Howard Lockwood, and a score or over of more recent date.

As the time for departure draws near we again inspect the tombstones clustered so thickly around the substantial monument in the center (an eloquent testimonial of the generosity and good taste of the printers of Chicago), and again we are confronted with well-

known names, among them G. Cruickshank, S. Roberts, Thomas E. May, D. A. Booze, J. C. Carolan, George E. Hulett, J. J. Bennett, Walter A. Rice and Edward A. Hasty.

There appears to be a great number of these little mounds with familiar names at the head of each, certainly a great number for one calling to contribute to "God's acre" in so brief a time. And still they are not all here in the burial lot of the typographical union. Many are scattered here and there throughout the inclosure, perhaps the best remembered of whom are James O'Hara, who lies in a family lot not far away; and John Buckie, Jr., who sleeps under the shadow of the imposing monument of the old volunteer firemen's association. Both Buckie and O'Hara were members of the Old-Time Printers' Association, and both left many relatives and hosts of friends in this city, where they had resided for many, many years.

In Calvary cemetery, a half-hour's ride north from Rosehill, the typographical union has also a lot, improved in about the same manner as the one at Rosehill, a beautiful monument, and granite headstone at each grave, being the distinguishing feature in both. The printers' lot at Calvary is quite a distance from the entrance. We follow the main avenue until the bridge is crossed; monuments and shafts and simple headstones in profusion marking the way on either hand. Shortly after crossing the bridge the printers' monument comes into view, and the inclosure is quickly reached. Here, as at Rosehill, will be seen the names of men who in their day were prominent in the counsels of the typographical union.

James Moffit, dear to the memory of the printers of twenty or more years ago, was the first to occupy a grave here. He was followed by Michael Woodlock, and he after the interval of a few years by Patrick Conway. After another interval came James H. King, the impulsive and generous hearted, whose large family are well known to all printers of this city. And there lies the witty J. J. Fitzhenry, who answered the popular notion of the typical printer as fully as any man that ever lived. Martin S. Ryan, and Bernard McCollins, and Seraphim Prevost, and many others follow, while a newly-made grave marks the spot where they so recently laid poor Roger Feeney, who, though dying young, lived long enough to make a multitude of friends.

In looking around and contemplating matters from a material point of view, it must be confessed that the printers of Chicago deserve everlasting credit for the thoughtful manner in which they have so creditably provided for the dead of their number. On every hand are evidences of care, tenderness and forethought, the more agreeable when the careless, often shiftless, character of the printer in life is taken into consideration. Whatever the faults of the printer, a visit to this place will surely put forward much in extenuation. Here the storm-tossed printer will take his last long

sleep in peace and quiet. But it is very peaceful and solitary out here near the shore of Lake Michigan, and as the evening comes on it becomes more so. The autumn breeze is more chilling as night comes on, a thin coating of ice is forming on the little pools of water here and there, the wind soughs and whistles through the bare branches of the trees, making it all so very, very quiet and lonesome, that at last we sadly take our departure. But our friends must stay in this quiet place; stay until we join them, as join them we must sooner or later, for all must come to this.

"The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yes, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this unsubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rock behind: we are such stuff
As dreams are made of, and our life
Is rounded with a sleep."

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER by A. Scholl.

ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. XIV, CONCLUSION.—BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THE impressions having become more difficult to execute now, as it is no longer a matter of book-printing, that being almost exclusively done in the provinces, the same class of workmen which formerly opposed the sectional fountain-roller is now copying it in its elementary form, which takes much time and only gives incomplete results. These pressmen and others cut the ordinary fountain-roller into round cylinders or drums of the dimensions of the pages; then having detached them, they place as many of them on the core as there are series of pages, by fastening each piece with redoubled strings, forming muffs on both sides of each drum.

At the end of the difficulties inherent to such a rudimentary proceeding, pressmen who formerly hid the sectional fountain-roller so they would not have to use it, have provided themselves over again with them, and now appear to appreciate them as much as they repelled them in the past. These fountain-rollers are composed of:

1. Cores turned on a lathe, all of the same diameter, and with no wrinkles on their surface.
2. Rings of metal, cast iron or copper, carrying a screw with a ruffled head, the screw being intended to hold the ring on the core.
3. Drums of the fountain-roller of ordinary roller composition, cut in round slices one centimètre in thickness. It is necessary that this material should be founded on a core having a diameter of three to four thousandth parts less than the one which had passed on the turn. It embraces the core roller much better.
4. Intermediate drums of wood, any sort of metal, or simply printing material. These drums are destined to be used for blanks before the parts which need no ink, must be of a much less diameter than the fountain drums. Their orifice should be much larger than the core roller, so that it can easily slide upon it. Their thickness may vary from one to ten centimètres, but it

is those of one centimètre which are the most used. The drums for blanks is the only detail which the pressman can make for himself; the rings, their screws and the passage of the core on the turn need the intervention of a mechanic. All this is such a cheap matter that no proprietor would refuse his workman such useful accessories, and if such should be the case, it would actually be to the advantage of the workman to get them himself, the cost being trifling. I acted in this way during the time I passed on machines, and no money expended was ever more profitable to me. The rings are the most expensive. Two for each roller are sufficient, if necessary; but the whole advantage of the system is not fully developed if each core does not possess eight or sixteen rings, two for each band of ink, so that one series of drums can be removed without touching the others. Used in this way, the inking drums are grouped against the parts of the form which needs the most ink, and they are more or less intermixed with intermediate drums before the other pages. With a proper regulation of the distribution, it is in this way possible to have a strong color on an engraving or a line of display type, while the adjoining strip remains as gray as it is necessary. For a letter-head or any equivalent work, only a single inking drum is placed on the core, trimmed by the blade of the knife, and the inker only gives the most imperceptible thread of ink that is necessary. By combining the drums with the run of the distributors, according to the needs of the form, an intensity of tone and brilliant effect is obtained, such as only the ancient halls, the "puppets," could furnish. Since my sectional fountain-rollers were established I have not seen any of the insurmountable regulating of the inker. These fountain-rollers and my methods of make-ready have made the work so easy for me that of all my ancient callings none has given me as much satisfaction as that of pressman. The years passed at the printing-machine have been for me the most lucrative and the most agreeable of my life as a workman.

WRITTEN FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

BOOK-HUNTERS AND BIBLIOGRAPHERS.

BY A BOOK-LOVER.

SEVERAL years ago a Philadelphia dealer in old books and prints issued a catalogue, on the front cover of which was an etching of a bibliophile looking into the window of a bookstore. The dear old fellow had the air of a typical book-lover who had "wandered out of yesterday" into a ruder and more material today. His broad-brimmed silk hat, long frock coat, with spacious pockets, out of which protruded some suggestive manuscripts and printed matter; his "breeches baggy at the knees," all betokened the book-hunter of a bygone day, "heedless of the public jeers." It pleases one's fancy to think that the gentle old fellow's eye may have been arrested by a rare Dibdin, or one of the twenty-five copies of Burton's "Book-Hunter" on large paper (1862), or an early

Walton — he was not so antiquated in appearance as to prefer to these,

"Aldines, Bodonis, Elzevirs."

A contemporary of Dr. John Hill Burton, his is not yet a familiar figure in the metropolis of meat. The book-hunter of today, unless he be a clergyman, rarely takes the time to glance at the contents of a bookseller's window. "Mighty dollar-hunters," and not "mighty book-hunters," is the vision presented to our gaze in a city noted for its commercial enterprises, its energy and push. Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. George M. Pullman and Mr. P. D. Armour are buyers of books, but how long do you suppose one of these would pause in his daily round to gaze into a shop window? It is claimed for Mr. John D. Rockefeller that he will stop by the roadside to pluck a wild flower — but when he buys a book it is with the same eye to business that he buys an oil well, it must be a good investment. The progressive spirit is always running at high pressure speed with a powerful steam motor behind it. It is not such as these who can spare the time to turn book-hunter — even the exception does his hunting by proxy. Yet there are bibliophiles and book-hunters among us, and the number is constantly increasing, as is evidenced by the constantly increasing demand for books about books, the vade-mecums of the amateur, the ready guide to what is desirable and fashionable. Here are Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. out with the announcement that six of these volumes are in course of preparation; and the Messrs. Macmillan have just issued a second edition of Mr. Andrew Lang's delightfully gossipy little volume, "The Library," two hundred and fifty copies of which are to be on large paper of the hand-made variety. This book was originally issued as one of the "Art at Home Series" (1881), and the only changes of importance noted in the new issue are a second preface, and a postscript to the chapter by Mr. Austin Dobson on "Illustrated Books." "The Library" is, with one possible exception — Burton's "Book-Hunter" — the most entertaining volume on this fascinating subject that has yet appeared; and in the matter of instruction it heads the list of books to be desired by the amateur. The charming frontispiece, representing a scholar and a student in a medieval library, has been preserved in the second edition. This frontispiece is engraved by Swain after a drawing by Walter Crane, and is a most lovely bit of work. The other full-page illustrations are three in number, two of buildings, the other a facsimile title-page of "*Le Rommant de la Rose*" (Paris, 1529).

The chapter headings of "The Library" are, "An Apology for the Book-Hunter"; "The Library"; "The Books of the Collector"; and "Illustrated Books." Bibliophilism needs no defense, but in his humorous way Mr. Lang shows how great things may come of humble beginnings. The nucleus of Sir Walter Scott's library, rich in the works of poets and magicians, of alchemists, and anecdotists, was "an

assortment of broadsheet ballads and scrapbooks, bought in boyhood." One man's taste may lead him to collect sermons, another's black-letter books, while another may be captivated "by the plays of such obscurities as Nabbes and Glapthorne." Richard de Bury, who wrote the first treatise on the care and preservation of books, found a "rushing river of joy" to gladden his heart as often as he could have a chance of going to Paris, a city which is still foremost in fine bookmaking as it is in the number of its book-hunters. "Twenty books about books are written in Paris for one that is published in England," wrote Mr. Lang in 1881, but this may not be quite true today, as in England a whole brood of such volumes have made their appearance since Mr. Lang's "Library" gave impetus to the subject. No one in England, however, has written so learnedly on the subject as Mr. Lang, or as Janin, Nodier, and bibliophile Jacob (Paul Lacroix) in France. Dr. John Hill Burton caricatured the subject somewhat, but still gave us in his "Book-Hunter" the humorous side of Bibliomania. His caricature of De Quincey (Papaverius) is pathetic and inimitable. The author of "The Library" is himself a book-hunter of the true stamp, but he acknowledges many errors of omission and commission. Speculating in books is not one of these, and in this he agrees with Mr. Hill Burton that "no good comes of gentlemen amateurs buying and selling." The amateur should not buy books as a speculator buys shares, meaning to sell again at a profit as soon as occasion offers." Naturally, those who disagree with this dictum say that Mr. Lang is no authority.

This is largely a matter of sentiment after all, and the amateur who is without sentiment is without the instinct of the true bibliophile. The man who could part with a book which is also a relic of some great collector or author, except to a friend, does not deserve to possess such a relic. Mr. Lang's story of M. de Latour's discovery in a dingy book stall of J. J. Rousseau's copy of the "Imitation of Christ," should quicken the pulse of a clerical speculator. This little *Elzevir*, without a date, contained Rousseau's name on the fly-leaf and marginal notes in his handwriting. Some withered flowers, which proved to be periwinkles, were also found among the sacred pages. "That night, so excited was Mr. de Latour, he never closed an eye. . . . He imagined that the delights of the amateur could only go further in heaven." Writing in 1763 to a correspondent, Jean Jacques asked for a copy of the "Imitation." The date 1764 is memorable, in Rousseau's Confessions, "for a burst of sentiment over a periwinkle, the first he had noticed particularly since his residence at *Les Charmettes*, where the flower had been remarked by Madame de Warens. Thus M. Tenant de Latour had recovered the very identical periwinkle which caused the tear of sensibility to moisten the fine eyes of Jean Jacques Rousseau."

Mr. Lang finds there have been many changes of taste during the past twelve years. Though he does

not note it he himself has become a "fad"; and while the new edition of his "Library" is more useful, copies of the first issue will continue to be sold at four times the price of the new. "It is far wiser to buy seldom," says the sage, "and at a high price, than to run round the stalls collecting twopenny treasures." He warns us never to buy an imperfect volume, which will be an eyesore, of which we soon tire. The present craze is for large paper copies, and though his own modest gains have been increased by this fashion he cannot understand why a book on large paper should be so much preferred to the smaller copy, if the latter is the comelier and more convenient. He is inclined to criticise the taste which values the first editions of Stevenson at four times the price of Sir Walter Scott's first editions. But book-lovers and collectors must be in fashion and follow the last new wrinkle of their neighbors. One wonders what Mr. Lang would like to say about the distinction accorded Mr. Richard Le Gallienne. But perhaps this author is not so much sought after in England as in America.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AN EMPLOYER ON NINE HOURS.

BY C. F. WILLARD.

J. STEARNS CUSHING is one of the brainiest of Boston's master printers and likewise runs one of the large composing rooms of that city. He does a large business and contrives to make a good profit on it. He is competent to view the questions which arise between employer and employé from both sides, since he was a member of the union before he was an employer.

He came into national prominence at the recent convention of the Typothetæ as the member of the committee on nine hours, who submitted a minority report in favor of the general adoption of the nine-hour day, and who made a spirited fight in favor of the acceptance of his report. The discussion of the matter took place in executive session, and consequently he was unwilling to state what occurred, but to the writer he was willing to give his views on the matter, more especially since a criticism had appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER on the action of the Boston Master Printers' Club in favoring nine hours.

"I believe in the reduction of the number of hours," said he, "as much for the benefit of the employing printers as I do for the men. I am in the business not only to make money, but I also want to see the standard of my business raised to a higher level. Is it not strange that those in the 'art preservative of arts' work longer hours than all other artists.

"If we had the nine-hour day in operation it would attract a better class of boys to learn the trade. We do not have the same class of boys, and all employers know it, that we used to have. They go into other trades where the hours are less, the work lighter and more respectable. It is human nature, and if we want good boys we must make the trade more attractive. I

would rather have a good man that I pay \$20 or \$25 a week, because I can make more money on his labor than a cheap man.

"I employ about thirty women as compositors, and every once in a while one of them will come to me and tell me that she has been studying stenography or type-writing and has got a job where she will not have to work so long and it is cleaner work, and so on. I always tell them, and some of them have been first-class girls, that if they can better themselves to do so by all means. It is only human nature for them to do so, I know. New occupations and avenues of employment are constantly being opened up, and if we want to keep the good hands, male or female, we must reduce the number of working hours. This will enable them to become more intelligent and thus they will be of more value to the employer in more ways than one. The employer who is now obliged to work nearly as many hours as his men if he wishes to keep track of his business would also be benefited, since he would not be compelled to work as long as he does now, and at the end of the year he would find that he has made as much money if not more than under the old system. That is, if the nine-hour day was made universal, or at least so far as the large printing centers are concerned. Boston alone could not do it, for if the nine-hour day was put in force here, the work would go in constantly increasing volume to New York until the Boston employers would be driven out of the business inside of a year.

"There is one thing the Boston union is doing which is mixing up matters terribly, and that is in demanding equal pay for both sexes. If the union men will only concentrate their efforts on nine hours, it will be possible for them to get it. I don't care to go into any argument on the matter, as it is a well-known fact that there are more women compositors in Boston than any other city in the country. They do not do equal work with men, and they should not be paid equal wages. It amounts to just this: If the union should demand that my office boy who sweeps out the office should be paid the union scale because he works in a printing office, it would be just as reasonable as to demand that women should be paid the same wages as men.

"If the union men in Boston and other cities will drop such questions, which only tend to complicate matters, and concentrate on nine hours, much good can be accomplished. Let them meet the employers in a fair and friendly spirit, and try to show them the benefits of the nine-hour movement. There are many employers in other cities who came to me at the convention of the Typothetæ and told me that they were in favor of nine hours, and if they had not been instructed by their local bodies to vote against nine hours, they would have voted in favor of my report. If these employers were seen by good, level-headed members of the unions in these cities, I believe it would be possible to get their assistance in winning over the others who are now opposed to it. It may take a little more time to do it this way, but the good feeling that

would ensue if it was obtained in this manner would be far better than if the nine-hour day was got by more radical methods."

It hardly seems necessary for the writer to comment on Mr. Cushing's remarks. It is to be regretted that it is impossible to convey the tone of voice and earnestness which marked the sincerity of his statements. Here is a successful man who has worked his way up till he runs one of the largest book offices in Boston, and which is crowded with work all the time, arguing strongly in favor of the nine-hour day and putting it on the ground of self-interest alone. He does not deny that it will cost more money in a narrow sense, but this would be met by the consumer and more than made up by the greater efficiency of the employés. As *THE INLAND PRINTER* occupies a middle ground between the journeymen and the employers, counting both among its readers, it is most fitting that these statements should be placed before the printing trade of the country in its columns. If there are employers or employés who take exceptions to the statements of Mr. Cushing, they should be given an opportunity in *THE INLAND PRINTER* to express themselves, to the end that the question may be thoroughly discussed in an impartial forum and decided upon the merits and according to the dictates of reason, rather than by an appeal to force in the shape of costly strikes or lockouts which do not always settle matters.

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

COPY-READERS — WHAT THEY ARE.

BY LA MORTE.

A REPORTER with more wit than truth — actuated possibly by the remembrance of many an elaborately-wrought passage, on which he prided himself, which had been remorselessly stricken from his "stuff" by the man at the desk — once defined a copy-reader as "a landmark of arrested development — a man who could not get there himself and would not let others get there." This is strictly in line with the old tradition current among reporters that the copy-reader's chief function is to wear off yards of blue pencil, cutting out the best portions of the manuscript turned in and leaving — well, leaving only a few bald facts not half so interesting as the dress furnished them.

The reporter and the copy-reader are two of the necessary adjuncts of a newspaper. One would often think from the uncomplimentary remarks made on the latter that there was a sworn enmity between the two classes of workers. The fact is that there is the best of feeling between them — all newspaper men are good fellows, almost all — and while the reporter is often made to feel keenly the lash of his critic at the desk, he knows that he has to thank this friendly critic for many a kindly service.

But what is a copy-reader? How many of the busy throng who pay their cent or two cents for a paper and then praise its excellence or grumble because there is not enough in it — strange what a difference there is

in papers! — know what that all-important functionary is? The average reader knows nearly as much about the inside of a newspaper office as Stanley did of darkest Africa before he penetrated the wilds of that sunburnt country. The writer was talking recently to a citizen of intelligence who "had taken a paper all his life, and read it carefully, too." "A copy-reader, a copy-reader," said he, "why he's the man who corrects the mistakes of the compositors, isn't he? The man they usually call a proofreader?" No, Constant Reader, he is a different man altogether.

The copy-reader's duties are manifold. In one sense he is the critic of what the reporters turn in. He has to look out for questionable allusions, tone down what is too gross — unless the paper he works on poses as the mouthpiece and official organ of the slums — strike out what is irreverent, and detect and eliminate what is libelous. A hundred, perhaps three or four hundred, reporters and correspondents turn or send in their "stuff." They have as many different styles and habits of writing. One says "Dec. 10," and another "the 10th of December." One has all funerals "solemnized" and marriages "consummated," while another has them simply "take place." Thugs with many are "gentlemen," and adventuresses, "ladies." One from his diction would immediately be set down for a full-fledged parson; another as a poet with incipient plumage; a third as a candidate for Zola's honors; and a fourth — well, as an exponent of bad grammar, worse taste and phonetic spelling. Into all these different styles and peculiarities the copy-reader is expected to bring uniformity; and a sorry looking paper it would be if he did not do his work with tolerable faithfulness.

As a critic of what passes through his hands, the copy-reader, it will readily be seen, is bound to blight many a hope; take the superlatives out of many an ambitious, high-flown writer; knock the alleged fun out of many a would-be humorist; put clean cuffs and collars on many an article, the beginning of which is so stale and hackneyed as to be thumb-soiled and dust-covered; fish grains of news out of whole cartloads of slush — "rot," newspaper men call it, if they don't use a stronger word — correct the spelling of names that would have made the paper ridiculous, and caused the discharge of the reporter who furnished the copy; make sense out of nonsense, and once in a while, perhaps, especially if the writing is bad, nonsense out of sense. In this last event the reporter, of course, files a kick — as no one but the copy-reader would blame him for doing.

But corrections are taken as a matter to be expected — that is what the copy-reader is for. Improvements in style are sometimes admitted, cheerfully or grudgingly, but as often they are dubbed by the writers mere arbitrary changes calculated to rob the reporters of their individuality and make them conform to the notions of the man at the desk. Copy-reading is a thankless sort of task. The man at the desk wrestles with a manuscript for half an hour or an hour and a

half, makes all the corrections and emendations he can and puts a head on the article and sends it up. And as he does so he wishes often that he could put a head on the writer and send him up, too. And the reporter? Well, when he sees his stuff in the paper next morning he feels just the same way respecting the copy-reader.

And this leads to a few reflections in regard to copy. Some of the matter turned in is in excellent form, so that it is positively a pleasure to handle it. And some of it — Oh, ye gods! The reader ought to be in a newspaper office when a poor struggling copy-reader's whole heart is in a state of protest, and the undercurrent of his speech is sulphurous and all you have to do is to point your finger at his face to draw forth a spark.

It is taken for granted that the reader knows that every line of matter that goes into the paper first passes through a copy-reader's hands to be put in proper shape.

In all offices there are reporters whose copy needs little more than a punctuation point here and there, an occasional full-faced sub-head and a head for the article. Such reporters are popular with the copy-readers. Their matter is taken cheerfully because it can be handled expeditiously and without annoyance. On the other hand there are almost invariably a number of men the sight of whose handwriting will send a cold chill to the heart of the stoutest copy-reader. Desk men are not slow in finding out what certain chirography means in the way of deciphering or patching up. Not unfrequently there is an ungenerous rivalry among copy-readers to avoid the sheets that bear the tell-tale marks. If a man gets "up," as the phrase goes in a newspaper office when a copy-reader gets a piece of work off his hands, and he knows that there is in the box some of the bad copy, it is with reluctance that he admits that he is ready for a new task and with a sigh of resignation that he settles down to his work of butchery, reformation and transformation.

Often one of the copy-reader's worst tasks is of a semi-mathematical, semi-mechanical character. When space is plenty and matter scarce the printer can always fall back on "pluggers" to fill up, but when space is at a premium and matter is so abundant that the very floor of the office is littered with it, it is a different matter. The question is then something like this: Given a board six inches square and a hole one inch square, to put the board in the hole and retain all the substance of the filling-in material. Not an easy task, as many a copy-reader in the late hours of the night or the wee hours of the morning has found. To cut a column story to a couple of stickfuls and still have it tell practically the same facts as the full report is one of the problems that stares copy-readers in the face almost nightly. Then butchery becomes an art. Hide, horns, tail, fat, muscles, everything but the skeleton disappears. Not infrequently even the skeleton is worn away under the action of vigorous blue-pencil strokes and nothing remains but the marrow. The writer has known night editors who in a case

of pinch would send back the marrow to the copy-readers to be distilled. An instance in point is that of R—, who was for a long time the night editor of a leading morning paper. He one night actually sent back the marriage licenses to the copy reader to cut, and the desk man protested that he could not do it unless he knocked off a few years from the ages of the people to be married!

Occasionally ludicrous little incidents will occur that lend a certain grim humor to the copy-reader's work. One night not long since on a morning paper in Chicago a reporter went out to "do" a dramatic entertainment. He came in late and set to work under the impression that he could have three-fourths of a column of space. At that hour a couple of stickfuls was all that the night editor could stand. The copy was turned in and the fell copy-reader set to work. The reporter had studied and labored over his composition and had striven to evolve something worthy of the play and, what is more, something acceptable to the leading lady with whom, naturally, perhaps, he had been not a little smitten. He was therefore anxious to see how his flowers of studied rhetoric fared under the pruning knife of the copy-reader.

"You have no objections to my looking over your shoulder while you read, have you?" said he.

"Oh, no," said the deskman, grimly, as swi-pe, swi-pe, swi-pe went the blue pencil through three lines of the copy. "Not at all. (Swi-pe, swi-pe, swi-pe, swi-pe. Four more lines gone.) You won't annoy me in the least. (Swi-pe, swi-pe, swi-pe.) You see, Mr. H—, I don't like to (swi-pe, swi-pe, swi-pe) cut your copy, but (swi-pe, swi-pe again) the fact is we haven't room for such (page thrown on the floor) a lot of stuff, and all I can do is to (swi-pe) throw —"

"Please leave my reference to Miss U— and throw all the rest away, if you want to," interrupted H—, and a compromise was made on that basis. While the blue pencil was getting in its work the poor fellow's face was a study. Curiosity, intensified interest, chagrin, mortification, alarm, consternation chased one another over his features, and when the last two or three pages of copy dropped on the floor, he said:

"I never want to take another assignment. No, never."

On general principles the copy-reader does not like to cut the matter that passes through his hands. He would much rather merely supply punctuation marks, look out for slips in grammar and spelling, guard against unwise statements, and build heads. If he is perverse and arbitrary, as reporters often assert, it is because perverseness and arbitrariness is forced upon him. A landmark of arrested development! Oh, no. His is the guiding hand that keeps many a reporter from being arrested in his development, for if it were not for the hints, the suggestions and the guidance of the copy-reader there would be a numerous army of ex-newspaper men whose careers in journalism were nipped in the bud. The desk man is necessarily arbi-

trary, because when copy is put into his hands by the telegraph editor or the city editor he is held responsible for the form in which it appears. He as a rule has not time to rewrite or study long over the matter. If any statement is doubtful it is cut out—has to be. If his judgment tells him what he is reading is twaddle or foreign to the subject in hand, or superfluous or needlessly prolix or obscure, the blue pencil must come in play, for often the man who wrote the stuff is not on hand when it is read, and the copy-reader is left to his own resources.

To avoid mistakes, to make a uniformly gotten up and readable sheet, to economize space—these are functions not less important for the readers of a paper than for the publishers. Reporters are a migratory class. No two papers follow exactly the same system of abbreviation, capitalization and the like. What is "meat" for one sheet is to be tabooed in another. If it were not for the copy-reader the daily issues of a paper would be as dangerous and mortifying to the publishers as annoying and unsatisfactory to the readers. There are few writers for the press who do not at times say what they well know will not be allowed to get into print. Said a local reporter—the same bright genius who defined a copy-reader as a landmark of arrested development—one day in closing a bit of rush copy: "I've just one more sentence to write, Mr. M—. I know you'll cut it out, but it will be a satisfaction to write it." He wrote the sentence, and sure enough it was cut out. He knew it was scarcely the thing to publish when he wrote it, but he wanted to get his little slap in at somebody and just trusted to the sentence slipping the desk man's attention. If the one final sentence had got in there would have been a kick all along the line from the proprietor to the city editor, and the desk man would have had to bear the brunt of censure. The reporter was wanting to get in his thrust, and if he had succeeded and the displeasure of the proprietor or managing editor had reached him, he would have complacently said: "Why, the copy-reader ought to have caught that."

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SUBMITTING PROOFS.

BY BURT. H. VERNET.

A SHORT time ago I had something to say regarding printers' advertising. One important factor that was omitted at the time was the item of submitting proofs.

I regard the proof as one of the stumbling blocks in the way of many printers. It may, if attended to intelligently, become an advertisement, and a good one, too; if neglected, it becomes a boomerang, continually returning to create havoc; a source of annoyance, calling for numerous explanations and apologies to the recipient. All this simply because we do not, as a rule, send out *good* proofs; proofs that will speak for themselves and require no footnotes such as "rough proof," "will come out all right when printed," etc.

Half of the misery of handling a cranky customer could be avoided with a good, clean proof to start with.

If it is customary in your office to prove up job-work with the planer, wet news paper, inferior ink, bad roller and finger daubs *ad lib.*, institute a reform. Those ways are the old ways. The public tolerated such methods once; they expect something better now.

We will suppose you have just received a call from a new customer. Perhaps his printer has been in the habit of sending him horrible proofs and poor work, or *vice versa*. At any rate, you are in duty bound, in order to retain this customer, who is at best only partially caught, to use methods beyond criticism. A displeased person will more than likely return to his former printer unless, in making a change, he is pleased with his first work. Not one customer in ten is acquainted enough with the technicalities of the business to make allowances for miserable proofs, and even the foreman or proprietor is often placated with the seductive appearance of a job that, poorly proven, they would severely criticise.

Most printers do correct all their work before submitting proofs, but there are still plenty of fossils who prove up work, glance at its general style, and if it passes muster send it out, reading it by copy when it returns — if ever.

Let us consider what constitutes sending out good proofs.

First, every job, catalogue, pamphlet, or other work should be carefully read by copy and corrected. See that you have an intelligent person to hold the copy. If there are any points or queries upon which you desire definite information make notes of them and see that they are entered upon the final proofs. Send out copy with proofs. Have a convenient rubber stamp with the words "If correct, mark O. K., and return copy with proof"; imprint this upon both copy and proof.

The manner of taking proofs is next to be considered, and needs looking after in the majority of offices. The old stone proofs are to be deprecated. Pages of type are beaten off their feet, and are made to look entirely different to what they would appear when printed upon the press, to say nothing of the vicious wear on the more delicate faces of type through this daily stone-breaker's process.

Except in rare cases, such as large handbill and poster forms, or pages of extremely old type, all proofs should be taken with dry paper upon a proof, or, better still, a hand press.

Nothing can equal the old Washington handpress for taking proofs, even to a half-tone or the smallest card job. Many large job offices of late years have added one to their plants, and find it a great improvement on old methods. Have good, heavy bearers always handy and place them each side of the job to be proved, far enough away to avoid printing on the sheet. If you are not fortunate enough to possess a

handpress, a good, heavy proofpress will turn out a creditable dry proof if a little care and "horse sense" is used. All proofpresses are supposed to be gauged for type with galley underneath, but the average press is too shallow for nice work with galley. Best way is to keep a thin piece of pressboard or heavy bristol card handy, the size of bed, and upon this place jobs when proving, of course removing cardboard when taking long galley proofs. The blanket on cylinder should be a good, firm felt or rubber, with a clean sheet of stout manila fastened around it as often as soiled or broken. The impression should not be so heavy that the cylinder will jump when it strikes the type. Some work may be proven by simply laying the sheet upon the type and rolling the cylinder over it; a better way, on small jobs, is to place the sheet around the cylinder in such a position that it will strike right, and, holding the ends with the fingers, gently roll the cylinder, getting a proof of even the most delicate script in a neat, quick way, and on the same principle as a large cylinder press.

Paper is another item in turning out these proofs under consideration, and its selection is largely a matter of taste. The practice, in taking wet proofs, of tearing off a jagged piece from a liberal pile of common news, coating the back with a liberal veneer of mud and old sponge, is abominable. Many printers prefer and use only heavy French folio for both wet and dry proofs, others find a light weight book paper preferable. We use the folio for wet proofs, but for all dry proofs use *coated* paper of good weight, and it gives excellent satisfaction. It is a bit expensive, but the proofs are pleasing to the eye, and their trifling extra cost is more than repaid in results. For jobs requiring proofs all or partially in bronze it is fine.

Paper should be kept in a neat, clean place, cut to various handy sizes, such as 5 by 8, 8 by 11, 11 by 17 and 5 by 22 inches.

Another thing is ink. Use good ink. Black, or a good blue black or green black, is best. Don't use common news or poor job ink. If you have a job with big type, and want soft ink, use another roller for the purpose. Have his satanic majesty clean the ink plate or slab every night, same as all good job pressmen do; ditto roller, which latter is not to be neglected any more than the other items. Press, paper, ink and individual may be all right, but a poor roller will set the rest at naught. If hard and "holey" get a new one.

Send your proofs out in a good sized envelope, at least 4 by 9 inches, with a bold, aggressive advertisement printed in the upper corner, telling Mr. Brown that it contains a proof which calls for prompt attention, and a request for an early return. Then, with all these things working in harmony to turn out neat, clean, readable proofs, they will generally return to the printer, who, upon seeing that mystic symbol, "O. K.," be it ever so faint, will wear a pleased smile ever so broad.

NASTURTIUM

IN ROMAN DAYS THOU WOULDST HAVE BEEN
THE CONQUEROR'S FLOWER.
HIS LAURELLED BROWS TO OVERLEAP
IN BANQUET HOUR.

THY PELTATE LEAF THE COUNTERFEIT
OF ROUNDED SHIELD.
THY HELMET FLOWER - THE BURNISHED CASQUE
THAT LED THE FIGHT.

THY VERY COLOR SEEMETH PART
OF THE HOT ARDOR OF HIS HEART!

ALICE WILLIAMS BROTHERTON.
IN THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.



MORNING GLORY

MAY NOT A POET'S FANCY RIFE
GIVE THEE A PART
TO PLAY IN SOME BRAVE ROMAN STRIFE
FOR WOMAN'S HEART?

MIGHT THOU NOT SEEM HER CANOPY
OF COLORS BRIGHT
FROM WHICH SHE VIEWS ALL APPREHENSIVELY
THE FEARLESS FIGHT?

THY CORDATE LEAF THE EMBLEM BE
FOR WHICH THEY BATTLE DAUNTLESSLY.
THY CLINGING HABIT LIKETH TO
THE CONSTANCY OF LOVE MOST TRUE?

J. KIPP CAMERON.
FOR THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



IN PUNISHMENT.

Banished from Eden in disgrace,
Stands elfish Eve with tearful face:
In wond'ring pity sweet playmate eyes
Look down from the walls of Paradise.—*Quintus Sabe*

Engraved by
GEORGE H. BENEDICT & Co.,
175 Clark street,
Chicago.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, JANUARY, 1893.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by check, express, draft, money order or registered letter. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable; but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM FOR PRINTERS.

A GOVERNMENT position in Washington has an irresistible attraction for the average citizen of this glorious republic, no matter how humble the position or how modest the salary attached thereto. Apparently it is looked upon as adding to one's dignity and importance to have his name placed on Uncle Sam's pay-roll, even though it results in a slight curtailment of income and a considerable sacrifice in the way of personal convenience and liberty of action. A stonemason will consider himself fortunate in securing employment on a government building in Washington, even when compelled to resign a more lucrative position in Chicago to accept the appointment. But this does not apply to the stonemason alone. It is the

ambition of the full-born American citizen to enter government employment some time during his life, even if he suffers loss in so doing.

In the last number of THE INLAND PRINTER we published a dispatch from Washington to a local paper which again brings this phase of our national peculiarity to the surface. The dispatch in question contained a suggestion as to the advisability of placing the government printing office under civil service rules, and included what purported to be an interview with President Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, in which that gentleman is reported as saying that heretofore the greatest obstacle to such a proceeding was met with in the opposition of the trades unions. If President Lyman is correctly reported, the least we can say is that the gentleman is laboring under a most grievous error. We presume that when Professor Lyman spoke of "trades unions" in this connection, he intended that his remarks should apply in large part if not altogether to the typographical union, as nine-tenths of the trades unionists employed in the government printing office are members of that organization, and, so far as we have ever heard, that is the only union having representation in that mammoth establishment that has ever taken any action touching the tenure of service of such of its members as were employed by the government. This being the case, it will be interesting to refer to the past record of the typographical union on this subject.

It is not secret to anyone conversant with such matters that the International Typographical Union, (the highest tribunal of the organized printers of America), has, during the past twenty-five years, on several occasions set its seal of condemnation upon the practice of removing one portion of its members to make room for another portion for the sole reason that there had been a change of administration at Washington, action of this kind being taken no longer ago than at the Boston convention in 1891. The position taken by the union in this matter has been outspoken and unequivocal, and did not imply alone changes that would follow when one political party succeeded another in power. Clearly and briefly stated, the union takes the ground that its members, who may be employed in the government printing office, should hold their positions during good behavior and the ability to perform their duties satisfactorily, irrespective of the changes that may take place in the administration at Washington, or how frequently one public printer may succeed another.

We believe that the attitude of the union in this respect will be approved by all thoughtful citizens. At any rate it is the only stand it could take in the premises and maintain any show of consistency. One of the cardinal principles of the typographical union—and of trades unions in general, for that matter—is incorporated in the rule prohibiting a member or members from seeking employment where they know there is no vacancy; or to put it more plainly, forbidding

the practice of applying for a position which they know to be held by a fellow-member. Such practices are emphatically denounced, and for very good reasons. There can be no good excuse why this rule should not apply to Washington as well as to New York and Chicago. Were a union printer in either of these two last named cities to directly apply for a position held by another member of the union, he would be very apt to be dealt with in a manner that would bring him to his senses. And yet such practices are indulged in regarding positions in the government printing office without exciting unfavorable comment, so easily do we fall into the way of things sanctioned by custom.

Nevertheless, this is a practice that should be frowned upon by all self-respecting printers. It is rarely that the recipient of such employment will be benefited by it, while the party deposed may be put to considerable inconvenience. There never was any good reason why the printers in the government office at Washington should be displaced with every incoming administration; and in the light of the efforts that are being made to bring about civil service reform, there is less excuse for such nonsense now than heretofore. In the words of a writer in one of our contemporaries, it is simply "one of the few remaining relics of the spoils system," and one that should be relegated to the past as quickly as possible. The incoming administration is supposed to represent the reform element of the country. Here is an excellent place to institute a most beneficent reform. The printers are classed among the really progressive people of the country. Is it not in keeping with their reputation in this regard to immediately give expression to an emphatic disapproval of the spoils abomination as practiced in the government printing office at Washington?

OPINIONS ON PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

"PRACTICAL problems have always possessed a fascination for Mr. Armour," the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus is quoted as saying in regard to Mr. P. D. Armour's gift of a manual training school to the city of Chicago, which he has also endowed munificently in the sum of \$1,400,000. "I know," said Mr. Gunsaulus, "he believes that with wider learning comes wider sympathies, and that he thinks the problems of labor and capital can best be solved in this way. The making of young people into true Americans with all the possibilities, hopes, and inspiration of citizenship is his plan. He has become the better acquainted with young men and young women through the Armour Mission, and his whole wish and aim is to help them to be resourceful and self-reliant."

This opinion regarding capital and labor is also shared in by the *Chicago News*. In the issue of April 11, 1892, it comments on the munificent gift of Banker Morgan to the New York trade schools. "The New York trade schools, founded ten years ago by Colonel Auchmuty," said the *News*, "have received a windfall in the attractive shape of a half-million gift from Banker

Morgan, the eminent financier. Their continuance is therefore assured and their extension will doubtless be provided for out of this magnificent endowment. These trade schools started a decade ago with but thirty pupils. More than 600 pupils have attended them this year, and the total number graduated from them since their foundation is 3,700. The graduates during the last year numbered 521. The teaching in these schools is thoroughly practical. The pupils are trained in various trades, principally in plumbing, stonecutting, plastering, painting, carpentry and blacksmithing. In each of these trades the instruction is both manual and scientific. The highest success thus far has attended these schools and Mr. Morgan's gift shows that their work is attracting the favorable attention of practical philanthropy. And certainly the New York banker could not have made a wiser bestowal of his half-million dollars, since the money will be used in promoting self-help among a class too likely to sink into utter dependence. Mr. Morgan's gift is in the interest of good citizenship, and it should suggest to philanthropists everywhere a field for the exercise of wise benevolence. Industrial schools ought to find a place in every center of population. Chicago is making a fair start in this direction."

The editor of the *Chicago Times*, however, in the issue of December 31, 1891, argued somewhat differently from his contemporaries. The gift of the Drexel Institute by Anthony J. Drexel to the city of Philadelphia, being his theme. The editorial was headed "A Delusive Charity," and expressed a very pessimistic opinion:

"There is no need of decrying the good intent of the Philadelphia millionaire who has made munificent gift to his city in the foundation of an institution for the better education of the youth. Mr. Drexel believes he has made fitting disposition of a portion of his vast possessions. He looks only at the surface of things and sees that the greatest possible skill is required by the individual to prevent his falling from his position in the industrial army, and, falling to press more heavily on the mass that rests close on the eleemosynary class. He has failed to grasp the real cause for this degradation of American laborers. He has forgotten that over eighty years ago the author of the Declaration of Independence pictured the then condition of the workers of England as an exact counterpart of the prevalent conditions in this country today. 'There is,' wrote Thomas Jefferson, 'no pauper class in this country.' But the advance of what is termed American civilization has reversed the condition of the people, until there are many in this country who could spare a prince's stipend from their annual gains and fail to note the loss.

"Let Mr. Drexel and the class he represents note what would be the result of an extension of the charity he has founded. He would increase the producing capacity of the workers. He would make all skilled in the art of production. If the experiment result in

the betterment of but a class, it must necessarily make the lot of those unbenefited the more terrible. Were it extended to include every producer it would, under existing conditions, simply increase the power of certain forms of investment, since the effect would necessarily be to stimulate that limited competition which is now causing each class to press upon the one beneath. It is not lack of skill that makes the American laborer a tramp. It is not lack of industry or of effort to attain excellence in their various pursuits that has created the army of unemployed in this country. No people were ever blessed with greater natural opportunities. None have better foundation for the establishment of a nation in all that contributes to national greatness. Nature has been bountiful. If poverty has been created, or if it exists among those willing to work, it must be traced to defective legislation that has nullified the bounties of the Creator and made slaves of men who should roll in wealth."

It must be confessed it is difficult to tell how much the writer of this last expressed opinion expects from millionaires or from legislation.

Mr. George W. Childs, commenting on Mr. Drexel's generosity, said in an article in the *Home Journal*: "The recent founding of the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia, where Mr. Anthony J. Drexel, in addition to the practical benefits offered to boys, proposes to give an opportunity to 1,500 girls to perfect themselves in all branches of art, science and industry, has directed renewed attention to the few instances in this country — and, for that matter, in any other — where provision has been made for the education of girls by the endowment of school or college. While schools and collegiate institutions are provided almost without number for boys, only here and there do we hear of the founding of a fully equipped college having for its direct aim the training and thorough education of girls and the fitting them for the practicalities of life."

Of himself, Mr. Childs says in the same article: "It is not generosity that has made me helpful in this respect to girls; it is in part selfishness. I want to see where my money goes. I want to know that it is circulating; that it is doing good. I sometimes feel that the only money I have is that which I have given away. The rest is just waiting. The money that I have spent on other people has been that which I have most enjoyed. Many rich men have done as much, many have done more. I think Mr. Drexel has done the noblest of all by founding his School of Industrial Art. As I have rarely in my life seen an estate administered as I know its owner would have desired, I think that all rich men, particularly those who have no children to inherit their property, should spend the money themselves in order that they may be able to see with their own eyes the good which the judicious spending of money upon others can do."

In respect to Mr. Armour's magnificent generosity we can say, with the *News*, that Chicago has indeed made a very fair start.

PIECEWORK IN JOB AND BOOK OFFICES.

NEWSPAPER reports of the result of the type-measuring conference at Syracuse, New York, show that an agreement has been reached to adopt the Rastall system. The official report has not yet been received nor has the decision of the conference been ratified by the various bodies interested. It is not to be expected that the new method if adopted will be altogether unobjectionable, although its merits in equalizing remuneration are very apparent. Any change from a long-established custom is difficult to bring about without more or less friction, and from the greater variety of type bodies in book and job offices it will be in such establishments the greatest difficulty will be experienced in changing the style of measuring type, and this will perhaps bring up again arguments in favor of abolishing the piece scale in both book and job offices.

Looking at the matter solely in the interest of employers, a wrong impression seems to exist in the minds of the greater number as to the economy of piecework. The plea that a workman who is inclined to neglect his work suffers alone for his neglect, is certainly true as far as wages go. It is also true that if he is careless or unskillful he must correct his proofs on his own time, but to argue that the employer is not a greater loser than the workman is fallacious. In the first place the employer's investment in type and printing materials, rent, light, fuel, insurance, etc.; is practically his money out at interest. If the materials are not used to advantage by the workmen, the necessary turn-over is not secured. In the second place, bad proofs require a longer time to read and additional proofreaders must be employed. The workman feels also that his time is his own, and the frequent wrangles which disturb the office are prejudicial to the employer's true interests. The discipline of the office is also impaired. Under the condition of affairs in the majority of book and job offices no premium is placed upon competency. The material is not carefully used under the piecework system and suffers undue deterioration. Through bad proofs and bad justification work is delayed, its accuracy jeopardized, and customers disappointed and displeased.

AN EXAMPLE FOR EMULATION.

IN THE INLAND PRINTER for February, 1892, there appeared an article by one of our contributors, in which was suggested and outlined a plan for establishing a library and reading room for printers and the allied crafts. Up to date, no move in this direction has been made by them in Chicago, and it has remained for the building trades to set the example. The Chicago Building Trades Council have secured rooms which early in January will be fitted up for library purposes, carrying out substantially the ideas put forth by our contributor. The example is an excellent one; and now that the printers have been forestalled, let them show their good sense by its emulation.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAKE-UP, IMPOSITION AND STONWORK.

NO. II.—BY S. K. PARKER.

III—DRESSING THE FORM.

PROCURÉ, when possible, a sheet of the stock upon which the form is to be worked. This is useful because stock frequently varies more or less from its nominal size, and when the margin is close, or required to be accurate, knowledge of what you have to depend upon is essential. Find out from the pressman or stock-keeper the condition of the stock, whether it is uniform or varies in size. If the latter, procure a sheet from the heap of the minimum size and work to that.

Take an ordinary sixteen-page form for illustration: Having carefully folded the sheet to the size of the page of the work, lay the left side of the folded sheet even with the left side of the first page, and place the adjoining page so that its left side will be even with the right-hand side of the folded sheet.* This will give the amount of margin to be placed in the back (or gutter), subject to modifications governed by the manner of binding, to be referred to later. Try different sizes of furniture, above the cords, to ascertain the number of ems required for the back margin. The sheet should then be opened to half size, and the folded edge laid even with the left side of the first page, as before. The left side of the right half of the form is then adjusted even with the right-hand edge of the half sheet, which will show the amount of space required for each side of the long crossbar.

To get the head margin, place the bottom edge of the refolded sheet so that it will project about a pica over the bottom line of the page. (This is to allow for trimming.) Then place the adjoining page at the head so that the running title will be even with the top folded edge.

When there is no running title, but only a folio at top or bottom of page, the folio should be ignored, and the measurements taken from the top and bottom lines of the page proper.

The margin at the foot of the pages on each side of the short crossbar is ascertained in a manner similar to that at the sides, by opening the sheet one-half and placing the bottom or left-hand edge against the foot of an outer page and bringing the foot of the corresponding page of the opposite section even with the right-hand edge of the sheet.

The foregoing is based upon the assumption that the size of the page of type is proportioned to the size of the paper, and there is to be no waste other than the necessary amount of trimming.

It is worth remembering that a page of type covers about half the paper necessary to print it on. Consequently, knowing the size of page, by multiplying it by sixteen or thirty-two, paper can be found which will give it an adequate margin. A page three inches by five covers fifteen square inches; double that is

* The first page is mentioned here, simply for illustration. The idea being understood, the measurements can be made from any convenient page.

thirty square inches; thirty-two pages this size would require a sheet of nine hundred and sixty square inches, which would be as near as can be twenty-five by thirty-eight.

Before beginning to dress the form, ascertain how the work is to be bound. Upon this will depend the modification of the amount of the back margin before referred to. If the work is a pamphlet, to be stitched through the center, a pica to a pica and a half less than the amount the measurement with the folded sheet calls for (according to the method given above) should be placed in the back margin. This rule will also apply to a book bound by sewing so as to open flat. But if the pamphlet is to be stabbed from the outside, the margin should be full, or nearly so, to the sheet, for the reason that the take-up in the back by the stabbing will be about equivalent to the amount cut off the outer edges in trimming the completed work.

Another consideration to be taken into account in this connection is whether it is desired to have the side margins of the pages apparently equal when the book is held open, or to have the outer margins greater than the inner. A correct taste will dictate the latter. The ideas of publishers and of customers differ in regard to this, however, and in some cases all questions of taste or fitness will be thrown aside in favor of mercenary considerations.

In any style of binding in which the book opens flat, or nearly so, the eye takes in the combined effect of the inner margin of both pages, as against the single outer margin. To counteract this effect, therefore, it is necessary to reduce the back margin and increase the outer in a proportionate degree.

After the back and head margins are adjusted, the outer margins, where the work cuts and trims, should take up all the remaining paper.

In the case of magazines and serials which are designed to be bound in volumes, and the single numbers of which are sent out trimmed, a further allowance of side margin is sometimes made for trimming the bound volume.

For works the pages of which are of the oblong shape, the amount of trimming at top and bottom of the pages will be nearly equal, and all the space the paper will allow, therefore, can be placed in the head and foot margins, in nearly equal proportions, giving the greater amount at the foot.

It is a good plan to dress one section of the form first, and after the strings are taken off make any necessary readjustment. The other sections can then be made to correspond without unnecessary alteration.

When practicable, it is better to have the back margin furniture somewhat longer than the page; the head furniture will then have to be the same width as the page—unless the furniture at the foot will permit the furniture of the back to run by sufficiently to prevent its binding. The advantage of this lies in the complete protection of the folios from falling away from the page, and when locked up there will be

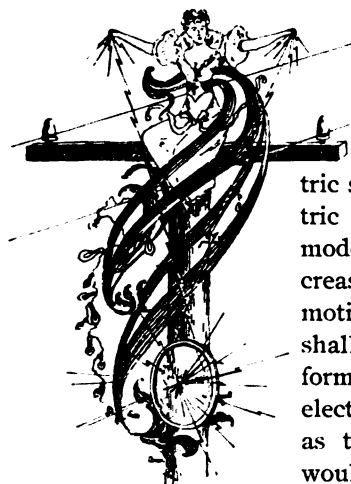
nothing to interfere with the pressure of the quoins at the foot of the pages, and any variation in the page length will be the more easily discovered and rectified.

Proper side and foot sticks being placed about the outside pages, the form is ready to have the strings taken off. The inner pages should be untied first and the outer pages and furniture closed up so as to keep the matter secure. If the ends of the cords have been left out as the furniture was placed in position, there will be no trouble in groping after and lifting out furniture in order to find them. As the end of the cord is being drawn out, place the fingers of the other hand on that corner of the page to guard against any damage in case the cord should not draw easily.

The strings all taken off, a quoin or two should be placed to hold everything in position, after which the margins should once more be tested by the folded sheet, because while the strings are on accurate measurement is not easily taken.

It is well to put a lead or two or some cardboard strips next the crossbars to assist the pressman in making register.

(To be continued.)



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MOTIVE POWER.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

THE rapid introduction of electric street railway systems and electric lighting plants in all towns of moderate size has lately greatly increased the use of electricity as a motive power. In this article I shall endeavor to present such information in regard to the use of electricity for printing office power as the inquiries I have received would indicate to be of interest to printers generally. This subject can best be considered under separate sub-headings as follows:

STYLE OF MOTOR.—Without going into the science of the matter, it is sufficient for all practical purposes to simply state that there are two kinds or classes of electrical currents, each of which demands a different style of motor. We will first consider the "low pressure" current. This is the kind of current used for operating incandescent lights and street railways. Motors for this style of current run at about five hundred revolutions per minute, and at a uniform speed which can be adjusted to a certain extent by the amount of current turned on, being easily regulated by an electrical contrivance separate from the motor. This style of motor must of necessity be selected where the only available power comes from a street railway or incandescent light plant. The "high pressure" motor uses the same style of current as an arc electric light, and runs at a speed of from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions per minute. These motors are made with automatic

governors, operating on much the same principle as a steam engine governor, and in addition have a thumb screw by which the tension on the governor can be increased or diminished, thereby regulating the speed as desired. Once adjusted, the speed remains practically uniform whether the motor is running one machine or many.

LOCATION AND CONNECTION OF MOTOR.—A motor should be placed on an exceedingly substantial base in such a position that the drive belt may hang horizontally or at a considerable angle, also so that the drive belt may be of good length. The motor pulley should be at least eight to ten feet from its connection. As the speed is high a very large pulley will be necessary upon the first countershaft. The best belting to use is soft leather. All wiring should be insulated and additional rubber tubing placed around the wires where they run through walls or window casings. A distance of eight inches or more should be maintained between the wires at all points. These precautions are demanded by the insurance companies. A motor should never be located where the floor is damp.

COST OF REPAIR — WEAR AND TEAR.—First-class motors are so constructed that the few parts which do wear can readily be replaced when worn, and the machine is then virtually as good as new. There is little to wear and less to break, and if well cared for a motor will last almost an indefinite period. A careful calculation places the wear and tear and cost of repairs combined at about six or seven per cent per year.

COST OF OPERATING.—In this city (Toledo, Ohio) the rates are: for $\frac{1}{8}$ horse-power motors, per month, \$2.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power, \$5, and for 1 horse-power, \$8. Larger motors cost at the rate of \$8 per horse-power. In some other cities much lower rates obtain. The cost of running the motor consists only in oil and time keeping the machine clean, which ought to be about fifteen minutes per day if well done.

CARE OF MOTOR.—The first essential to the proper running of any electrical machine is cleanliness. Dirt and dust are non-conductors of electricity and prevent the perfect working of motors. All connections should be not only clean but bright. Albany grease is the best oil for shaft bearings, and a little vaseline or tailor's chalk on the commutator is excellent. Low pressure motors are usually fitted with carbon brushes requiring no adjustment, but the copper brushes used on the high pressure motors must be properly trimmed to fit the commutator, or an imperfect connection causing sparking and burning of the commutator is the result. The best way to trim the brushes is with a common pair of shears in the manner illustrated. The heavy copper



on the under side of brush should be cut back so as not to come in contact with the commutator, while the heavy layer on top should be left full length. Care should be taken to cut the intervening layer exactly at

right angles, and to smooth down any roughness on the corners. This plan is much better than filing. The brush should rest firmly and evenly on the commutator at the point "A," and ought not to require retrimming oftener than once per month. It is taking chances to leave a motor, especially a low pressure motor, in operation during severe lightning, as a stroke is almost certain to burn out the coils and injure them.

CAPACITY.—A one horse-power motor will run six to eight jobbers. A plant consisting of a light cylinder, cutter and half a dozen jobbers will be quite well-equipped with a two or three horse-power motor. Electricity is now quite largely sold by meter, so that in purchasing a motor large enough for future needs one is not put to any extra expense in operating.

The small space occupied, the lack of noise or disagreeable heat or odor, and the slight attention required make the electric motor an exceedingly convenient and economical power, especially for small or moderate sized offices, a fact which is not as well known as the interest of printers warrants.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPETITION.

BY AN EMPLOYING PRINTER.

EMPLOYING printers throughout the country have watched with much interest the development of the American Typefounders' Company, the first intimation of its projection causing an uneasiness which has since been largely dissipated by the soothing explanations of its members, and from the inability of the company to complete the solidarity contemplated, though it is doubtless quite sufficiently strong to carry out the reforms proposed, the bringing about of which is its excuse for existence. "Trust" and "combine" are distasteful words to American citizens who are not "in it," and I have no desire to use these terms in connection with the American Typefounders' Company — as there are perhaps sufficient founders outside of the corporation to serve as a wholesome check on the concern assuming the complexion of a combine.

Printers have generally come to the conclusion that they have not much to fear but a good deal to gain from the new order of things which the company proposes to bring about, and not the least of these is the restraint of credit to proper channels. A prominent official of the concern says: "The causes that brought about the amalgamation of the twenty-three foundries into one company were that under the various ownerships of the foundries the prices for type and printers' material were being cut to a ruinous extent. Middlemen were also increasing in number and pitting one founder against another until they got their goods at sometimes less than the cost of production, and all along the line there was a continuous strife between the founders and the middlemen to sell type and material upon any terms to printers. . . . The policy of the American Typefounders' Company is not to raise prices on type; on the contrary, the making of type

will be centralized into a few centers, and at these centers type will be manufactured on such a large scale, with the most improved machinery, that it can be made and will be sold to the trade cheaper than ever before. The American Typefounders' Company are determined to deal with the printing trade direct, and not through middlemen; and the printer will get the full benefit of the new methods of manufacture, in lower prices and in better material."

This seems very satisfactory, and would do much to encourage the trade in placing its belief in the company conserving the interest of printers, but many would like to be satisfied with regard to the editorial in THE INLAND PRINTER for December to what degree the company has control of its membership. The name of a gentleman of prominence in the company has lately been given in letters of incorporation as the chief promoter of a printing firm lately incorporated to do business in Chicago, the ostensible principal of which has a disastrous record of failure, and this it must be confessed is rather disappointing to believers in the company from the outside. Owners of large offices will not look with very lively satisfaction on the depreciation in the value of their plant when they "get the full benefit of the new methods of manufacture in lower prices and in better material." Though the middlemen be done away with, there are enough of the founders on the other side of the fence (with whose reasons for being there we have nothing logically to do) who may make an interesting demonstration if the company puts a squeeze on them under cover of its "superior facilities and giving customers the benefit," etc. In such event, between the two factions cheap job printers will be jubilant, but the legitimate trade will be made very, very tired.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

BY EMORY L. MARSTERS.

THE desirability of having a good man — the best obtainable — at the head of each department of a newspaper is daily becoming more apparent. Competition among newspaper publishers is of the fiercest kind. The public is the jury, and "Constant Reader" is continually reminded by his favorite paper that it scored such and such a "beat" over all contemporaries. Eternal vigilance must be the watchword of the projectors of the newspaper of today. The rank and file are not expected to be in the lead. They form, however, the large majority of the people engaged in the newspaper business. Among the latter class are a great many who are poorly paid; some by reason of not being able to command a better salary, and many who are worth more but the papers on which they work are too poor to pay them more. From the great city papers to the little daily or the substantial weekly in the rural town, there are persons employed who do not receive wages equal to those paid to the day-laborer who digs in the street. How best to utilize

and improve such is a question of moment to many publishers. To the very large successful city dailies which have large forces under trained department heads the question is not so important. The large papers carry on business on a large scale and individuality is lost sight of. If anyone does not like the system of the paper he can quit. The chances are ten to one that he won't be missed. With the printers on these large dailies, the conditions are the same. They work under the typographical union's rules and earn, if on the piece, what they can make; and if by the week, they have to set the "schedule." To the publishers of dailies and weeklies in the smaller places it comes down to one of money and existence of the paper.

Good heads of departments solve the problem. Many old newspaper men can recall in their experience where an inferior man in authority has demoralized a whole force. This is applicable to the counting room, the local room, or the composing room. On the other hand, a good man at the head of a department gets good results even if the force under him is a little inferior. He is (to use an old illustration) like the general of an army. He has executive ability, and marshals his men to the best advantage and "covers" the most ground. A good head of a department will show this ability and be "sized up" and respected accordingly.

For the smaller dailies and weeklies it is essential that there should be good heads to the four main departments: business office, editorial, local and the composing room. If a newspaper has good, able men for these departments it is money wisely expended, and if the subordinate force is not all high-priced and up to the standard of high-class journalism the paper will not meet with any serious drawbacks on that account. Each head of a department will detect any "bull" or error of a subordinate employé, and being able himself, he will instruct the person to do better. Improvement will follow all around.

To better illustrate, I will add that I know personally of a daily newspaper plant that was a losing business for several years. It employed indifferent men. It had changed owners a few times. The last business manager secured good men of recognized ability as heads of the editorial, local and composing rooms. He paid them better salaries than any other paper in that city paid for similar labor. Today that same daily paper is making money. It owns the building it occupies, and is a lively "object lesson" of "the best is the cheapest."

COPYING PAPER has lately been prepared in such a manner that there is no necessity to moisten the sheet before taking an impression of the manuscript. This is done by moistening the sheets in a solution of a deliquescent salt, and once prepared in this manner the sheet is always ready for use. A French scientific journal recommends a solution of one-tenth part of chloride of magnesium, or one of one-twentieth part of calcined chloride of lime.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

IRISH Love-Songs (Cassell & Co.)—the words sound captivating, and one thinks of Tom Moore and wonders how, in the whole range of Irish literature, enough could be gathered to make a volume independent of the father of Irish melody. Yet Miss Katherine Tynan has managed to ignore him almost completely, as in her selection his solitary contribution is one little snatch of song, "The Desmond," but what music is in its lines:

Love came, and brought sorrow
Too soon in his train;
Yet, so sweet that tomorrow
'Twere welcome again.
Though misery's full measure
My portion should be,
I would drain it with pleasure
If poured out by thee.

Songs of Love and the things of Love, these are the "heard melodies" that are sweet and pipe "to the sensual ear," gathered from the minstrelsy of the Emerald Isle from the year 1400 to the present time. Mr. Edward Lawson has made "Blooming Deirdre" accessible to readers of modern English:

Like orient Venus when she presses
The brine from the ambrosial tresses
That down her sleek side glittering flow
Like dew-stars on a rose of snow.
The dreary tenants of the tide,
With wondering gaze forget to glide;
Suspended in the liquid sky,
The plumed song-birds cease to fly.
Chorusing her praise to heaven above,
Where she'd depose the Queen of Love.

In her all too brief preface Miss Tynan tells us that she has selected for her little book arbitrarily, and has "sometimes rejected, but not always, because of an English influence, having the desire to make a book of Love-Songs of a new flavor and literary in a fresh way." So, many of the pieces must be unfamiliar to English readers in our country, but this, perhaps, should make her book all the more valuable and interesting. One has a mind to find fault with the meager selection made from the verse of James Clarence Mangan, whose "Karamanian Exile," as shown by Mr. F. F. Browne in his "Bugle Echoes," gave form to "My Maryland," the finest battle-lyric inspired by the civil war.

I see thee ever in my dreams,
Karaman!
Thy hundred hills, thy thousand streams,
Karaman, O Karaman!
As when thy gold-bright morning gleams,
As when the deepening sunset seams
With lines of light thy hills and streams,
Karaman!
So now thou loomest on my dreams,
Karaman, O Karaman!

Mr. Mangan's short life of forty-six years was one long record of the struggle of genius with misery and ill-health, and the "Ellen Bawn" and "Dark Rosaleen" do not adequately represent this, the most esteemed of Irish poets.

Ellen, I'd give all the deer in Limerick's parks and arbors,
Aye, and all the ships that rode last year in Munster's harbors,
Could I blot from Time the hour I first became your lover,
For O, you've given my heart a wound it never can recover.

Selections from Edward Walsh have not been made so sparingly, and his "Kitty Bhan" we must give entire:

Before the sun rose at yester-dawn
I met a fair maid adown the lawn;
The berry and snow to her cheek gave its glow,
And her bosom was fair as the sailing swan.
Then, pulse of my heart! what gloom is thine?

Her beautiful voice more hearts hath won
Than Orpheus' lyre of old hath done;
Her ripe eyes of blue were crystals of dew,
On the grass of the lawn before the sun.
And, pulse of my heart! what gloom is thine.

So, also, has William Allingham been a generous contributor to Miss Tynan's anthology of love, but nothing of his is more characteristic or representative than "Lovely Mary Donnelly":

When she stood up for dancing, her steps were so complete,
The music nearly killed itself to listen to her feet.

Alfred Percival Graves, who is happily still among us, is represented by three selections, but we have space for a few lines only and these must be a stanza from "The Rejected Lover":

Her hair was bright as beaten gold,
And soft as spider's spinning;
Her cheek out-bloomed the apple old
That set our parents sinning;
And in her eyes you might behold
My joys and griefs beginning.

In a Song from Arthur O'Shaughnessy we find a heroine, equally seductive, but in another way:

Her passing touch was death to all,
Her passing look a blight;
She made the white rose-petals fall,
And turned the red rose white.

Speaking of Love reminds us of another little book whose heroine seems to have possessed this fatal touch, "Cleopatra, a Study," from the French of Henry Houssaye (Duprat & Co).

Now, if one wants warmth and color, he will find it in this study of the "serpent of old Nile." Only a Frenchman, and a Parisian, with pigments of the density of those employed by Gautier and Flaubert, could sketch Cleopatra and her time in such glowing colors as has been done by M. Houssaye. It is the most intensely fascinating little study of a very seductive subject that has ever been put before readers in an English dress. It makes a stronger appeal to one's senses than the most voluptuous story in Payne's "Arabian Nights." Once begun it will burn a hole in a man's pocket if laid away there unfinished. Like the Helen of Homer, Cleopatra always reminds us of the figures on Keats' "Grecian Urn":

She cannot fade, though thou hast not thy bliss,
For ever wilt thou love, and she be fair.

Hawthorne tells a story in his "Italian Note Books" of an American who visited the studio of Mr. W. W. Story in Rome just as the sculptor was putting the finishing touches to his statue of "the serpent of old Nile." Into his subject the sculptor had managed to put all possible characteristics of her time and nation, and of her own individuality. But it was all Greek to the visitor who, after inspecting it carefully for some time, ventured to ask of Mr. Story, "Have you baptized your statue yet?" as if the sculptor were waiting till his statue were finished before he chose the subject of it. As well might one who had read it diligently ask if Mr. Henry Houssaye's "Study" were fact or fiction. In this study Cleopatra is exposed to us as she must have appeared to Antony in the night of one of their most voluptuous revels. It is unquotable in part, but we must venture a brief synopsis of the author's description of a single night of the "Life Inimitable," and this must be read as characteristic of the whole. Cool in snow the old Cæcuban wine, he says, the Falernian ripened for twenty years, the wines of the Phlemtes, Chios, Issa, the imperial wine of Lesbos, the ripe wine of Rhodes, the sweet wine of Mitylene, the Sappian, smelling of violets, and the Thasos, said to "rekindle failing love." Light up the lamps, the torches, and the chandeliers, wind the pillars with streamers of fire; open the mouths of the bronze colossi that the icy water may flow and cool the atmosphere, and the breasts of Isis that the sweet waters may perfume it; call in the choirs of singing women, with their harps and cythera, and the females who dance nude with castanets of gold in their hands; add to them representations of comedies, the farces of mimes, the tricks of jugglers, and the phantasmagorias of the magicians; offer mock engagements in the harbor, and in the hippodrome chariot races and combats between lions; summon the masqueraders and witness the processions where cluster, around the golden car of Bacchus and the Cyprian, fifteen hundred satyrs,

a thousand cupids, and eight hundred beautiful slaves as nymphs and mimes. Finally, imagine all that Asiatic pomp, Egyptian state, and Grecian refinement and depravity, and Roman power and licentiousness blended in a single form — a sensual and splendid woman, delighting in pleasure and sumptuousness — can achieve with such elements and you will have some idea, though very vague and feeble, of the "Life Inimitable."

Ye Gods! what a drawing card if this picture of court life could be reproduced at the World's Fair!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHEN THE VILLAGE PAPER'S PRINTED.

BY RODERIC C. PENFIELD.

When the village paper's printed and the "devil's" hurrying feet
Have carried all the "singles" to the office down the street;
When the roller and the form are washed, and pastepot put away,
Then the editor in comfort closes up his "busy day."

With tilted chair, and feet upon the old desk mounted high;
With pipe and pouch, and office cat ranged contemplative by—

He scans the paper over, and notes with conscious pride
That he's got "a blame good number," and lots of ads beside.

The outside may be "patent," but the inside is all right;
Though the grammar may be faulty, or the ink a trifle "light."

Though the ads are "slung together" and the page needs
"planing down,"

It's the paper that the people want, and not the one from town.

The old "long primer leaded" tells the news in homely way,
Not forgetting Jones' big pumpkin, or the wedding 'cross the way;

Nor how the corners' Glee Club on Thursday night will sing,
Nor yet the last church social, nor the signs of early spring.

Then we glance across the pages to the "double column ads,"
Set in good old full-face roman, and quite free from modern fads,

And beside them are the smaller — "Wanted," "Notice," and
"For Sale,"

And the minion "writs of fi. fa." with their oftentimes mournful tale.

The type is worn with countless squeezes 'neath the platen's strain;

Its face is battered here and there — 'twill ne'er look new again.

Both editor and press are old; they show their age today;
But the paper will live on and thrive when both have passed away.

EVEN!

A Montreal correspondent of the *Monetary Times* sends to that journal a sample of what he calls "Yankee learning," as follows: "Harrisville, N. Y., Nov. 26 1892. Dear Sir I sawe youe wanded a Cleork in a Crocery store and I am a single man. 16 years old. and. i have good learnig and if you want a man you Can get me to wurk. Address. Peter Cubire Harrisville N. Y., Lewis Co Box 18." This is bad; but to even matters a little, the *Minneapolis Journal* calls attention to a nursing bottle advertisement in a Canadian newspaper, which concludes with the words: "When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under a tap. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk it should be boiled." Poor little baby.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



**"WAWONA," ONE OF CALIFORNIA'S BIG TREES,
IN MARIPOSA GROVE.
Diameter, 28 feet ; height, 275 feet.**

Specimen of Half-Tone Engraving by
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.,
Engravers by all Processes,
175 Monroe street,
Chicago.

(See other side)

THE INLAND PRINTER.



MIRROR VIEW, MIRROR LAKE,
YOSEMITE VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

The calm clear depths
Suspend the swift canoe:
We seem part way from verdant earth
And part from heaven's blue.

Engraved by
BLOMGREN BROS. & CO.,
175 Monroe street,
Chicago.

(See other side.)



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

FROM IDAHO.

To the Editor: Moscow, Idaho, December 6, 1892.

Work in all branches of the trade has been lively in this city for the past six weeks, and Moscow, though a young town in a comparatively new state, would lead many of the eastern cities of four times her size in both the quantity and quality of her jobwork. We have no daily at present, although there is some talk of one being started as an experiment the first of the year, but three good weeklies and plenty of jobwork keep several compositors busy and we hear no complaint of not having work. Our union, organized one year ago this month, now has eighteen members, and has been the means, in some of the shops, of giving the men better compensation.

W. J. MARTIN.

A CRITIC CRITICISED.

To the Editor: CUBA, N. Y., December 13, 1892.

In THE INLAND PRINTER for November there appeared an article by Mr. M. W. Montgomery making some corrections upon an article appearing the previous month. In this article Mr. Montgomery says, "Every man and every woman and every child were taken," is correct. I must call him to account for this misstatement. If he will take the pains to examine any good English grammar he will find this rule: Two or more subjects in the singular connected by each, every, either and neither take a verb in the singular. Even were there no such rule, a brief examination of the case would show that *were* is incorrect. The structure of the sentence shows that the verb is understood with each word; as "every" implies objects taken one at a time the verb must be singular.

Yours truly, W. D. MOULTON.

P. S.—Perhaps I should modify the above by "almost any good English grammar."

FROM CONNECTICUT.

To the Editor: WATERBURY, Conn., December 12, 1892.

The Naugatuck *Citizen* has enlarged to eight columns.

Evan Jones, late Waterbury correspondent Bridgeport *Sunday Herald*, started a Sunday paper in Danbury, December 11, called the *Dispatch*.

The Hartford *Courant*, established 1764, printed a thirty-two-page souvenir edition on the 10th inst., to show the capacity of its new Hoe press. The *Courant* is the best morning newspaper in Connecticut.

Jackson's Quick Print has been changed to a joint stock company. W. H. Jackson, W. R. Mattison, H. L. Rowland, incorporators; capital, \$5,000.

The *Valley Catholic*, Waterbury, succeeds *Adams' Weekly*, the Rev. Farrelly Martin is editor, and C. Collard Adams, business manager.

The Connecticut Press Association held its harvest meeting and banquet at the Hyperion, New Haven, December 10. President C. F. Chapin, of the Waterbury *American*, presided, and Col. N. G. Osborn, of the New Haven *Register*, was toastmaster. Among the guests were Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of the New York *Sun*; Congressman Pigott, of New Haven; Col. L. L. Morgan, of the New Haven *Register*; F. W.

4-4

Hinman, of the Connecticut Associated Press; and Capt. C. W. Burpee, of the Bridgeport *Standard*. The menu card was unique, and was designed by J. H. Chapin, of the Hartford *Times*, and J. H. Curley, of the Waterbury *American*.

CONN.

A GOOD FORM TRUCK.

To the Editor: LAMONI, Iowa, December 14, 1892.

Anyone wanting a good form truck should get a common warehouse truck. I was never satisfied with the form truck advertised by typefoundries, and the idea struck me that the warehouse truck would be "just the thing." I made a solid back out of light one-half-inch boards with cleats to strengthen, put catches on bottom or lower end to hook under and hold it solid on the truck, also a hook at top, so it could be relieved and lifted off and the truck used for other purposes. I bolted a strong piece of wood on lower end for forms to rest on wide enough for two chases (put the backs of the forms together). A boy twelve years old can handle 300 or 400 pounds "just like fun," as our boy said. By lifting the board off, a box of 400 or 500 pounds can be handled, or the heaviest bundles of paper, quite easily, as the weight, when balanced, is all on the wheels.

W. H. DEAM.

AN ARGUMENT FOR THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

To the Editor: PUEBLO, Colo., December 12, 1892.

As a union man I wish to say a word in opposition to the statement made by Mr. Van Bibber in his December-number article. He says: "If union offices adopt the nine-hour day very few non-union ones will do so. It will give them a most distinct advantage in the contest for business. They will gladly seize this great advantage." For ten years I worked a force of workmen ten hours a day and stood over them as a master does over slaves. During all that time I would have argued very much as does Mr. Van Bibber. At the present time my brother and I are in business for ourselves. We employ some help. The men are the same ones, in composing and press rooms, who slaved it off with me under the ten-hour régime. We now work only nine hours, and actually accomplish more per man than we used to accomplish. I make the statement openly and above board that a number of men working together will accomplish more work in nine hours a day than will the same men in ten hours a day for long periods of time. I make this statement because I have tried it and noted the result. Mr. Van Bibber evidently has *not* tried both schemes, and cannot intelligently argue against nine hours. Hence I assert that non-union offices that would work ten hours would have no advantage over a nine-hour shop. On the contrary, as I claim, it wouldn't take a year to show that the ten-hour shops were losing ground, prestige and business.

O. F. THUM.

FROM WALTER C. LONGENECKER.

To the Editor: COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 15, 1892.

Allow me to thank you for the article from your issue of December 9, which you have so kindly sent me, and for the touching tribute to father which it contains. It is indeed comforting to know of the high regard in which he was held by his many friends.

If it will prove in any degree a consolation to his friends (as it certainly was to his family) to learn that father was not stricken down while alone and in the street, let me say that he was at the time in the office of the Falls City Lithographing Company, in Louisville, Kentucky, surrounded by a few of his friends, and just in the midst of recounting a laughable occurrence, when, apparently without premonition, the attack came. This was about six o'clock Monday evening, and early Tuesday morning he died. Just a little over twenty-four hours had elapsed since he had left home. Your account erred in that it said he had been gone a week. With kindest regards, I am very truly yours,

WALTER C. LONGENECKER.

No. 4331 Date <i>Nov 26 - 92</i> Name <i>Henry Shepard Co</i> Address <i>212-214 Monroell</i> WORK.	Messrs <i>Henry Shepard Co</i> To Thum Brothers, Dr. Job Printers. Pueblo, Colo. <i>Nov 26 1892</i>	INVOICE. No. 4331 Messrs <i>Henry Shepard Co</i> BOUGHT OF Thum Brothers, Job Printers. Pueblo, <i>Nov 26 1892</i>	
1000 4 pp circulars 1000 <i>209</i>	1000 4 pp circulars	1000	1000 4 pp circulars 1000
Amount, \$ _____			

A CONVENIENT JOB PRINTING RECORD.

To the Editor: PUEBLO, Colo., November 24, 1892.

Job printers are not scientific bookkeepers, and they are too busy getting out some belated jobs to learn the intricacies of a complicated system. This may be a lamentable fact, but our purpose here is not to lament, but to present something in the way of a job printing record that is easily carried out, and one that will not be neglected or slighted in the execution. We have used the appended plan for a year, and we are daily reminded of its superiority over other methods. We present herewith a sheet out of our job book, which has been reduced to a size suitable to the use of the publishers. The original size is 13½ by 5½, so as to cut nicely out of double cap. We bind into books of one hundred, because our job envelopes, which bear corresponding numbers, are finally returned and filed away in packs of one hundred each.

When a job comes in it is entered at once in this book, after the manner shown in the illustration. The same day, or soon after, it is carried direct to the ledger, carefully carrying the job number along with it. When credits are posted to the ledger, each number gets its credit on the line opposite, so that it is easy always to ascertain not only the amount a customer still owes, but just what particular jobs still remain unpaid. When a completed job is delivered, the invoice is taken off the sheet and sent along, because, you see, it's always ready, and the customer ought to have it. All jobs remaining unpaid at the end of the month are given to the collector, who gets the center sheet, which is also ready, having been filled out at the time of entering the job. This center sheet is a great time-saver on the first of the month.

We have a job office that just fits this kind of bookkeeping — perhaps the reader has an office like it. We do all our own work, having help only in the pressroom, and can't afford to employ an educated, non-producing bookkeeper. This plan of keeping the job record calls us away from productive work so little of the time during working hours, that we thought others might as well profit by the use of it, which is our excuse for this incumbrance of THE INLAND PRINTER'S valuable space.

O. F. THUM.

THE PRINTING BUREAU OF CANADA.

To the Editor: MONTREAL, P. Q., December 17, 1892.

In the excellent article on the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa, in the December number of THE INLAND PRINTER, there is a serious error. The writer says: "A noticeable thing about the plant is that, with the exception of the engines, it has all been purchased in the United States, and as the government is severely anti-American in its policy, this is an unwilling tribute to the industrial preëminence of the United States." This is far from correct and an injustice to my company. All the type in the bureau, except the job type (which we supplied from the well-known house of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan), came from Canada and Scotland. The Dominion

Typefounding Company, of Montreal, manufactured and delivered at the bureau about one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds of type: Minion, 75,000 pounds; long primer, 20,000 pounds; small pica, 20,000 pounds; nonpareil, 5,000 pounds; bourgeois, 5,000 pounds; besides 5,000 pounds of quotations and a very large quantity of other materials. And to my own knowledge Messrs. Miller & Richards, of Edinburgh and Toronto, supplied about 100,000 pounds of minion.

The government of Canada furnished its printing bureau with all that could be manufactured in Canada. The presses and other machinery had to be purchased in the United States.

P. A. CROSSBY,
 Manager Dominion Typefounding Company.

RULING ON THE POINT SYSTEM.

To the Editor: GALENA, Ill., December 17, 1892.

In the December number I see a letter from a printer in Omaha, about ruling on the point system. The work would be the same on platen press as on a cylinder. The reason the lines of type do not strike the ruling exactly, is because of a gain in the type form. For instance, with a 72-point initial letter you set nine lines of nonpareil, using 2-point leads, and your initial letter, but for the pressure at the side of the page, would fall out. Again, a slug thirty or forty picas long should match thirty or forty pica em quads, but it will not, because the slug is solid metal while the quads are separate pieces, and dirt and lint so fine as not to be seen by the eye are in the cracks between each piece. Does not the above account for the difference of a two-point lead in twelve inches of matter?

The point system is a boon to the printer, and is reliable to a certain extent, say, three pica lines with 36-point initial, but as they say of a certain medicine "it won't bake bread."

JABEPE.

FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

To the Editor: SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 11, 1892.

The past year has been a very dull one. Messrs. Bennett & Bowman, members of No. 115, have leased the job office heretofore run by Mr. Falkenburg, and seem to be doing well from the start.

The *Daily Times*, which has been running four years, suspended publication on the 27th ult., thus throwing out twenty-five union printers, which had a tendency to glut the already overstocked market of subs.

There are now two morning (*Tribune* and *Herald*) and one afternoon paper (*News*), Mormon and non-union, respectively, besides two or three weeklies and semi-monthlies.

There are more than two members for every situation in town. The papers will issue unusually light holiday editions, on account of the unsettled state of silver.

Dame rumor has it that the *Daily Tribune* is about to start an afternoon paper, "to fill a long felt want" occasioned by the death of the *Times*, but if such proves true it will be of little

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., December 8, 1892.

During the printing of the great register of voters the latter part of October, a difficulty arose between the pressmen's union of this city and the employing printers, which has not yet been settled, and which threatens to be a source of contention and disagreement for some time in the future. The work of printing the register of voters is required to be done in a week's time, and necessitates the dividing up of the contract among the printers, compelling them to work night and day to get out the 68,000 names in the required time. The employing printers state that they were entirely at the mercy of the pressmen, and are strong in their denunciations of the union having taken advantage of them while in this condition.

The following letter, under date of December 2, from the San Francisco Typotheta, to the San Francisco Pressmen's Union, No. 24, explains the situation fully from the typotheta's point of view:

"On October 21 last, Mr. W. I. Sterett, a member of this organization, who had contracted with the Registrar of Voters to print the precinct registers for this city, received a communication from you, containing a resolution passed at your meeting of October 5, declaring that 'no union pressman shall work upon said registers unless all offices handling the same are union.' As Mr. Sterett did not receive this communication until October 21, the day before work was to be commenced on the register, and his arrangements had been completed, he had no alternative but to comply with the demand.

"This arbitrary action on your part we consider an unwarranted interference with our rights, and we hereby enter our emphatic protest against it.

"Another portion of the resolution reads 'and further, that all pressmen working upon said register, shall be in good standing.' As construed by your officers, this compelled all offices working on the register to see that the dues of all the pressmen in their employ were paid, whether they were to work on the register or not; and further than this, unless every office working on the register complied with this demand, it was threatened that no pressman would be allowed to work in the offices that *did* comply.

"Under compulsion we accepted, for the occasion, these humiliating terms, but we wish it distinctly understood that we will not be made the collectors of your members' dues, nor will we compel your delinquent members in our employ to become 'in good standing.'

"On September 11, 1891, we entered into an agreement. Any matters not covered by that agreement cannot properly be enforced by either party until after consultation and agreement. Your action is unwarranted, arbitrary and in violation of the courtesy and consideration to which we are entitled. We can but consider it in defiance of our rights, and an abrogation of our agreement.

"At a special meeting of the typotheta, held November 23, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved. That this action of the pressmen's union, which is entirely outside of the agreement of September 11, 1891, must be regarded as an abrogation thereof on their part, and the typotheta therefore considers itself released therefrom."

Since writing the preceding, your correspondent has seen James H. Roxburgh, secretary of the pressmen's union. He states as follows: "The action recently taken by the typotheta in sending us this letter is the result of a misunderstanding. Mr. Sterett was notified of our intended action on October 6, the day following the meeting of the union. No response was received during the following two weeks, when another meeting was held and it was determined to send another notification to Mr. Sterett by special delivery, that there could be then no doubt of his having received it. It was then too late for the typotheta to take any action, but it was not the fault of the pressmen's union. Indeed, Mr. Sterett admitted to some of

our members that he received the first communication. It is also not a fact that we refused to allow pressmen to work in offices that had complied with our request. It is not, and was not the intention of our union to be at all arbitrary or unfair in any of its actions, and although there has long been a verbal agreement between us and the typotheta that only union men should be employed in its offices we have not forced the matter, and thought the least that could be done was to ask the employing printers to pay the back dues of the workmen out of their compensation. We have no doubt but that the matter will be amicably settled in the near future. A meeting will be held tonight to take action on the communication received from the typotheta."

At the last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held November 27, six applications for membership were received, six applicants were elected to membership and six new members were initiated. The following amendment to the scale of prices for morning and evening newspapers was adopted, to take effect January 1, 1893: "Two subdivisions of a column, without rule, shall be charged price and a quarter; also passenger lists, consignees, importations, pawnbrokers' sales, 'run in' programmes, election of officers, and names."

At the next meeting of the typographical union, to be held December 18, the amendments to the book and job office scale of prices will come up to be voted upon. They are in effect as follows: All composition in book offices—including bookwork, lawwork and weekly newspapers (great register work excepted)—shall be paid for at the rate of \$3 per day; compositors shall not accept less than one day's continuous employment, without regard to time of commencement; for working at night, Sundays, and all legal holidays, compositors shall receive \$4 per day; for composition on the great register compositors shall be paid \$6 per day, and 75 cents for overtime.
E. P.

FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor: PARIS, France, December 5, 1892.

The coöperative principle does not exist extensively in France, so it is not surprising that the printing craft has not much to show under this head. However, the *Imprimerie Nouvelle*, 11 rue Cadet, in this city, is an illustration of associated effort on the part of printers. It does not embody all the elements of a coöperative scheme, the lacunes in the French law are only being gradually remedied to favor alike the liberty and the combination of labor. The *Imprimerie Nouvelle* was founded in 1869, and had to struggle with more than the usual share of drawbacks incident to childhood. The members never gave up, remembering that is the secret of glory; they now represent a society with a capital of \$40,000, a rolling stock valued at \$80,000, and doing an annual business representing \$60,000. The staff, that is to say the associated members, consists of sixty hands, all full-fledged typographers. The director is M. Mangeot, an earnest, amiable and practical gentleman, whose soul is in his work. He complains of nothing weak in the association, save that they would be happier had they more business to transact, a complaint that even the largest establishments chorus. The *Imprimerie Nouvelle* has seen its work shrink, chiefly due to the successive financial failures that have rained heavily on France during the last eight years. Before the *Krachs*, the "boom" the association enjoyed may be judged from the fact that it had the contract printing for no less than thirty financial journals, nearly all of which being representative organs of companies, disappeared with the collapse of these establishments, thereby causing a reduction in business to the extent of twenty-five per cent.

The association is a happy family indeed; the members never have any linen to wash in public; having no disputes, no rules and regulations are necessary. Every member knows intuitively his professional decalogue. The average wages per day is \$1.60; overtime is paid at the rate of 5 cents per hour

up to midnight, and 7 cents from then "till daylight doth appear." Only members of the Printer's Syndicate are engaged; that is, those bound by the union tariff of prices or salary. No apprentices are employed, so there is no boy labor; nor are female typesetters engaged. The members have strong opinions on these points, but not exactly culminating in a *non possumus*. They fear such infiltrations would bring down wages. The average hours of work per day is fixed at ten; could it be arranged, they would prefer nine, and would feel in a Mahometan paradise could they enjoy eight hours. The latter for the moment is in the ideal stage. No typesetting machine is employed; as I observed in a previous letter the composing machine may be viewed as non-existing in France. The presses are worked by an engine of twenty-five horse-power.

The association has no sick fund, etc., *per se*; the members for such aid are federated with the Printers' General Relief Society, which is a distinct foundation. The *Imprimerie Nouvelle* has its best client in working for the municipal council, for whose school books and literature it has a contract in addition to miscellaneous office printing; of course it executes all commands given by the general public. At all the exhibitions, international, national and technical, the exhibits of the association's work have won the highest honors. In addition to printing, the establishment has also a bookbinding department. One cannot but wish prosperity to the earnestness and zealous industry of the association.

Anxious to ascertain the condition of the printing trade in general in this country I called upon M. Keufer, the permanent delegate of the central committee of the Federated Printers of France. He cheerfully gave me all the assistance in his power. Americans may remember that he was selected delegate for the printers of the city of Paris to the Boston Exhibition of 1883. I have never met a better type of "the right man in the right place" than this gentleman; clear, level-headed, practical; devoid of utopias, cherishing no chimeras, ignoring no obstacles, courageous to overcome them and profoundly attached to all that can secure the betterment and enhance the status of the craft. The Typographical Society of Paris was founded in 1839, and handled all trade matters. Since the advent of the Third Republic, September, 1870, the liberty of association was tolerated; at present syndication is a legal right, but this does not quite imply association to carry on trade. In 1878 occurred the great strike among the printers of Paris, and from the disastrous effects of which they still reel. It consumed \$60,000 of their funds during the three months the strike lasted; the other printers subscribed five to ten per cent on their salaries to sustain the strikers. When the strike was concluded all the printers of France united to form a national federation, and which numbers at present 7,000 members, of whom 5,700 are "sound corn." The departments are sectioned into seventeen groups of regions, and these subdivided into 130 branches, the members having a card of identity which insures them help and counsel as they may stand in need of when traveling in search of work.

This federation or supreme trade council deals only with the basic principles of the profession. It controls all violations of tariffs and working hours, and decrees when a strike becomes justifiable. It sets its face against resorting to that weapon with "a light heart." When an infringement occurs in a region, it must be fully reported to the "head center" here, that will try all rational and friendly means to arrange the difference between masters and men. But if the former will not conciliate, the strike will be ordered, and the hands supported out of the federated funds at the rate of 70 cents per day. *Per contra*, if the printers decline the ruling of the central committee, the latter will not back them. A strike will be deemed legitimate: if the number of working hours exceed ten per day; if wages be arbitrarily reduced; if any attempts be made to supplant journeymen by lad or lassie labor, or should a hand lose work because a member of a syndicate or of the federation. The central committee is no surrender on the question of

"ten hours" a day, and expect in time to fix the total at nine. From what I gathered, I do not think the committee has ultra objections against the employment of *compositrices* or of apprentices, save when these two categories are being utilized to reduce 'stab wages, or to oust adult workers. There are no less than ten thousand printers in France non-unionists, so all is not clear sailing. That position can be understood; the boundary is sharp, definite and unmistakable. The existence of two *unionist* societies in Paris dwelling apart, is not at all so comprehensible. The matters in dispute cannot be so insurmountable, though dating from 1878 when the secession occurred, but that a few business heads ought to be able to bring a meeting between the parted streams. That pain of separation is keenly felt by M. Keufer, whose desire for reconciliation is unquestionably sincere. Union alone makes force. There is no strike at present in France of any importance, and friendly efforts are being made to induce a few provincial printing offices, to relinquish the working day of "eleven" hours. The central committee has nothing to do with sick or pension funds; but as a general remark, 35 cents a day during six months is the relief allowed to invalids.

The question is raised, ought a printer before executing an order for the printing of a volume or a *brochure*, etc., submit to the client specimens of the type he intends employing, before commencing the work? And has a client the right to decline to accept the work, if set up in a type, etc., he does not like and has not sanctioned. In France such disputed points are referred to experts; but the safest rule is, for printer and client to come to a perfect understanding on these matters before commencing their execution.

In France and Algeria there is a total of eighteen masters' syndicates.

The new law regulating the employment of women and children in factories, etc., lays down that the number of consecutive working hours for women in the daytime must not exceed twelve, and at night seven. Some "stitcheresses" have petitioned the government that that humane law is in a sense inhuman, and pray that it be re-casted. Once a week, when the periodicals appear, the stitchers commence work in the evening, continuing it during the night, and often till well on in the following day; but they are well paid for this essentially fatiguing labor, equal to the wages of two or three ordinary days. If the law be applied, their earnings will be sensibly reduced, and male labor must be secured, or stitching machines. The new law comes into operation on January 1 next; the great drawback to it is that it allows women and girls to work even so many as twelve hours. It is creditable to the Society of Federated Printers that it intends to watch keenly over the strict execution of the law, while agitating for a reduction from twelve to eleven hours per day.

There can be no doubt that in the unfortunately developing antagonism of interests between capital and labor, all that can bring into closer relationship and harmony the representatives of both merits encouragement and support, for their aims are common and their failures mutually injurious. Hence the agitation of mixed syndicates of masters and men, to decide technical disputes. If this class of syndicate, not new for France and partly existing in the paper factories, while commencing to work in Switzerland, claims that its rulings be obligatory, it will lose its *raison d'être*, that of remedying an ill by conciliation. If an obligatory decision be desired, the law exists for that already. Men must be free to strike and masters free to lock out as the *ultima ratio* of each. In the case of conflict the first object to secure is a meeting of cool-headed delegates from both sides, starting with the resolution to be conciliatory, and to eliminate all that is impracticable. Let both parties show their hands frankly; cards plainly on the table; weigh what is practicable and adopt what is possible. Above all, to take one another into friendly confidence; let captains and crews deliberate what is best to save the ship, not any class-lines or favored interests. Public opinion will keep its

eye on the proceedings and will mark its pleasure or its censure devoid of all partiality. And neither masters nor men, nations nor governments, can nowadays act independent of that supreme judge and master.

A rotative machine for printing from copper plates is announced, and which claims to strike off four hundred copies an hour, equal, if not superior, to the handpress. I shall examine the invention, but above all, its output.

A house porter excused himself for employing some proofs to light his gas with, and destined for a lodger, that he did not consider such paper "all scribbled over," to be of any importance.

EDWARD CONNER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

DURING the month, Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, has added five more to his already numerous patents in this field of industry. Two relate to combined printing press and folding machines, two to newspaper wrapping machines, and the fifth, the one illustrated in Fig. 1, to a device for feeding sheets from a pile to a press. All the patents are as usual assigned to Robert Hoe and others, of New York.

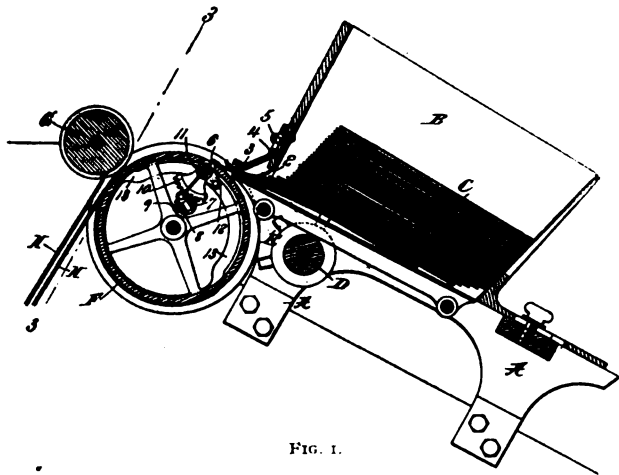


FIG. 1.

In this device the sheets are fed from the bottom instead of the top of the pile. The paper is placed in a hopper inclined upwardly toward the gripper cylinder, the sheets are advanced from beneath by tappets upon the shaft D until within reach of the gripping fingers. The inclined position of the pile of sheets and the feeding of the sheets upwardly to the gripper insures the feeding of a single sheet at a time.

Edward A. Blake, of Chicago, Illinois, has invented a printing press of the type in which the impression producing portion is a rotary cylinder. The form carrier may be either a reciprocating bed or a form cylinder. The object of the invention is to provide for the direct transfer of the printed sheet from the initial or impression cylinder to the next cylinder, or successively to each cylinder of the series, without the use of intermediate transfer mechanism. Correspondingly rotated cylinders are provided with holding and releasing means. At a proper point in the rotation of the cylinders the sheet is released by one gripper and seized by another which carries it with the second cylinder with the same surface uppermost as was uppermost on the preceding cylinder.

Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, received two interesting patents, both of which are illustrated. The first (Fig. 2) relates to that class of printing machines wherein the impression is taken between a flat platen and a flat type-bed, each of which has a "motion of circumduction." The lower type-bed and platen are shown as separated for the purpose of inking the type and advancing the sheet, and the upper pair are shown in the position for making the impression. The paper is taken from the roll R and passed over the first type-bed where one surface is printed, then turned over rollers 87,

printed upon the reverse side and advanced between the cutting-cylinders 64 and 65.

The other (Fig. 3) relates to an entirely different class of presses. The impression cylinder receives its motion from

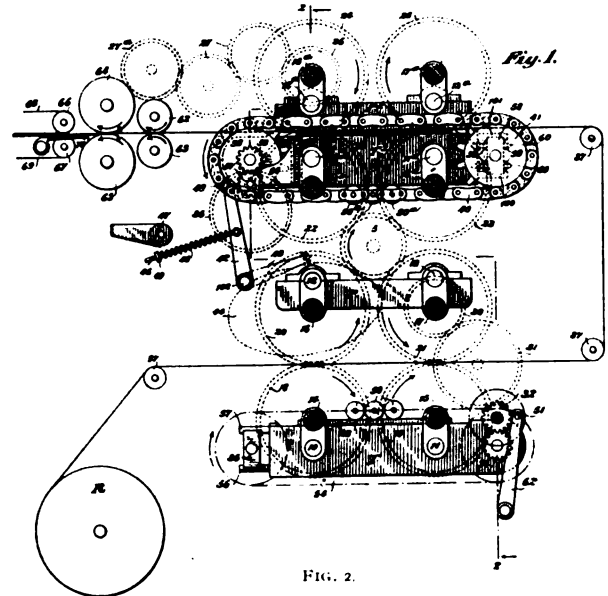


FIG. 2.

racks upon the type-bed. Upon this impression cylinder are two sets of grippers acting in opposite directions. The sheet is fed in from a roll, cut off and taken by one set of grippers so as to receive an impression upon one side as the bed is moving in one direction. The sheet is then carried over a "reverser" I, seized by the second set of grippers so as to receive the opposite impression, and finally carried to the folder P.

William H. Steele, of Newark, New Jersey, has invented a new printing plate, consisting of clay, shellac and wood-pulp. The design is impressed upon one side of the plate when the material is soft. The plate is then hardened and the design transferred to a second soft plate, which is in turn hardened for use.

The job press illustrated in Fig. 4 is the invention of Charles Almen, of Stockholm, Sweden. The sheet is placed upon the platen P when in the position shown in dotted lines. As the platen turns to meet the type-bed the fly is turned into a vertical position by the cam N and rack C and descends vertically to hold in position for printing and then remove the sheet.

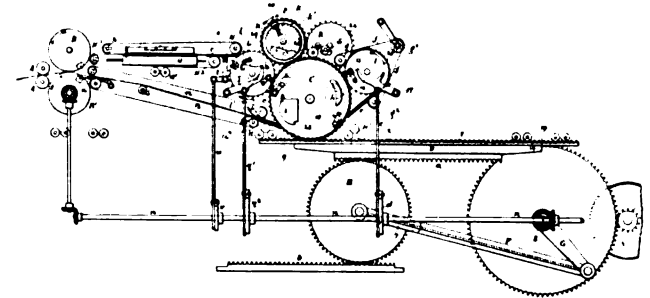


FIG. 3.

The fly is operated positively by the platen and bed, and as the two separate after printing the sheet the fly carries the sheet upwardly and throws it over upon the pile Q.

Another job press, the invention of Frederick G. Willard, of Austin, Illinois, is shown in Fig. 5. The inking rollers move vertically over the two ink discs, one of which is located directly above and the other below the type-bed. As the rollers descend they are also given a slightly lateral movement to better apply the ink to the type. The press also embodies an improvement in the throw-off mechanism.

Calvert B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island, has received two additional patents during the past month. The first is for

a feeding mechanism for cylinder printing machines, and the second for a delivery apparatus for printing machines. The former patent provides an exceedingly accurate attachment for registering the paper. The continuously revolving cylinder

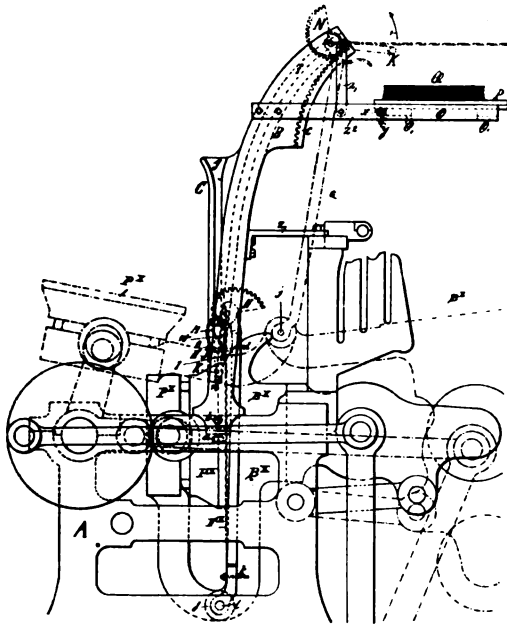


FIG. 4.

which is provided with the usual grippers, and carries also an intermittently rotating gripper carrier which receives the sheet during the intermission in its rotation and delivers it to the grippers on the main cylinder during such rotation.

Franklin F. Haggemuller, of New York, received a patent for a lithographic plate, made of metal, glass, celluloid or other substance, and subjected to an embossing process so as to form on one side of the plate a printing stipple ready for the artist to work on. It is intended to melt the plates when once used, so that they can be re-made.

Frank A. Underdonk, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, has invented a paper jogger to receive and straighten up the sheets of paper as they come from the press. At each side of the receiving table is a pair of perpendicular jogger-arms supported on vibrating levers, moving substantially in the arc

of a circle, and operated by the stroke of the fingers of the fly which carries the printed paper from the press to the jogger.

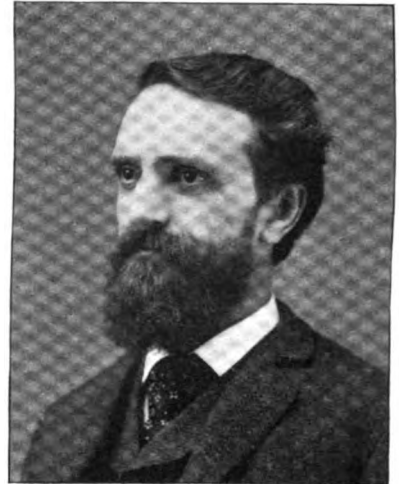
Designs for a font of type ornaments were patented by Herman Ihlenburg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This patent, as well as three others for styles of type, was assigned to the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, of the same place.

CONCISE !

A stranger in a printing office asked the youngest apprentice what his rule of punctuation was. "I set up as long as I can hold my breath, and then I put in a comma; when I yawn I insert a semicolon; and when I want a chew of tobacco I make a paragraph."

VERNON ROYLE.

VERNON ROYLE, successful inventor and managing partner of the firm of John Royle & Sons, Paterson, New Jersey, was born in that city forty-six years ago. He received his first training in mechanical arts from his father, John Royle, who established the existing business about thirty years ago. Originally the business was that of a general machine shop, though chiefly interested in textile machinery; but it gradually drifted into specialties, until, under the supervision of Vernon Royle, it became widely known for improvements in electrotypers' appliances. Before assuming charge as managing partner in the firm of John Royle & Sons, Vernon Royle spent some time in a position of trust with Heber Wells, manufacturer of printers' cases and wood type.



Mr. Royle is greatly devoted to his business, and takes a keen interest in all matters connected with it. He is an extremely busy man, but finds recreation in photography, in which art he has long passed beyond the amateur stage. A number of his productions in this line have appeared in the pages of this journal. He is a man possessing much literary taste, and that of a refined order, and his character has given him a high standing in his community.

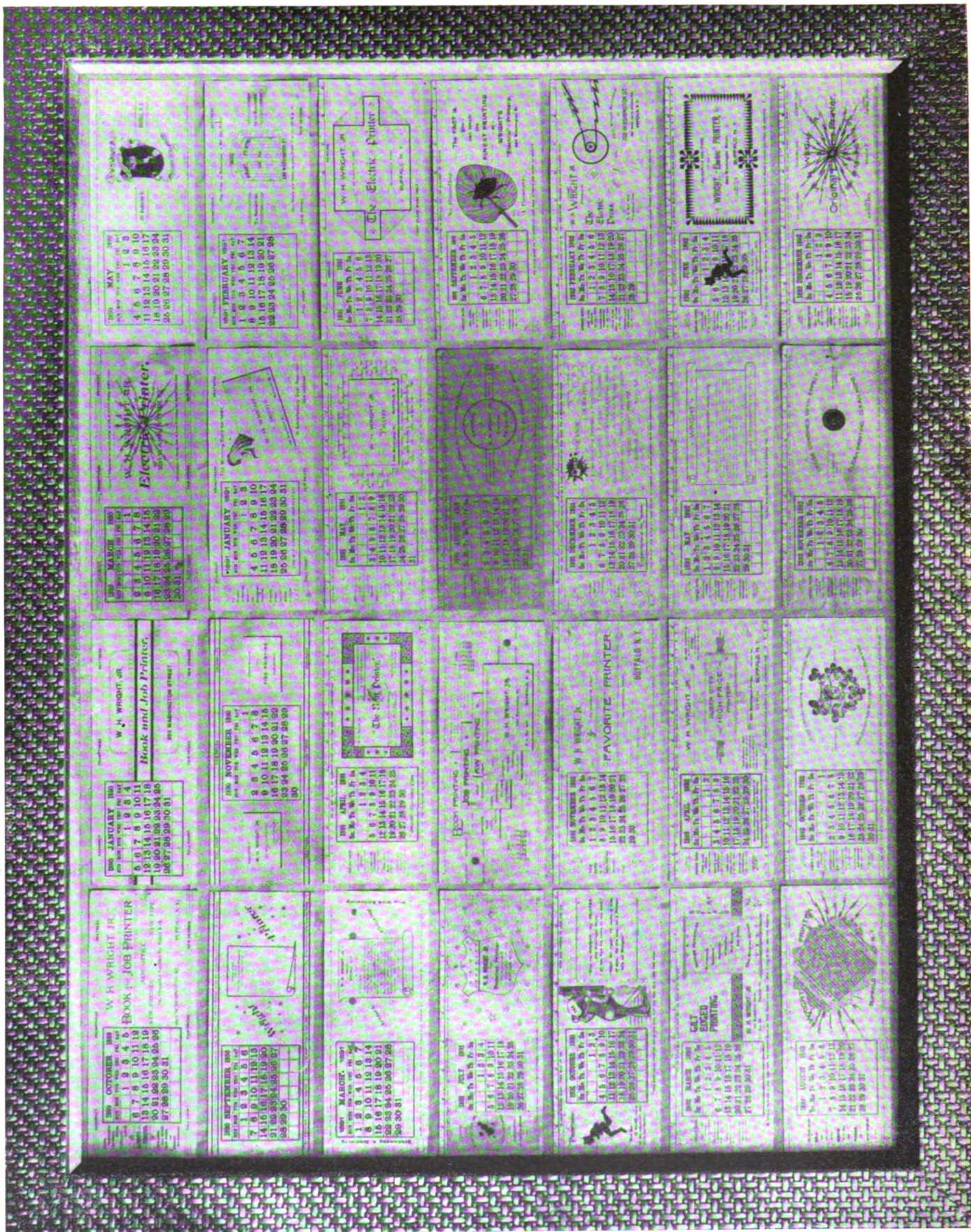
Mr. Royle's name is also well known in connection with the manufacture of specialties in routing machines, cabinet and column saws, drills, planes, etc., and these devices have invariably won favor wherever used. It is therefore with a degree of pleasure which we are sure our readers will also experience that we present with this brief sketch an admirable likeness of Mr. Royle. He is practical, but his artistic temperament graces and rounds out the harsh phases so noticeable in many purely practical natures. He has much sentiment and is intensely appreciative, and all these characteristics give his personality a charm that wins him that species of regard which so many would do much to gain but with which so few are favored.

THIN, LIGHT AND DELICATE TYPE FACES BECOMING OBSOLETE.

MR. THEO. L. DEVINNE, writing under date of December 15, has a few words to say in regard to THE INLAND PRINTER, and presages a speedy return to the strong presswork of a century ago in the following words:

"I acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your ninth volume of THE INLAND PRINTER. It is a book to be proud of for the well-sustained evenness of its presswork. I compare it with the first volume of *The Printer*, of New York (1851 or thereabouts), the bantling of the late John Henry, and the improvements we have made in forty years are really wonderful. I do not see that it is possible to do any better in the department of fine woodcut presswork.

"Although we do in our house much of this fine work, I cannot but regret that we don't get the paper nor the types that would enable us to do the strong presswork on types that was quite common a century ago. Believing that the fashion of thin, light and delicate faces of book types is approaching its end, I cannot urge you and other good printers too strongly to get ready for the return to the firm lines and strong presswork which I think is the coming fashion, and not far off."



REDUCED PHOTO-ENGRAVING OF SERIES OF CALENDAR-BLOTTERS PUBLISHED BY W. H. WRIGHT, JR., BUFFALO, NEW YORK.

THE POPULAR ELECTRIC PRINTER OF BUFFALO.

MR. W. H. WRIGHT, JR., who has earned the title which heads this article, was born at Buffalo, New York, March 16, 1865, and one year thereafter with his parents removed to Rochester, at which place he resided until the autumn of 1887. At the age of six his education was begun, and for ten years he was in constant attendance at school, graduated at the academy in 1881, blessed with a knowledge so essential to the make-up of a successful printer. Believing he was destined to be a druggist he lost no time after close of school days but at once took a position in a store where he was to assume the duties of an apprentice. He found that this was not a calling for him, and after one year's time left the store to take a position with S. Whybrew, printer and publisher, in the same city. It was here that he was initiated into the details of the "art preservative of arts," and the fascination which the types had for him decided once and for all that to be a follower of the illustrious Franklin was the particular niche he was to fill. The position he held here did not admit of his spending much time at case or press, as he was assigned to outside duty and desk work. Theory and observation, however, gave him food for thought. As a solicitor for general printing and "ads" for several papers published by the house he soon became proficient, and thus the first steps were taken which have since been marked by greater strides leading to the goal — success. For several years he was here employed, at all times endeavoring to perfect himself in the details so necessary to a printer's success. System in pressroom, composing room and office were studied, and whatever tended to save labor and increase profits was looked into. It will thus be seen he then aspired to the owning of an office. December, 1886, found him in the employ of the *Sunday Herald*, which position he held until the autumn of 1887, when he was induced to return to Buffalo. He found no difficulty in procuring a situation, and was given an opportunity to exercise his ability in the employ of the Bigelow Printing and Publishing Company.

Realizing the opportunities offered a printer who went into business with a determination to turn out good work, done promptly, as wanted, at prices consistent, he decided to enter the ranks and demonstrate his idea on how to successfully conduct a printing office. He opened the "Electric Printery," September, 1889. Warned by so many printers having made failures, he was on his guard, and in all things profited by David Crockett's oft repeated advice, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." He accumulated material very slowly, buying only the best of type, machinery, etc., and limiting himself to such as would be generally useful. In this way he had no "drug" stock, and has always bought for service, not for fancy. He adopted a rigid system of setting prices, entering of orders,

maintaining high-quality work, management of type and press departments, and promptness, neatness and cleanliness in all things. Not quantity, but quality, he determined must rule. He argues: "If Printer Smith wants \$3 for one thousand of a certain job, I charge same price for half quantity, and then comes my opportunity to prove the investment of advantage to my customer, by reason of the effectiveness of my work. I realize that it is better for me to retain my facilities for good work at fair prices than to commit the common error of accepting anything and everything at whatever I can get for it, and be content with 'hearing the presses hum,' only to awake from the delusive dream some day and find that my material is worn out, that I have not been making money sufficient to lay in the new styles of type, and finally face that unwelcome visitor, the sheriff."

The *American Bookmaker*, in its December issue, comments on Mr. Wright's methods as follows: "W. H. Wright, Jr.,

Buffalo, New York, deserves great praise for the persistency with which he has followed out his original idea of advertising his business. It is to be hoped that he finds money in it or that he has limitless resources. This kind of work will either make or break him in time, as it has others before him. This is not written to disparage his efforts, as he has certainly produced many specimens which are very creditable. The great difficulty, however, which other printers have encountered has been the unwillingness of the customers to pay a price which will reimburse a man for the money spent and the large amount of personal attention for which such work calls. His 'Harvest of Opinion' is one of the best pieces of work which he has produced."

Mr. Wright says in rebuttal of this statement that "a printer, to succeed, must 'select' his customers. This is a strange way to put it, nevertheless it



has proven itself possible in my case. Desiring to reach an appreciative trade, I hit upon the idea of issuing a calendar blotter at regular intervals, taking pains to let each separate card be a sample of the work the office was capable of doing. Since September, 1889, I have kept 'everlastingly at it' in the following way and for reasons given: (1) Sent in sealed and directed envelope to insure delivery to party whose trade I desired. (2) Sent on first day of each month, thus reaching them at time most needed, and being on time naturally calls attention to the principle of promptness. (3) New and catchy design each month, to give customer idea of the ability of house as to typographical effect. (4) Keeping character of work as near perfect as possible, so that customer will be led to believe house does only the best work, consequently will single out the jobs on which he is willing to spend a little extra for effective work. (5) Let blotter take place of the so-called solicitor who, nine times in ten, is not a practical printer, hence is liable to take work at a losing

figure. The blotter brings the trade to one's office where samples may be seen, personal attention given and correct prices quoted. It is often the case that a solicitor is taken advantage of. The unprincipled man will say, 'this man needs work; Jones printed my last envelopes for \$2.50 per thousand, so I'll give this man the job if he'll do it for \$2.50.' In many cases the 'solicitor' will accept the order, foolishly looking forward to a future job on which he can 'square up.' If the customer comes to your office, being invited by an attractive advertisement, he comes to profit by your knowledge — hence your opportunity to fit the price to the work. Keep the price up; also, keep up the character of the work done, and the result will be — fewer sheets handled, profit per week increased, more time to devote to each job, and ultimately — success. I speak of blotters at length because it has played an important part in the progress I have made."

In handling orders Mr. Wright insists upon a systematic routine. A detailed order blank accompanies work throughout, each workman entering his time under proper head. When an order is completed a proof is taken on the back of the order blank, date of completion marked thereon, and the blanks accumulate until the end of the week, at which time they enter into the weekly statement.

This weekly statement, Mr. Wright says, has been an important factor in his success. It is especially gratifying to know what progress is being made and to compare gain with that of previous week, also corresponding week in previous year. The making out of a statement takes but little time if all entries on blanks are made as work progresses.

"I have been called a crank," said Mr. Wright, "by some printers who are too short-sighted to see beyond the rut in which they have been running for years. I am content to be called a 'crank,' inasmuch as my 'turning' has resulted in the office earning and multiplying original value eightfold during time September, 1889, to present date."

To make his office otherwise exceptional he insists upon cleanliness and order. It is swept and dusted every day and is scrubbed throughout twice a month.

To maintain system in type department all forms are distributed as soon as known to be "dead." "Pied" matter is an unknown quantity. In pressroom he has the floors and zincs clean, so that if printed matter be dropped it will not be soiled. Presses are wiped up regularly, and "beds" watched to prevent rust caused by possible moisture in the room or from forms. All "waste" and press rags are kept in a safety can in engine room. Oil cans are arranged in drip pan, and care is exercised generally to prevent fire.

His employes use time blanks on which are spaces for hour of arrival, departure, and total for day. He pays for ten hours' work daily, and price and a half for all overtime, and charges an employe for work or material spoiled by carelessness or negligence, and advances a man as fast as he shows himself proficient. This is a just way, in his opinion, and the harmony gained is mutually advantageous to employer and employe.

The calendar-blotters are all original with him, as he has written, designed and set up each separate one. In keeping with his claim as an "Electric" printer, he has an electric light plant. This is economy for the printer who does a fine class of work. Good light is necessary. His trade for the first year was confined to city business, but now he numbers customers in Colorado, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and finds there are plenty of business men who are willing to pay for brain work in connection with their printing.

All success he enjoys is attributable to a rigid adherence to the system outlined, and personal supervision and application to the work in every department. "Printing profitable for patron and himself," has been his watchword, and "a customer gained, always retained," has been his particular hobby.

PAPERS AND COLORED INKS.

IT is to the interest of printers to know the influence of the different paper pulps, and of the light over the coloring matters; this is especially important as regards the laid papers. M. Fritz, inspector of the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna, gave a lecture upon this subject, which is reproduced at length in the *Moniteur de la Papeterie Française*, from which *Geyer's Stationer* extracts the following: "The coloring matters are of four kinds: the ochres, the colors with bases of metallic salts, the vegetable colors and the colors derived from coal-tar. The degree of sensitiveness to light of a color varies with the relative proportion of the coloring matter; this sensitiveness is much greater in the papers than in the tissues. Therefore, M. Fritz considers the papers as divided into three groups: (1) The rag papers. (2) The mechanical wood pulp papers. (3) The laid papers. Most of the colors are altered in the following degrees: The most rapidly altered by the light are those on the laid papers; those on mechanical wood pulp papers are altered less quickly; those on rag papers are the most slowly altered. The preservation of the color on the laid papers depends more on the superficial coat of baryta than on the pulp of the paper. The wood pulp papers absorb less coloring matter than the rag papers, but their pulp itself is altered by the light.

The rag papers are those which best preserve the fine printing colors. The tone of these papers is scarcely altered after a long exposure to the light. The printing colors are best fixed on them, and even ink can be employed in excess of those slightly calendered without the impression appearing overcharged. The presence of wood pulp in a paper invariably causes the alteration of every coloring matter. Not only the daylight, but every other light containing chemically active rays acts on this paper. Every white paper containing but twenty per cent of wood pulp becomes quickly yellowish. Under the direct sunlight the effect is produced within a few days; in a diffused light the change is just as certain, but more slow. Even white lead and lampblack are altered by the light when applied to a wood pulp paper. The colors applied on laid papers for chromos stand in a less degree the light than those on unladen papers. The deeper the colors the less sensitive they are to the light. When coloring matters are mixed it is necessary to select carefully those colors having the same degree of sensitiveness to light, above all when they are to be used for wood pulp papers; otherwise the effects obtained will not hold long.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"THE DREAM CHILD."*

REVIEW BY MRS. WILLIS LORD MOORE.

THE average reader of fiction reads for the romance, the plot, the story; and generally speaking, books may be divided into two classes, those for the average reader, and those to be placed upon the shelf above his head where, standing upon tip-toe, he may at best but gaze at their backs. Occasionally, however, a book appears which is at once fascinating to the average reader and abrim with worth for the searcher after verity.

Such a book is Florence Huntley's recent production, "The Dream Child." If you are a mere reader of stories, you will devour eagerly, from Chapter I to the finale, this strange, weird, mystical romance, exclaiming, as you lay it down, "What wondrous imagining!" If, on the other hand, you believe that "the ideal is the real," that "the most exalted dreams of romancer or poet are but the soul's perceptions of the truth," then the book is your own, for it is dedicated to "All Seekers after Truth." "You must not forget how nature conspires to spread the truth. In some remote region, by an

* "The Dream Child," by Florence Huntley, Arena Publishing Company.

obscure prophet, a single truth is uttered. The very winds of heaven become its messengers. Ignorance and power and superstition rise to crush the intruder. They may seize the prophet, imprison him, torture him, nail him to the cross; but the truth he uttered mocks their wrath, defies their authority, and escapes their dungeons, racks and penalties. It escapes, spanning the seas, encircling the earth, and sweeping outward to the very confines of human thought."

"The Dream Child" is a psychological romance, a celestial love story; and while some may not comprehend the grandeur of the structure, all must feel, however dimly, the greatness of the theme. The story is of absorbing interest, often moving the heart to the verge of tears, but the philosophy is deep and high.

Broadly, fearlessly, earnestly, the author deals with the marriage relation and with the great principles of life.

"To the student of occultism, love is neither an accident, a blunder, nor the mere groveling animal instinct of reproduction. Within the infinite circle of love is divinity made manifest."

"Though society, the church and established civil law recognize the true principle of marriage, they as yet misunderstand the application. The world recognizes the bonds but ignores the freedom. It perceives the duties but ignores the rights. It talks of love and deals with lust. It seeks after marriage and forms legal partnerships."

"The perfect marriage is a bond eternal. The perfect marriage is a boundless freedom. The perfect marriage is a perfect understanding."

"Love alone is the immortal. It has wings, rising and dwelling in the light. Love is the light, the white light of wisdom that beats upon the throne of God."

In a series of sublime allegories, man's search for truth, woman's blind stumbling after love, are powerfully portrayed.

The language used is full of the beauty of simplicity; swelling at times with the strength of the prophet, warm with the fire of the seer.

"The Dream Child" will, I believe, take its place beside Bulwer's "Zanoni," and the "Seraphita" of Balzac.

CHICAGO IN SEVENTY-ONE.

THE year 1893 promises to be equally memorable to Chicago though in a totally different way to that of 1871, when on those eventful October days the fire, swept by the gale, wrapped and consumed her and drove her citizens before it in destitution. Professor David Swing, in his "Story of the Chicago Fire," says: "There are some events in history too great for the human mind to grasp in their entirety, and this is the case with the Chicago fire. This disaster was unique in the history of conflagrations, and so unlike everything else in the way of fires that no comparisons can justly be made. Never before or since has such great destruction been wrought by flames.

"The Chicago fire swept over an area of one hundred and twenty-five acres every hour from start to finish!

"It destroyed the homes of one hundred people every minute!

"The loss in property was a million dollars every five minutes!

"Nearly eighteen thousand buildings reduced to ruins—seventeen every minute!

"Over two hundred millions of property destroyed!

"A hundred thousand people rendered homeless in a day!

"If all the buildings burned were placed end to end they would make an unbroken line one hundred and fifty miles long!

"To walk over all the streets in the burned district would require four days of good traveling!

"The Chicago fire was a terrible blow to the insurance companies throughout the world, many of which had placed very

heavy lines of risks in the city. There were scores of local companies with small capital that were wiped out by the great fire. Some paid but little and others nothing. However, much insurance was found to be good, many of the old line companies responding immediately dollar for dollar. The first loss paid after the great fire was paid by the Agency of R. S. Critchell to Hart, Asten & Co., as noted by the *Chicago Tribune* of October 12, 1871. Other payments quickly followed, and this served to encourage and reassure the people, and rebuilding was quickly begun and carried on year after year with astonishing rapidity."

We are indebted to the courtesy of the management of the "Cyclorama of the Chicago Fire," for photographs of the scenes from that great work, reproductions from which are shown on another page.

On considering Chicago at the present time and before visiting the magnificent scenes at the World's Columbian Exposition, a view of the realistic and authentic reproduction of the tremendous holocaust of 1871 causes emotions when the great White City is seen which it would be difficult to describe.

FUN AMONG THE POETS.

Some years ago, David Barker, a distinguished poet in the state of Maine, after the birth of his first child, wrote and published the following pretty poem:

One night as old St. Peter slept,
He left the door of heaven ajar,
When through a little angel crept,
And came down with a falling star.

One summer, as the blessed beams
Of morn approached, my blushing bride
Awakened from some pleasing dreams
And found that angel by her side.

God grant but this—I ask no more—
That when he leaves this world of pain
He'll wing his way to that bright shore,
And find the road to heaven again.

John G. Saxe, not to be outdone, and deeming that injustice had been done to St. Peter, wrote the following as St. Peter's reply:

Full eighteen hundred years or more
I've kept my gate securely fast;
There has no "little angel" strayed,
Nor recreant through the portals passed.

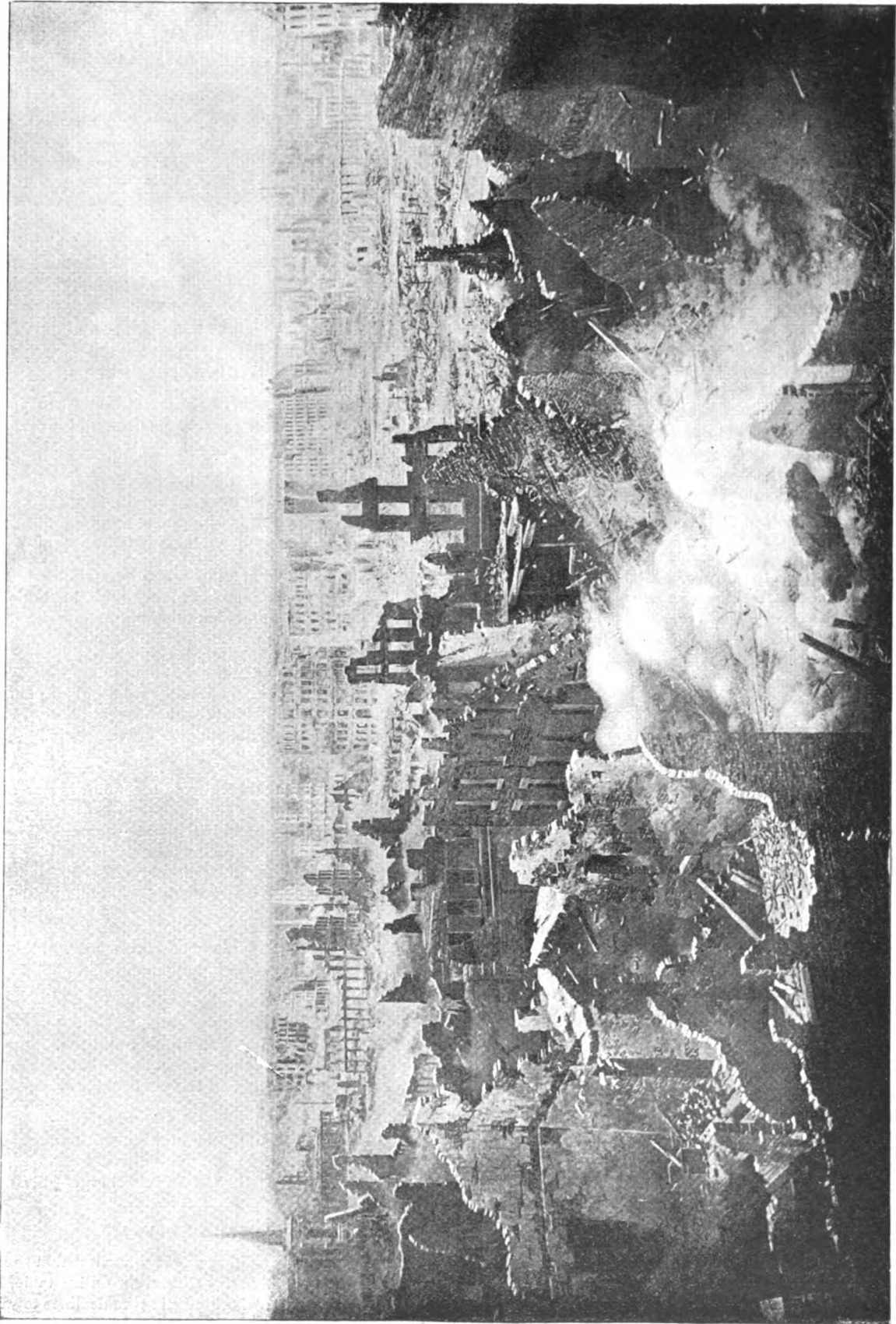
I did not sleep, as you supposed,
Nor left the door of heaven ajar,
Nor has a "little angel" left,
And gone down with a falling star.

Go ask that blushing bride, and see
If she don't frankly own and say,
That when she found that angel babe,
She found it in the good old way.

God grant but this—I ask no more—
That should your number still enlarge
You will not do as done before,
And lay it to old Peter's charge.—*Scissors.*

MODESTY.

The Philadelphia maiden who is so modest that she will not go to bed while the *Christian Observer* is on her table, has been outdone by the bashful Boston belle who declines to walk up a steep hill because it makes her breath come in short pants.—*Comfort.* How about the Toronto girl who won't cross a potato field because the potatoes have eyes and might look at her ankles.



CHICAGO FIRE, OCTOBER 9, 1871,
SHOWING IN THE BACKGROUND

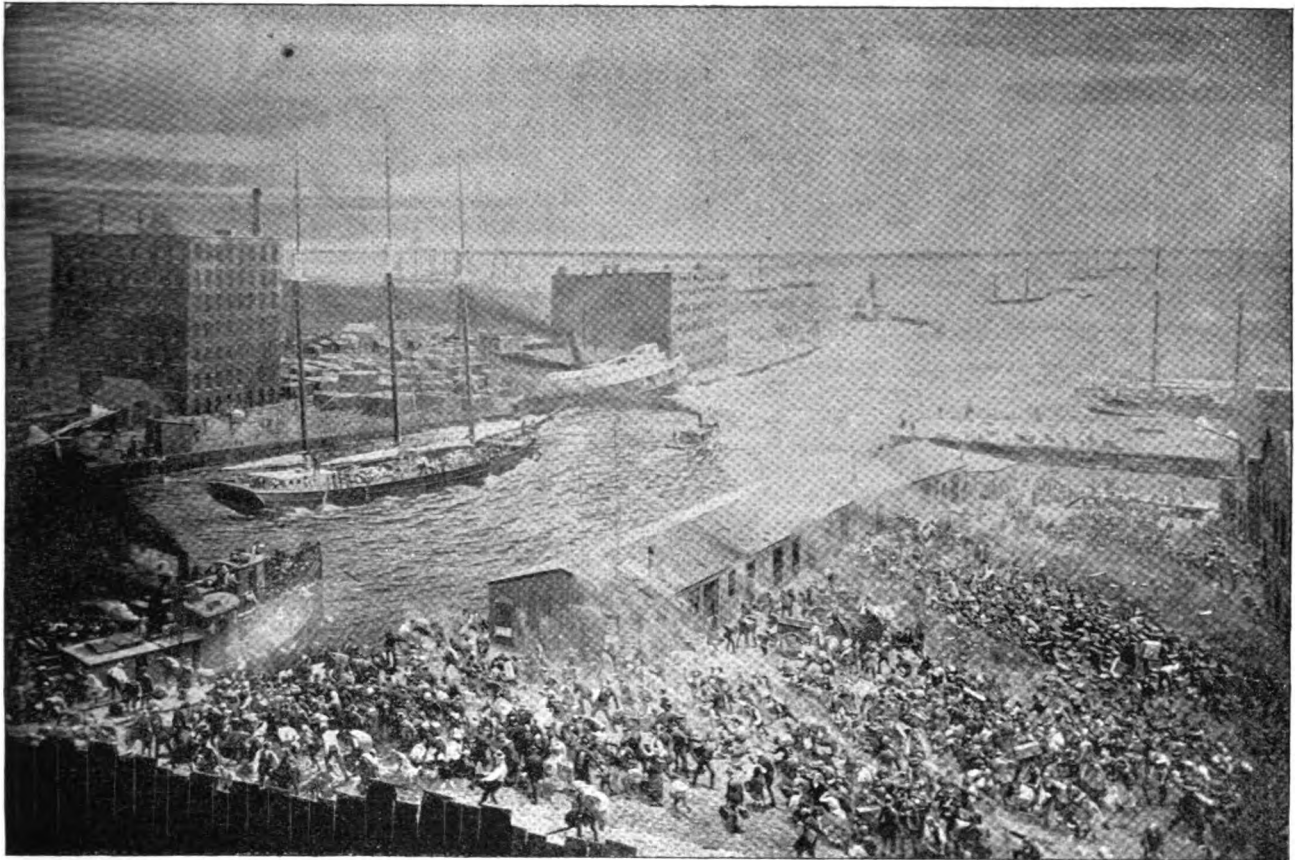
Second Presbyterian Church.
New Palmer House.

Bookseller's Row.
Honore Block.

Field & Leiter.
Tribune Building.
First National Bank.

Republic Life Insurance Building

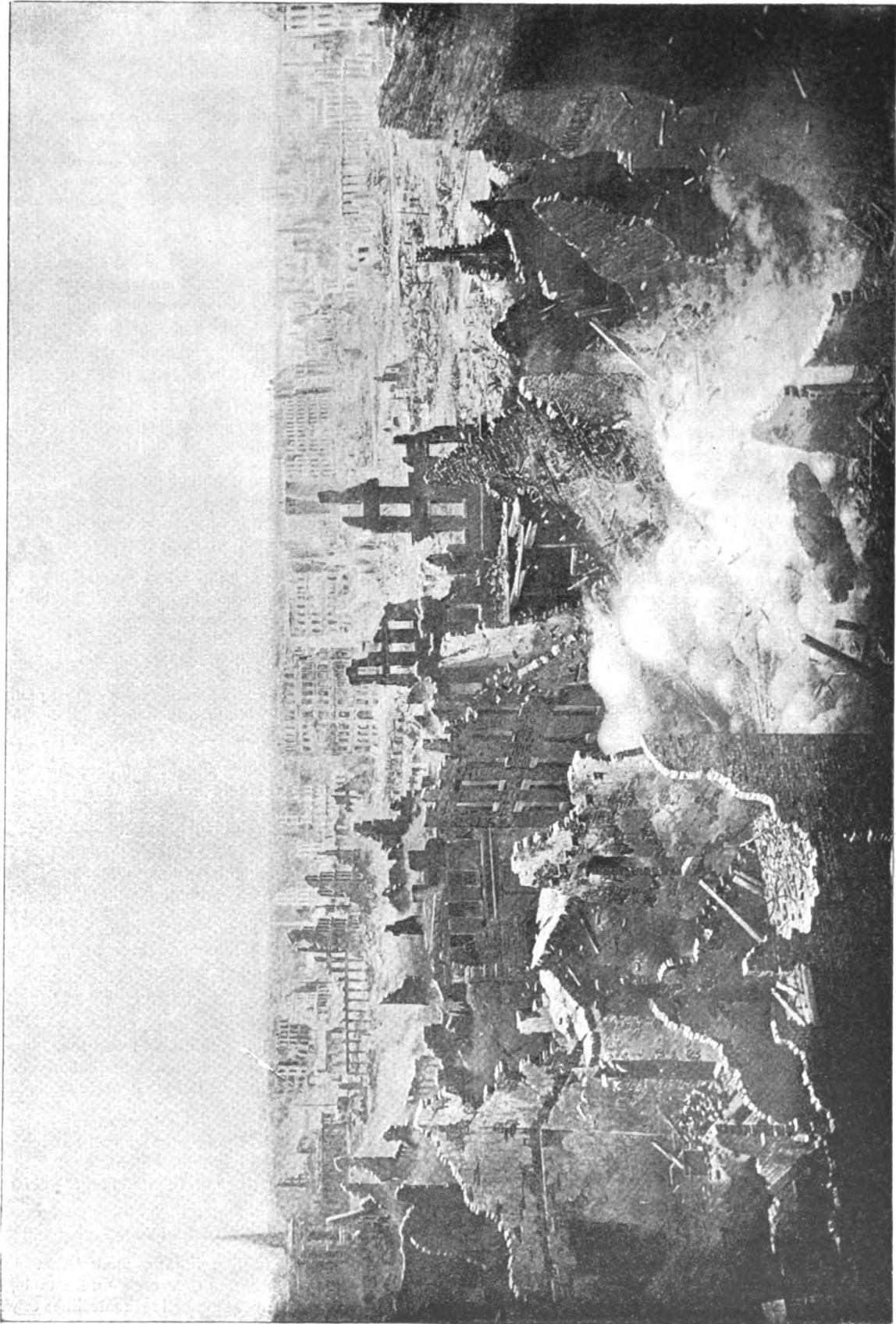
Court House.



THE CHICAGO FIRE—LOOKING EAST FROM FORT DEARBORN.



THE CHICAGO FIRE—RUSH STREET BRIDGE AND THE NORTH SIDE.



CHICAGO FIRE, OCTOBER 9, 1871,
SHOWING IN THE BACKGROUND

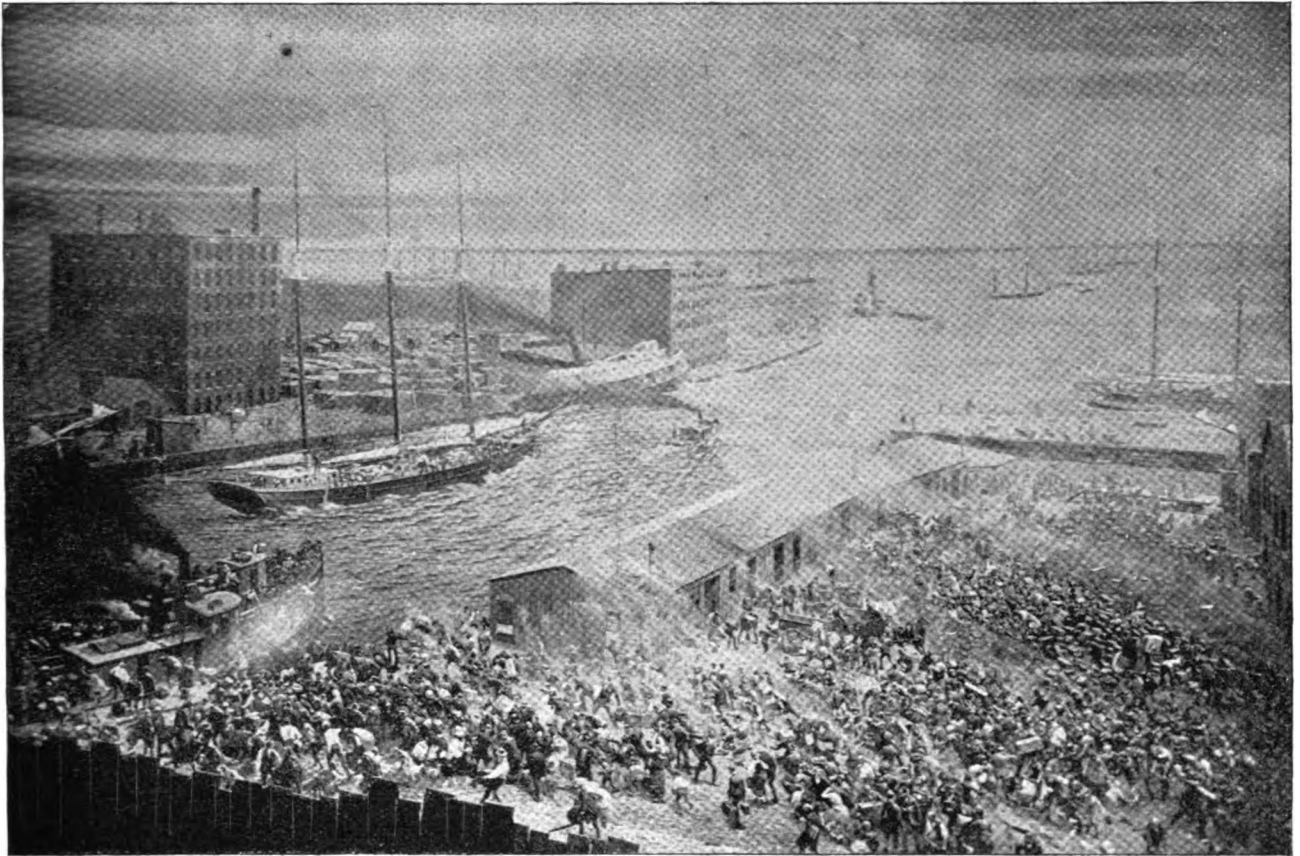
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THE CHICAGO FIRE—LOOKING EAST FROM FORT DEARBORN.



THE CHICAGO FIRE—RUSH STREET BRIDGE AND THE NORTH SIDE.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

DIBDIN'S GHOST.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

Dear wife, last midnight, whilst I read
The tomes you so despise,
A specter rose beside the bed,
And spoke in this true wise:
"From Canaan's beatific coast
I've come to visit thee,
For I am Froggnall Dibdin's ghost!"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

I bade him welcome, and we twain
Discussed with buoyant hearts
The various things that appertain
To bibliomaniac arts.
"Since you are fresh from t'other side,
Pray tell me of that host
That treasured books before they died,"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"They've entered into perfect rest,
For in the life they've won
There are no auctions to molest,
No creditors to dun;
Their heavenly rapture has no bounds
Beside that jasper sea—
It is a joy unknown to Lowndes!"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

Much I rejoiced to hear him speak
Of biblio-bliss above,
For I am one of those who seek
What bibliomaniacs love;
"But tell me—for I long to hear
What doth concern me most—
Are wives admitted to that sphere?"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"The women folk are few up there,
For 'twere not fair, you know,
That they our heavenly joy should share
Who vex us here below!
The few are those who have been kind
To husbands such as we—
They know our fads, and didn't mind,"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"But what of those who scold at us
When we would read in bed?
Or, wanting victuals, make a fuss
If we buy books instead?
And what of those who've dusted not
Our motley pride and boast?
Shall they profane that sacred spot?"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

"Oh, no! They tread that other path
Which leads where torments roll,
And worms—yes, bookworms—vent their wrath
Upon the guilty soul!
Untouched of bibliomaniac grace
That saveth such as we,
They wallow in that dreadful place!"
Says Dibdin's ghost to me.

"To my dear wife will I recite
What things I've heard you say;
She'll let me read the books by night,
She'll let me buy by day;
For we, together, by and by,
Would join that heavenly host—
She's earned a rest as well as I!"
Says I to Dibdin's ghost.

MY BOOKS.

BY AUSTIN DOBSON.

They dwell in the odour of camphor,
They stand in a Sheraton shrine,
They are "warranted early editions,"
These worshipful tomes of mine;—

In their creamy "Oxford vellum,"
In their redolent "crushed Levant,"
With their delicate watered linings,
They are jewels of price, I grant;—

Blind-tooled and morocco-jointed,
They have Bedford's daintiest dress,
They are graceful, attenuate, polished,
But they gather the dust, no less;—

For the row that I prize is yonder,
Away on the unglazed shelves,
The bulged and the bruised octavos,
The dear and the dumpy twelves,—

Montaigne with his sheepskin blistered,
And Howell the worse for wear,
And the worm-drilled Jesuits' Horace,
And the little old cropped Molière,—

And the Burton I bought for a florin,
And the Rabelais foxed and flea'd,—
For the others I never have opened,
But those are the ones I read.

FROM THE FLY-LEAF OF THE ROWFANT MONTAIGNE (FLORIO, 1603).

BY FREDERICK LOCKER.

Of yore, when books were few and fine,
Will Shakspeare cut these leaves of mine,
But when he passed I went astray
Till bought by Pope, a gift for Gay.
Then, later on, betwixt my pages
A nose was poked—the Bolt-Court Sage's.

But though the Fame began with Rawleigh,
And had not dwindled with Macaulay,
Though still I tincture many tomes
Like Lowell's pointed sense, and Holmes',
For me the halcyon days have past—
I'm here, and with a dunce at last.

BALLADE OF TRUE WISDOM.

BY A. LANG.

While others are asking for beauty or fame,
Or praying to know that for which they should pray,
Or courting Queen Venus, that affable dame,
Or chasing the Muses, the weary and gray,
The sage has found out a more excellent way,—
To Pan and to Pallas his incense he showers,
And his humble petition puts up day by day,
For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.

Inventors may bow to the God that is lame,
 And crave from the light of his stithy a ray;
 Philosophers kneel to the God without name,
 Like the people of Atheus, agnostics are they;
 The hunter a fawn to Diana will slay,
 The maiden wild roses will wreath for the Hours,—
 But the wise man will ask, ere libation he pay,
 For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.

Oh grant me a life without pleasure or blame
 (As mortals count pleasure who rush through their day
 With a speed to which that of the tempest is tame),
 Oh grant me a house by the beach of a bay,
 Where the waves can be surly in winter, and play
 With the seaweed in summer, ye bountiful powers!
 And I'd leave all the hurry, the noise, and the fray,
 For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.

ENVOY.

Gods, give or withhold it! Your "yea" and your "nay"
 Are immutable, heedless of outcry of ours;
 But life *is* worth living,* and here we would stay
 For a house full of books, and a garden of flowers.

OLD BOOKS ARE BEST.

BY BEVERLEY CHEW.

Old Books are best! With what delight
 Does "Faithorne fecit" greet our sight,
 On frontispiece or title-page,
 Of that old time, when on the stage
 "Sweet Nell" set "Rowley's" heart alight!

And you, O Friend, to whom I write,
 Must not deny, e'en though you might,
 Through fear of modern pirate's rage,
 Old Books are best.

What though the prints be not so bright,
 The paper dark, the binding slight?
 Our author, be he dull or sage,
 Returning from that distant age
 So lives again, we say, of right:
 Old Books are best.

AMONG MY BOOKS.

BY SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

Among my books—what rest is there
 From wasting woes! what balm for care!
 If ills appal or clouds hang low,
 And drooping, dim the fleeting show,
 I revel still in visions rare.
 At will I breathe the classic air,
 The wanderings of Ulysses share,
 Or see the plume of Bayard flow
 Among my books.

Whatever face the world may wear—
 If Lillian has no smile to spare,
 For others let her beauty blow,
 Such favors I can well forego;
 Perchance forget the frowning fair
 Among my books.

JUST SO.

Mr. Smyler—"This paper says they electrified a mummy
 in London some time ago and made it talk." Miss Tytter—
 "What did it say?" Smyler—"Something like 'Gad, I'm
 dry!'"

*Written seven years ago.—A. L. (1880.)



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A BOLD REQUEST.

BY A. H. M'QUILKIN.

The voices of the children ring
 Out clear and mellow,
 As from their midst I see them bring
 A little fellow,
 Whose sturdy walk and wrinkling brow
 To me convey
 Some hint of injured feelings, while
 He turns away.
 "Oh, what a pretty suit, my dear,"
 To win his heart,
 I softly say,—the teasing elves
 All stand apart—
 Then, mollified, he takes my hand,
 His baby tones
 Indignant thrill; he tells his tale,
 And freely owns
 "Dose naughty girls" had teased him so
 (The laughing witches)
 To lend—but never would he lend—
 His first new breeches!

LITMUS PAPER.

Among the various industrial and chemical uses of seaweed none is more interesting, perhaps, than its utilization in the production of the well-known litmus paper. For this purpose there is used the common rocella, which is found in all tropical seas, but particularly and abundantly in the Mediterranean, being, in fact, a lichen which grows on the rocks in the water and near the shore. The litmus is prepared by macerating the plant in water with lime, potash, and other substances, and leaving it in this condition until fermentation follows. On this taking place it first turns red and then blue, and on the whole mass becoming of the desired blue color, it is pressed into a mold and made into small rectangular cakes, which have the appearance of indigo and the smell of violets. In producing the litmus an infusion of the latter is made with boiling water, and unsized paper is soaked in this, being afterward dried. The natural color of the paper is blue; the red litmus is made by treating the preparation with acids so as to give it a reddish tinge.

LORENZ ALMA TADEMA.

ALMA TADEMA has been pleased to express his admiration for THE INLAND PRINTER in a letter to a gentleman whose interest in fine printing and modern methods of reproducing the masterpieces of well-known painters induced him to forward to the celebrated artist a copy of the issue of April last. Mr. Tadema's acknowledgment is reproduced herewith, together with a portrait reproduced from a woodcut. Familiar as the name of Alma Tadema is, of his personal history little has been published, and some notes thereupon will not be without interest on this occasion. To the eleventh of the series of articles (profusely illustrated), on "Famous Artists and Their Work," by C. Stuart Johnson, published in *Munsey's Magazine*, we are indebted for the following brief account of the artist and his works: Alma Tadema, says Mr. Johnson, may be characterized as perhaps the most cosmopolitan of present-day painters. He is a Hollander by birth, an Englishman by adoption

31-10-92
17, GROVE END ROAD,
ST JOHN'S WOOD,
N.W.

Dear Sir
I duly received the April number of
the Inland Printer, for which many
thanks as it contained some very
first rate printing of engravings
which was a pleasure to behold
Yours faithfully
Alma Tadema



Paris salons and expositions, is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and a member of half a dozen knightly orders—the Lion of Holland, the Crown of Prussia, and so forth.

So much for the extrinsic tokens of his fame. His art itself is that of a Hollander whose native bent has been tempered by a wide experience of other schools. In no country has French art, German art, Italian art, varied more widely in aim and method at different epochs and under the influence of different schools and leaders. But it does not need a very high degree of experience to be able, in nearly every case, to identify a Dutch picture as such without looking for the artist's signature. It is almost sure to betray its origin by the literalness of its fidelity to nature, the perfect elaboration of detail, the miniature-like technique, the subordination of the grand, the beautiful, the ideal, to the true, the actual, the domestic and familiar.

Alma Tadema shares these national characteristics. Nothing could be more exquisite than his straps and cushions, his silks and tapestries, his musical instruments, his antique furniture and classic bric-a-brac, and generally his costumes. The marble terrace in "Reading Homer" has a marvelous reality of texture. In another of his canvases the "Picture Gallery," the silk cushions of the Greek artist's studio were so wonderfully well done that when the painting was shown at the Academy in London he received several orders from wealthy admirers for pictures, with the proviso that their composition should include some silk cushions. The painted fabrics of Apelles, as the old story tells, may have deceived a brother artist into believing them real; those of Alma Tadema achieve a triumph more characteristic of these latter days—they compel the tribute of the picture buyer.

That is, perhaps, not the very highest praise, and not fully commensurate with the painter's deserts. But it is a fact that Alma Tadema's figures are less excellent than their surroundings. They are of course perfect in drawing, classically correct, and coldly charming. They have all of Bouguereau's smoothness, but not all of his grace. They have Cabanel's superlative finish, but seldom possess his expressiveness.

In "Reading Homer" and "The Old, Old Story," fair as are their Grecian types, in neither one, nevertheless, does the artist manifest great felicity in the posing of his figures. The

and long residence. He was educated in Belgium, and has been a constant exhibitor in the galleries of Paris and other continental art centers. His fame is truly international; he is a member of seven academies—those of London, Amsterdam, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Stockholm and Madrid, besides London correspondent of the French Academy, and he has received prizes and decorations numerous enough to form a collection. He has won the most coveted medals of the

maids of ancient Athens may have sat, lolled and lounged in the ungraceful attitudes in which he depicts them; but we should certainly have preferred to see in their counterfeit presentment a little more of the poetry of rest or motion, even if reality had to be sacrificed to ideality.

It is an idiosyncrasy with Alma Tadema to number his pictures instead of dating them. For instance, "At the Shrine of Venus," bears the figures CCLXXXIX. As they indicate, he has produced about three hundred canvases — a fact that bears witness to his industry, for he is too conscientiously careful a worker to be a rapid producer.

Not very many of his paintings are owned on this side of the Atlantic, although "Reading Homer" belongs to Mr. Marquand of New York, and was recently for some time on exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art; there is a fine canvas, "Down to the River," in the Vanderbilt gallery, and two others — "A Roman Emperor" and "Sappho" — in the Walters collection at Baltimore.

Alma Tadema's career has not been an eventful one apart from his artistic successes. He was born in the village of Dronrijp, in the northern part of Holland, January 8, 1836, and educated at the "gymnasium" of Leeuwarden, the chief town of the province. He was to have entered his father's profession, the law, but the study of the classics kindled an enthusiasm for ancient art and architecture that led him to take up his brush and palette and essay to recreate the scenes and characters of Greek and Roman life. He went from his provincial school to the Antwerp Academy when he was sixteen years old, and a little later became a pupil of Baron Hendrik Leys, then at the height of his fame as a painter of history and genre.

He studied under Baron Leys' guidance for several years, and assisted his master in painting some of his large historical canvases. The first independent work he exhibited was the "Education of the Children of Clotilda," at the Antwerp Academy in 1861. It shows Clotilda, widow of Clovis, the first Christian king of France, watching her two sons, who are learning to throw the battle ax. He has seldom come so near to modern history in the choice of a theme. His favorite range has been from the time of the earlier Roman emperors to the classic prime of Athens five centuries before, and sometimes five centuries further back again, into the dim past of ancient Egypt.

Between 1860 and 1870 Alma Tadema was established at Brussels, whence he sent pictures to the exhibitions of Amsterdam, Paris, Berlin and London. Everywhere his work won applause. Its warmest reception was in London, and to that capital the artist finally migrated to settle permanently. He found a congenial field in the British capital, became a naturalized Englishman, and married an English girl, a Miss Laura Fpps, who is known as a painter of scenes from child life. He was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1876, a full Academician in 1879.

Over one of the doors in the handsome house that Alma Tadema has built for himself in the St. John's Wood district of London is the characteristic inscription: "As the sun colors flowers, so art colors life."

INLAND DAILY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

THE Inland Daily Press Association convened at the Gibson House, Cincinnati, Ohio, on December 8, and transacted much important business. The following circular was prepared and adopted:

To the Daily Press of the United States:

The organization of the American Associated Dailies is for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the daily press of the country.

The special purpose of the organization is to give information whereby each member may be informed of the fraudulent advertising schemes, irresponsible advertising agents and foreign advertisers, who do not pay their contracts, and to give information of advertisers who are about to send out large amounts of advertising, and such other information as may

be of advantage to the members of the association. For the purpose of giving this information each member of the association is requested to send to the secretary, Ira S. Carpenter, Michigan City, Indiana, any complaints of failure of foreign advertisers or agents to comply with their contracts. The secretary will make investigation of said complaints and make confidential reports upon the standing of the parties against whom complaints are made to each member of this association. He will also report the names of advertisers or agents who fail to comply with their contracts or who are connected with fraudulent advertising schemes. He shall report the names of such advertisers as he shall learn are about to send out large amounts of advertising and such other information as in his opinion may be of advantage to the members of the association.

If you desire to become a member of this association please inclose the membership fee (\$5) to Ira S. Carpenter, secretary of the association, Michigan City, Indiana. He is authorized to enroll your paper as a member of the association.

You will readily understand that with your hearty cooperation in this matter, great advantage will accrue to the members. As information is accumulated a confidential monthly bulletin will be sent to each paper holding membership in the association.

The following resolution by Mr. Culmore was also adopted:

Resolved, That the American Associated Dailies are in favor of a uniform libel law in each state of the union, defining libel properly and not permitting punitive damages and criminal prosecutions as a matter of suppression of legitimate publication and they believe that public retraction of the article in the publication charged with libel should be allowed in proof and mitigation of damages and fines, if not in satisfaction of the offense.

C. CULMORE.

J. O. AMOS.

A. S. CHAPMAN.

The association will hereafter be called The American Associated Dailies, and the first annual meeting will be held in Chicago, in the World's Fair buildings, on the second Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of September, 1893.

A PROTEST AGAINST STAMPED ENVELOPES AT THE COST OF STAMPS.

The Minnesota Editorial Association, through its executive committee, has addressed the following remonstrance to Congress against the proposed law to furnish stamped envelopes at the cost of stamps:

ST. PAUL, Minn., December 8, 1892.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Your petitioners, on behalf of the Minnesota Editors' and Publishers' Association, representing four hundred printing offices in the state of Minnesota, respectfully protest against any action on the part of Congress looking toward the postoffice department furnishing stamped envelopes at the cost of the stamps. The effect of such a law would be: First, to eventually destroy the entire industry of manufacturing envelopes by confining their manufacture entirely to the uses of the government as on postal cards; and second, to increase the expenditures of the postoffice department to such an enormous expense as forever to destroy the possibility of making the department self-sustaining, or securing to the people the benefit of one-cent postage.

Respectfully submitted,

GRANVILLE S. PEASE, President.

ED. H. PARADIS, Secretary.

DAVID RAMALEY, Treasurer.

C. P. STINE, Chairman.

WILLIAM HINDS,

N. S. GORDON,

Executive Committee.

STRIKES THE KEYNOTE OF SUCCESS.

"THE INLAND PRINTER is decidedly the friend of the *young* printers. I hear kind words for it every day from the coming printers, and I assure you the keynote is struck when you appeal to the minds of those who are to be our future 'Franklins.'" — *W. H. Wright, Jr.*

MARY had a stocking once,

And it was made of wool:

And on that merry Christmas morn

That stocking it was full.

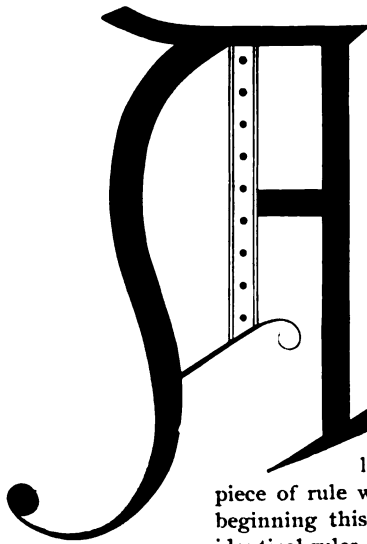
How came that stocking to be full?

Because at Christmas dawn,

When Mary rose and dressed herself,

She pulled that stocking on.—*Scissors.*

ANSWER TO THE LETTER PUZZLE.



FTER giving our readers two months' time to answer the letter puzzle published in the November issue, it now becomes necessary to report that *not one* of the many solutions received was correct — that is, correct as to the placing of every part of the letter. Fifteen guesses were right so far as the letter was concerned, and THE INLAND PRINTER'S agreement regarding copies of "Diagrams of Imposition" has been fulfilled by the mailing of a copy of the work to each of these readers of this magazine. The correct letter, and the exact position each

piece of rule was to occupy is shown in the initial beginning this article, which is composed of the identical rules exhibited separately in the November number. That the letter formed is a symmetrical and graceful one no one will deny. Being made up of many pieces, it is, as stated, a much more difficult letter to place in position than the "R" shown some months ago. Speaking of the "R" reminds us that one of the subscribers, in sending his answer to the puzzle now in hand, made a very vigorous protest against this journal's showing letters that had already appeared in another paper. There may have been some justice in his protest, but the conductors of THE INLAND PRINTER did not consider that in using the letter in the way presented they were doing anything to which the most particular reader could object. They knew that the letter had been used, but from the established fact that this magazine went to thousands of people who never saw the other, it was deemed of no great consequence. The gentleman's solution of the "A" puzzle clearly demonstrates his ability to decipher a letter he has already seen with much more ease than one entirely "fresh," as the "A" puzzle is, his answer to this being "R" also. Twelve letters were presented as the correct answer to the "A" puzzle — A, E, F, H, K, L, M, R, T, U, W and Y, and we regret that space will not permit our showing reproductions of them. It is with some hesitation that we close this contest, but we feel that sufficient time has been given to all to forward replies, and prefer to make a new offer next month to again extending the time on this. Honorable mention should be made of Mr. B. M. Lanphere, of Warren, Pennsylvania, who came the nearest to winning a prize, the only mistake made being the transposing of the two pieces at the bottom of the vertical portions of the letter. In the February number we will show another letter and make another offer, and trust every reader of THE INLAND PRINTER will at least *try* to solve the problem.

A NEW TYPESETTING MACHINE — THE FORMOTYPE.

A CORRESPONDENT in Akron, Ohio, writes under date of December 20 :

"The December number of THE INLAND PRINTER announced that a patent upon a new typesetting machine had been issued to Louis Ransom and Alexander W. Maynus. These gentlemen are Akronians, the former an artist and well-known inventor, the latter assistant manager sales department, The Werner Printing and Lithographing Company, and their machine, the "Formotype," will be put upon the market shortly by a syndicate of Cleveland and Akron capitalists, who have been behind the enterprise for the past three years.

"The Formotype is an entirely new departure in the line of typesetting machines, occupying a sphere peculiarly its own, and by it the ultimate result is expeditiously reached,

the many intermediate processes that make other machines so clumsy, slow and unsafe being eliminated entirely. Your correspondent has examined this machine and finds that the letters are stamped directly upon the edge of a strip of soft metal that has been prepared of proper dimensions. A keyboard, not unlike that of the usual typewriter, projects from the front of the machine and by pressing upon one of the keys mechanism is actuated that brings the die, which is in intaglio form, immediately beneath an impression orifice, and by the operation of a reciprocating plunger the die is impressed upon the metal forming the proper letter. The machine is so constructed that this operation can be repeated as rapidly as the compositor can play upon the keys, and it will not be impossible to attain the speed of the usual typewriter upon the Formotype. Of course there are spacing keys, enough metal being removed from the line between words by a chisel to make the spaces. The most ingenious part of the machine is the justifying mechanism which works like a charm. It is based upon the principle that by compressing a line of impressible material the line is elongated. A pair of jaws grip the line automatically, at the spaces, after the words are formed upon it and while another line is being made, and a certain amount of compression being given between each word the line is squeezed out to its proper length, which is column width. These jaws always work through the same space, but by a wonderfully simple arrangement they are brought closer together or moved apart, making the amount of compression directly proportionate to the number of spaces in a line and the amount the line is short of its proper length.

"It is obvious from this hasty description that by this device there is no assembling of matrices, the making of which require hours of dexterous mechanical labor, aided by the most expensive machinery; no time lost in waiting for justification; no casting and no fumes from casting pots to endanger the health of the operator, and no intricate and delicate distributing mechanism.

"Proofreading with the Formotype is easier than in hand composition. It is not necessary to form an entirely new line when an error is made, as is the case in other machines, this being hazardous work, as the operator is liable to make the same or some other error when the line is formed anew.

"The International Formotype Company, which controls the foreign patents, has protected this machine in the most desirable countries, and they are now negotiating with eastern capitalists who are anxious to control certain foreign rights. It is reported also that a company now manufacturing a well-known typesetting machine have made overtures to the home company."

THE BEST EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.

"I believe that in the schools of applied science and technology, as they are carried on today in the United States — involving the thorough and most scholarly study of principles directed immediately upon useful arts, and rising, in their higher grades, into original investigation and research — is to be found almost the perfection of education for young men. Too long have we submitted to be considered as furnishing something which is, indeed, more immediately and practically useful than a so-called liberal education, but which is, after all, less noble and fine. Too long have our schools of applied science and technology been popularly regarded as affording an inferior substitute for classical colleges to those who could not afford to go to college, then take a course in a medical or law school, and then wait for professional practice. Too long have the graduates of such schools been spoken of as though they had acquired the arts of livelihood at some sacrifice of mental development, intellectual culture, and grace of life. For me, if I did not believe that the graduates of the institution over which I have the honor to preside were better educated men, in all which the term educated man implies, than the average

graduate of the ordinary college, I would not consent to hold my position for another day. It is true that something of form and style may be sacrificed in the earnest, direct, and laborious endeavors of the student of science; but that all the essentials of intellect and character are less fully or less happily achieved through such a course of study let no man, connected with such an institution, for a moment concede!

"That mind and manhood alike are served in a preëminent degree by the systematic study of chemistry, physics, and natural history has passed beyond dispute. The haste with which the colleges themselves are throwing over many of their traditional subjects to make room for these comparatively new studies, shows how general has become the appreciation of the virtue of these, when combined with laboratory methods, as means of intellectual and moral training.

"I have spoken of the characteristic studies of the new schools as the best of all available means of both moral and intellectual training. I believe this claim to be none too broad.

"The sincerity of purpose and the intellectual honesty which are bred in the laboratory of chemistry and physics stand in strong contrast with the dangerous tendencies to plausibility, sophistry, casuistry, and self-delusion which so insidiously beset the pursuit of metaphysics, dialectics, and rhetoric, according to the traditions of the schools. Much of the training given in college in my boyhood was, it is not too much to say, directed straight upon the arts which go to make the worse appear the better reason. It was always an added feather in the cap of the young disputant that he had won a debate in a cause in which he did not believe. Surely, in these more enlightened days, it is not needful to say that this is perilous practice, if, indeed, it is not always and necessarily pernicious. Even where the element of purposed and boasted self-stultification was absent, there was a dangerous and a mischievous exaltation of the form above the substance of the student's work, which made it better to be brilliant than to be sound.

"Contrast with this the moral and intellectual influence of the studies and exercises I am considering. The student of chemistry or physics would scarcely know how to defend a thesis which he did not himself believe. In that dangerous art he has had no practice. The only success he has hoped for has been to be right. The only failure he has had to fear was to be wrong. To be brilliant in error only heightened the failure, making it the more conspicuous and ludicrous."—*Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.*

WHY SONGS ARE SUNG.

'Tis not for honors he may win
The poet's songs are sung;
'Tis not for these he lets us in
To worlds he lives among.

No bay nor laurel would he wear;
But that for which he longs,
Is only that someone, somewhere,
May learn to love his songs.

—*James G. Burnell, in New England Magazine.*

THE ART OF THINKING.

Did you ever notice how bunglingly some men think? There is as much or more difference in the way men use their mental faculties as there is in the way they use their tools. Just as one man will proceed deftly and systematically to the accomplishment of a piece of work with everything conveniently at hand, every motion intelligently directed to the furtherance of the main purpose, and an expedient ready for every irregularity or difficulty which presents itself, so the ready thinker proceeds at once in a right line to the pith of a subject, sifting out the extraneous matter, defining the main

point and bringing to bear upon it all his available information. On the other hand, a clumsy thinker will chase a question up one side and down the other, without getting anywhere or arriving at any relevant conclusion.

The mental, like the manual faculties are susceptible and require cultivation. It is only by practice and continual use that the dexterity and skill of the expert machinist or other manipulator are acquired. No matter how naturally ingenious and handy a man may be, he will lack deftness when placed upon work to which he is entirely unaccustomed. In order to think with facility a man must be accustomed to thinking. It is one thing to let the mind roam about among the things one knows, and another to put it hard at work and keep it there, grinding at something you do not know, but want to. It is easy and entertaining to read an article which tells you something which you knew before and which you can indorse, but you learn nothing by reading it. It requires an effort to read an article which contains real information, however plainly expressed. It has to be studied, applied, digested, criticised, the suggestions raised by its perusal have to be followed out to their conclusions, and to conscientiously read an article of this character is a task which a man is inclined to shirk, just as a lazy man might shirk a physical task. But compare the man who shirks with the man who reads, and you will find in the first a mental bungler, in the second the acute and able thinker, the man whose head saves his hands and who is valued, respected and trusted with the conduct of work and the administration of affairs, and rewarded accordingly. Always read a little ahead of yourself. Read matter which requires an effort upon your part to understand. The effort will not only place you upon a higher intellectual plane, but the mental exercise will develop a habit of accurate thinking which will be of more value to you than volumes of average matter read only to be forgotten.—*Power.*

CHAIRMAN CARTER'S STORY.

One of the tersest and best of the election stories is related by Chairman Carter of the national committee. "It was getting rather late in the evening of election day," he said, "and we were anxious to hear something definite from one of the most important districts of Indiana, which had not reported for several days. I telegraphed over my own signature to the leader of the district: 'I have had no news from you. Please let me hear at once and report fully. Send me a hundred lines or so on the actual state of affairs.' In about an hour I got his reply. It read: 'We have all gone to h—l out here, and it don't take any hundred lines to tell it, either.'"—*Philadelphia Record.*

INDISPENSABLE IN THE OFFICE.

In sending his renewal for this year, Mr. O. A. Towne, of Towne & Robie, publishers the *Transcript*, Franklin Falls, New Hampshire, writes us: "I felt a lack of something this month, and now find it was THE INLAND PRINTER which I missed. It is good for digestion, better than an extra clerk in business, and indispensable in this office. Check inclosed." And so it goes. Our subscription clerks are busy entering new names for Volume X. Start now, and receive your paper from the beginning of the volume.

LIQUID REFRESHMENT!

In Portugal the wine treading is done by a gang of men dancing to the music of a bagpipe. The work is hard, the weather warm, the result indescribable.

SHE—What did you say to papa, dear, when you asked for my hand? He—The only thing I remember, precious, is calling for the police.—*Town Topics.*



THE SALE.

Anguished yet dumb,
The Dachshund's wistful stare
Seeking the master's eyes
Sees no relenting there.

Engraved by
CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING CO.,
907 Filbert street,
Philadelphia.

BRITISH NOTES.

MESSRS. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, the queen's printers, have contracted for the reporting and printing of the parliamentary debates, Reuter's Telegraph Company having thrown up the work.

MESSRS. SHANKS & CO., the well-known typefounders, have received orders from the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Standard* for complete new outfits of their patent hard-metal type, in which new dress both papers will appear with the new year.

WE understand that Messrs. Dellagana & Co., the well-known stereotypers and electrotypers, think sufficiently well of Dalziel's new stereotyping process to adopt it, and that other houses are making arrangements to work the new system.

INFORMATION has just come to hand of an instantaneous process of newspaper stereotyping. Until full details reach me I can only state that it is claimed for the new machine and process that it will combine all the advantages of the hot and cold processes without any of the objections, and produce a mold practically instantaneously, the present system being performed in one operation and in such a manner that will, it is expected, commend itself to the trade. Time and expense will be saved and things improved all around, without creating a revolution, for the detail work of the stereotyping room will not be interfered with. I am in communication with the inventor and hope to furnish fuller details of the invention in next issue.

THE Labor Commission which has been sitting for some time past has elicited a great deal of interesting information on various subjects. Last week evidence was given as to a working scheme of profit sharing. Mr. T. W. Bushill, of the firm of Thomas Bushill & Sons, of Coventry, stated that his business consisted of printing in its various branches and had now been worked for four years on the profit-sharing system. They employed 185 work people, 79 of whom were paid time wages, 47 premium workers at professional wages, and 59 piece workers. As regarded the rate of pay, the minimum for letterpress printers, which might be taken as a fair indication, was 28s. and 7d. for overtime; they were working now fifty hours, the trade union limit being fifty-five. In making out the profit and loss account the working capital was credited for the time being with five per cent, and from the balance a certain fixed sum, called the reserve limit, was credited to the partner as a first charge for salaries, management, and payment for risk, and the residue was equally divided between the employés and the firm. If a firm were making in one year a profit of £1,000, under this system they would probably fix the reserve limit at £900; if in the following year the profits amounted to £1,100, the firm would get the first charge of £900, plus half the extra, which in this case would be £200; that is to say, they would make £1,000 and the employés would get £100. The amount of the reserve limit was not generally made known, but it was communicated to a chartered accountant, who certified year by year, what bonus, if any, had accrued to the employés. In answer to a question if there had been any gain to the firm since the adoption of the scheme, Mr. Bushill stated that when the scheme was first introduced there was a spurt, then for a year or two there had been a slackening, but lately there had been a steady pulling up all around. As to its moral effect, there had been an improved tone among the workers. The essential features of the system, he thought, was that the amount of bonus should be fixed independently of the volition of the employer, and should depend on the actual profits made. Mr. Bushill, who has devoted considerable study to the profit-sharing system, has always shown himself very willing to assist by his advice anyone desirous of adopting the system and has issued a pamphlet on the subject.

FOR the past few weeks a fair proportion of the British public has been suffering from a "craze" which promises to equal the gold fever of some years ago. Thousands of well-meaning

persons who would scorn the idea of putting their money on this or that horse in a race as being nothing more or less than gambling, have rushed into the thick of the "missing word competition," and been sadly disappointed if they could not procure from the postoffices the necessary postal orders wherewith to back their selection. To such an extent has the craze developed that for the first time the postoffice authorities have been unable to meet the demand for postal orders. And yet the thing began very humbly. Some few months ago Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, the proprietor and editor of *Pearson's Weekly*, was seeking for a popular competition, when the "Missing Word" idea occurred to him. The sixth week they received £4 in one shilling postal orders, and it was not until about two months ago when the idea had been running nine or ten months that it began to be really popular. About that time other papers adopted the notion, and at once the figures began to mount. One week they received £500, the next £900, the next £1,300; then they jumped to £2,500, while this week the total amount of postal orders sent in was something like £15,800, which will be divided among those who have been fortunate enough to hit upon the "missing" word. From a printing point of view the effect of the competitions is in every way satisfactory, for it is an admitted fact that the circulation *Pearson's Weekly* alone has been increased by more than 200,000 a week, the average circulation of this periodical, which is only about two years old, being now half a million a week. Mr. Pearson has described the *modus operandi* as follows: "Every week I personally write the competition paragraph. I select some interesting little fact and embody it in the few lines I write, leaving the last word blank. I then prepare a list of words, any one of which would suitably fill in the blank, and I ask a few of my most trusted assistants to do the same. I then finally select a word, sometimes from one of these lists, but more frequently from my own. I write that word upon a slip of paper, and place it in a stout envelope, which I seal with my own ring and hand to the chartered accountant whose certificate appears in the paper every week. No one knows the word but myself until the competition is over; and then the accountant opens the envelope in my presence, and the word is given to a staff of clerks, who go through the coupons and put on one side all that are correct." It would occupy too much space to give a detailed account of the manner in which the thousands of letters and postal orders are dealt with. Some idea of the number that has to be coped with may be gathered from the fact that on Monday morning when the competition closes, the letters are taken to the office in mail bags carried in a procession of cabs from the general postoffice. In a day or two the question of legality has to be settled; in the meantime printers, paper makers, and others connected with the trade may congratulate themselves on the remarkable development of the "Missing Word" craze.

COLLECTIVELY the extra Christmas numbers of the various periodicals are superior to last year's issues, but in most cases, again, the colored plates are far from satisfactory from an artistic point of view. Why publishers will persist in giving quantity and not quality is a point I cannot quite understand. That they do so rather implies a belief that the average Briton does not care how inferior the work may be as long as he gets plenty of it. However, while little can be said in favor of the presentation plates, a word of praise must be recorded regarding the high-class style in which the numbers themselves are produced. *Black and White*, which for some time had a most checkered career, is now rapidly making headway, and its Christmas number is certainly one of the best productions of the year. The *Graphic* is even better than usual, and the *Illustrated London News* fully maintains its position. The *Gentlewoman*, following the success of last year, again issues a supplement printed in colors on satin. The chief literary feature is somewhat novel. "A Story of Seven Christmas Eves," or "A Social Revolution," is the lives of two waifs of

gentle birth who pass through many vicissitudes to positions of honor and distinction. The chief incidents of their lives are supposed to be narrated on seven Christmas Eves, at intervals of seven years, by the characters who themselves take part in the story. The tale is told by seven well-known writers, and is illustrated by Dudley Hardy. The *Queen* extra number is also an excellent work, combining both quantity and quality, which must have kept the printers busy for a considerable time.

A CONTEMPORARY journal states that Sir William Harcourt, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, like his predecessor has been advised to put a tax on advertisements, the idea being that such an impost might have the effect of introducing esthetic propriety into these commercial announcements. Instead of this it is suggested that some censorship should be exercised, and that advertisers should be forced to conform to regulations which would spare us a good deal of deformity. This is not a new suggestion. To carry into effect would create an injustice to both printers and advertisers. If the size of posters is regulated by law half of the available advertising space in London and other towns would at once become useless because small bills would not be seen if posted at the top of a building or boarding, and a vast amount of work which now finds its way into the hands of printers would be lost. The tendency of the present time is toward high-class advertising, and to impose a tax upon advertisements or to regulate their size would be a serious blunder and an injustice.

I am glad to be able to report a slight improvement in trade which it is hoped will continue. H. WOOD SMITH.

Her eyes are of the loveliest blue,
Her cheeks are like the roses;
To love her thrills me through and through,
To kiss her—Holy Moses!!!—*Ex.*

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. A. L., Brattleboro, Vermont.—Are THE INLAND PRINTER illustrations printed on four-roller presses. *Answer.*—They are.

R. F., Montreal, P. Q.—What is a good reducer for copying-ink? *Answer.*—A little glycerine added slowly will be found satisfactory.

C. B. S., Springfield, Missouri.—Where can I learn more of Dalziel's new mode of stereotyping of which an account appears in the November INLAND PRINTER? *Answer.*—Write to Mr. Harvey Dalziel, 153 Fleet street, E. C., London, England.

F. G. McN., Cleveland, Ohio.—What is the best book on general printing as regards imposing forms and general job printing? *Answer.*—"The American Printer," by Thomas MacKellar, Ph.D., is perhaps as satisfactory a text-book as you can purchase. Price \$2. Can be procured through this office or of any bookdealer.

P. L. A., Sioux Falls, South Dakota.—In making up the local columns of a paper and arranging the items in such order as to make them grow gradually larger down the column, is it proper to place at the bottom an item three or four lines larger than the one immediately preceding, then cut this large item and carry two or three lines to the top of the next column, the number of lines thus carried to be one or two lines less than the number in the item to follow? Also, is it a breach of propriety to begin an editorial at the top of the second or third editorial column unless it is headed? *Answer.*—(1) It is permissible. (2) Yes.

IRATE SUBSCRIBER—I demand to see the editor. Where is he? Printer—He's in the loft. The citizens tarred and feathered him last night. I. S.—Yes, and that's just what I want to see him about. The tar belonged to me, and I want the editor to pay for it.—*Scissors.*

OBITUARY.

PHILO P. KELLOGG, the well-known envelope manufacturer, of Springfield, Massachusetts, died at his home in that city on the morning of December 13. Mr. Kellogg was a man of cultivated tastes, he enjoyed reading and art pursuits, and his Maple street home was richly equipped with means of gratifying his scholarly tastes. In the business world he was successful. He was one of the first to see the advantages of the convenient box of stationery known as papeterie, and was able to amass a comfortable fortune.

THE announcement of the death of Mr. William Wilson Bainbridge, of the firm of Charles T. Bainbridge's Sons, manufacturing stationers and printers, of Brooklyn, New York, was received by the trade with universal regret. Mr. Bainbridge's death was sudden, being caused by neuralgia of the heart while making his usual fall trip. The death occurred at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, Michigan, on December 7. Mr. Bainbridge was thirty-five years old at the time of his death. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MR. J. A. GARVEY, who filled the position of railroad and local editor of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) *Daily News* most acceptably, was killed December 1 in the Nickel Plate yards, in that city, by a switch engine which he attempted to board while in discharge of his duty. Mr. Garvey was most highly esteemed by all who knew him, both in and out of the office. His remains, which were shipped to Springfield, Massachusetts, for burial, were accompanied by D. C. Gardner, a representative of Fort Wayne Typographical Union, No. 78.

ORANGE JUDD, the well-known publisher, ex-editor of the *American Agriculturalist* and late editor of the *Orange Judd Farmer*, died at his home, Evanston, Illinois, December 27, at the age of seventy years. Orange Judd was born near Niagara Falls, New York, July 26, 1822. He was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1847, taught school until 1850, then spent three years studying analytical and agricultural chemistry at Yale. He became editor of the *American Agriculturalist* in 1853, and later became its owner and publisher. As such he continued until 1881. From 1855 to 1863 he held the position of agricultural editor of the *New York Times*. Mr. Judd established the Orange Judd Publishing Company, making a specialty of agricultural and scientific books, and also published *Hearth and Home*.

MR. WILLIS ROBERTS, who recently died at Birmingham, Alabama, at the age of sixty-four years, from the effects of erysipelas, was one of the oldest master printers in Alabama. He was born at Pendleton, South Carolina, July 5, 1828, and entered the *Argus* office at Wetumpka, Alabama, when twelve years of age. In 1872 he opened the first job office in Birmingham. In February, 1874, Roberts & Duval started the *Iron Age*, a weekly. In 1876 he associated with himself his son Charles, and continued that publication under the firm name of Roberts & Son until the journal was sold, when they gave their whole attention to the job office. At the time of his death Mr. Roberts was senior member of the largest publishing, blank book making and lithographing establishment in the South. Charles Roberts will continue the business.

It has recently been pointed out that the typewriter may be made very useful for cipher correspondence. This plan is to use a cipher which depends on substituting certain letters for others. Then, on an ordinary typewriter, transpose types on the top, so that the key marked A, for instance, shall print L, the key B print M, and so on, according to the cipher. The person receiving the letter has his typewriter set in just the opposite way, that is, so that L will print A, etc. Then, by striking the keys on his machine which correspond with the letters sent him, he prints off the real letter as first composed. No time is wasted in translating. The machine does it all.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MORRILL BROS., Fulton, New York. Specimens of general work neatly and cleanly executed.

H. B. SAUNDERS, Hamburg, New York. Statement head and business card, cleanly printed.

T. J. McCORMICK, Birmingham, Alabama. Programme of unique design and good execution.

THE Russell Printing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Advertising insert in colors, exquisitely done.

GRIFFITHS, AXTEL & CADY COMPANY. Advertising circulars, printed in their usual admirable style.

FERGUSON & MAYER, Jefferson City, Missouri. Handsome specimen of society printing, creditable to the firm.

FRANK H. WEST, Detroit, Michigan. Specimen of general work in which much improvement is displayed over former samples.

THE Record Steam Job Print, Sussex, New Brunswick. Samples of printing on wood, and general work, very indifferently done.

CHARLES B. CONATY, Port Chester, New York. Business card of good design and well executed. Inattention to details is noticeable.

ADAMS & DAVIS, printers, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Programme for church society entertainment, of original design and good execution.

JOSEPH C. DUPORT, Westfield, Massachusetts. A number of specimens of considerable merit, from which over-ornamentation occasionally detracts.

W. P. HARMON, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Booklets, cards, and programmes, in all of which correct taste, originality, and first-class execution are shown.

THE Globe Lithographing and Printing Company, Chicago, Illinois. Calendar for 1893 of handsome design, the centerpiece being an elegant photogravure.

A PRETTY calendar has been issued by David Oliphant, printer, 178 Monroe street, Chicago. Convenient in size, and as dainty as the most fastidious could desire.

B. M. LANPHERE, Warren, Pennsylvania. Specimens of general work, many of them of much merit, but ornamentation and fancy letters interfere with their neatness.

G. DOLPH, Clarion Office, Richland, Iowa. Programme of special features for the Richland *Clarion*, of indifferent execution, and with numerous typographical errors.

COURIER PRINT, Lowell, Massachusetts. Official Programme Odd Fellows' Bazaar, a miserable piece of work in composition, which the pressman has done much to make amends for.

W. B. CROMBIE, mercantile printer, Lincoln, Nebraska. Samples of everyday job work, characterized by neatness in composition, clean presswork and suitability in display.

JOHN J. DALY, steam book and job printer, New York. Sample of business card and circular work, printed on fine grades of stock, but absolutely devoid of anything approaching taste in composition.

F. A. G€HRING, Monitor Publishing Company, Rockford, Illinois. Samples of everyday work which compare very favorably with the specimens from a majority of the offices. Neatly composed and cleanly printed.

T. B. BROWN, Hamilton Printing Company, Topeka, Kansas. Pamphlet on the common injurious insects of Kansas, well and cleanly printed, reflecting much credit on the management of the Hamilton Company.

THOMAS & SHERMAN, of Jamestown, New York, kindly furnish us two specimens of work for our Examples and Queries column. We will add them to the collection already in hand, but we cannot promise to reproduce them, and will take this

opportunity of stating to other contributors that we will confine our attention in the future to showing specimens of what printing *ought* to be in lieu of what it *ought not* to be.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Advertising blotters and imitation type-written circular, evidencing the high degree of artistic skill and painstaking care in details which always characterize their work.

THE Foster Press, Chicago, favor us with their recently issued "as-they-come samples." This is really one of the most interesting and artistic works we have seen recently. Originality as usual with this firm is predominant.

MAX JOHNSTON & Co., Toronto, Ontario. Advertising insert, well designed and well composed, with harmonious coloring and first-class presswork. Messrs. Johnston are to be congratulated on the products of their office.

ADOLPH KNOCH, apprentice with Ulrich Knoch, commercial printing house, Los Angeles, California. Card, blotter and bill-head in colors and bronzes, neatly and tastefully set and highly commendable in all departments.

CYREN E. FISK and Sam J. Chappel have recently issued the *Labor Review*, at Los Angeles, California, which is published weekly as the official organ of the Council of Labor. Messrs. Fisk & Chappel are to be congratulated on their interesting little sheet.

TO THE courtesy of Mr. I. J. Gardner, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, we are indebted for a copy of the *Chattanooga Times*, "souvenir edition," containing fifty-two pages with handsomely lithographed cover, giving much interesting historical and business information.

FRED SLOCUM, Caro, Michigan. Menu of banquet to Republican County Committee of Tuscola county, by county officers, senator and representatives-elect, at Exchange Hotel, Caro, Michigan, December 28, 1892. A very artistic and elegantly printed specimen of work.

S. D. CHILDS & Co., Chicago, advertising calendar 1893. Over-embellishment detracts from an otherwise artistic piece of work. Also a business circular advertising their embossing department, tastefully designed and admirably executed. The embossing is deep and sharp.

C. H. LORILLEUX ET CIE, Paris, France. Calendar pad "Jurisprudence de l'Industrie du Livre," mounted on embossed cloth cover card. Over-embellishment and bad taste render the work ineffective, though evidently much time and money has been wasted in its production.

FROM E. H. Freeman, Los Angeles, California. Specimens of embossed letter and bill heads. The composition is the work of S. E. Martin, the presswork and embossing by E. C. Riley, a pressboy of but five months' experience. The work reflects great credit on both the workmen.

GEORGE M. APPLGATE, agent for THE INLAND PRINTER, at Trenton, New Jersey, forwards a twelve-point standard type measure advertising THE INLAND PRINTER. Mr. Applegate is to be congratulated on his enterprise and business acumen, as well as for the handsome appearance of the specimen.

WE acknowledge from Messrs. Ferguson & Mitchell, Limited, of Melbourne, Australia, their card, "Hands Across the Sea," with "seasonable greetings," accompanied by a handsome photograph of the new railway office at Melbourne, showing Messrs. Ferguson & Mitchell's factory in the distance.

WE acknowledge the receipt of an invitation from Mr. J. H. Ferguson, president of the Employing Electrotypers' and Stereotypers' Association, New York, to their seventh annual dinner, on December 17. From the very interesting programme the occasion was one at which we would gladly have been present had our convenience permitted.

SID. W. MILLARD, job printer, Ann Arbor, Michigan, sends an embossed menu of original design. On the cover a sprig of holly is fastened, with lettering embossed in gold. It is to be

regretted that Mr. Millard chose an unsuitable class of stock for his first experiment in embossing. The result could not be satisfactory even to one experienced in that class of work. Altogether the work is commendable.

ADVERTISING pamphlet of 112 pages, setting forth the merits of Kellogg's Lists to advertisers. On each page is shown a photo-engraved facsimile in tints and colors of the proprietary articles which patrons of the lists have successfully advertised, together with an indorsation of the merits of the lists. Printed at the DeVenne Press, New York, with photo-engravings by the Moss Engraving Company. In all that goes to make up a handsome and artistic specimen of work it excels.

HERBERT E. SMITH, Newton, New Jersey. Specimens of general work in which the element of neatness is painfully noticeable from its absence. The use of meaningless ornamentation has been resorted to in the vain hope to make up the deficiency. Three of the specimens show a capability on the part of this contributor of producing better things, and we would urge him to secure samples of neat printing, and follow along on such lines before attempting the ornate and ornamental.

TRADE NOTES.

LEVEY BROS., Indianapolis, Indiana, recently burned out, have resumed business, and are rushed with work.

H. R. CRENSHAW and James M. Simpson have engaged in the job printing business at Des Moines, Iowa, under the firm name of Crenshaw & Co.

THE firm of P. Y. Thomas & Co., are about to move from 505 Clay street, San Francisco, California, to larger and more commodious quarters at 209 Sacramento street.

THE Coöperative Printing Company has moved from 27 Main street, San Francisco, California, to better quarters on the northwest corner of Sacramento and Battery streets.

THE Times job office, of Fort Smith, Arkansas, which has been doing no work for some time, has been taken charge of by Skinner & Corley, and being run under that firm name.

LESLIE BROTHERS, of Anniston, Alabama, will move their job office to Birmingham before January 1. They will bring with them the *Alabama Medical Journal*, a 96-page monthly.

M. J. BECKETT, Greencastle, Indiana, has nearly completed a new three-story brick building, with basement, 24½ by 80 feet, and will shortly have one of the most complete offices in the state.

THE Troup Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio, is preparing to remove its printing and binding establishment into a new building now in course of erection in the central portion of the city.

JAMES E. BURKE, late of Chicago, Illinois, has established a box factory at Anderson, Indiana, in connection with the Bulletin Printing Company. He manufactures all kinds of paste-board boxes.

THE Gibson Engraving Company, of Denver, Colorado, have removed to the Sheridan building, 1629 Seventeenth street, and have increased their facilities very largely. Their work is steadily improving.

F. J. WENDELL has withdrawn as business manager of the Ohio Printing and Publishing Company, publishers of the *Press* and the *Liberator*, at Dayton, Ohio, but it is said still retains a financial interest in the concern.

D. K. CARVER, a gentleman of Alexandria, Indiana, of considerable means, will establish a democratic daily and weekly newspaper in Anderson, Indiana, shortly. It is his intention to equip the plant with a first-class book and job office.

THE Every Evening Printing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, has excavated the sidewalks surrounding their building, at Fifth and Shipley streets, preparatory to removing some

departments there, and providing fireproof vaults for files and other valuable references.

THE Wilmington Tag Manufacturing Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, has received large contracts from the United States Government and several trunk line railroads which will push them for some time. Fourteen machines and a four-story building full of operatives are worked to their utmost capacity.

THE firm of Frederick H. Levey & Co., ink manufacturers, New York, was dissolved by limitation December 31. The business of the firm will now be carried on by the Frederick H. Levey Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, F. H. Levey being president and Charles E. Newton, vice-president.

THE Jefferson Press is the name of a new printing firm recently started in Detroit, the general manager of the house being Charles H. Brown, for a number of years superintendent of composing room of Winn & Hammond's establishment. They have a fine outfit and propose to do artistic printing, designing and engraving. G. A. Foster is president, Fred A. Curtis, secretary and F. W. Floyd, treasurer.

THE announcement of the marriage, on December 21, of Mr. H. W. Thornton, western manager of the Huber Printing Press Company to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Brown, of New York, has called forth the sincere good wishes of Mr. Thornton's many friends in the West, and with the number THE INLAND PRINTER desires for the pair many long and happy days.

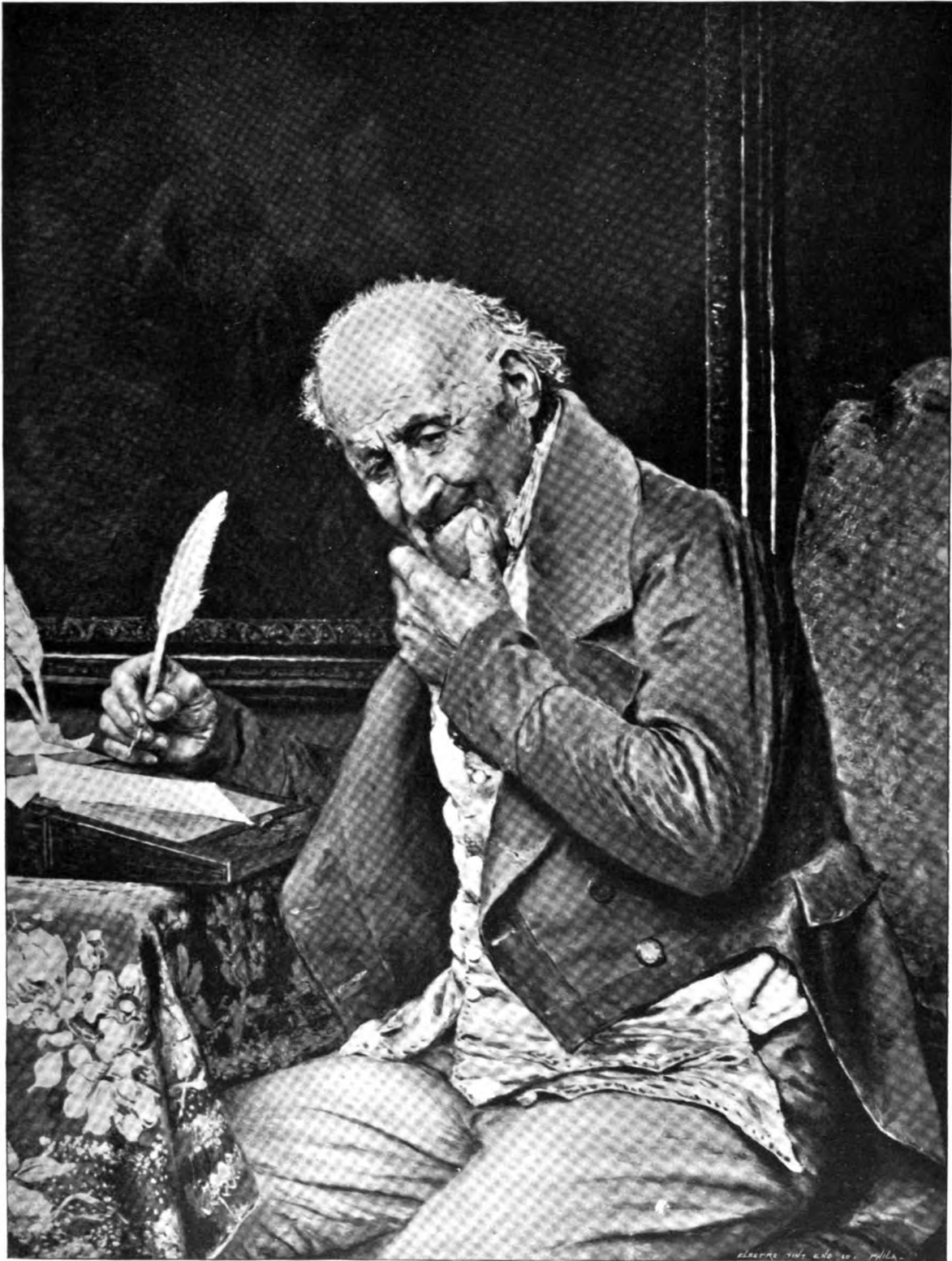
JAMES B. LYON, New York's state printer, who was burned out, has a new building in course of construction. It is located on Beaver street, Albany, and has a frontage of 160 feet, and is 66 feet deep. It will be four stories high. Mr. Lyon will occupy the three upper stories. It will be equipped with modern improvements, and probably be ready for occupancy some time in February. He is now located temporarily and has about fifty men at work. Mr. Lyon has been awarded the printing of the miscellaneous reports by the state officers of New York for a period of five years at \$1.50 per volume.

THE well-known engraving and electrotyping firm of George H. Benedict & Co., 175-7 South Clark street, Chicago, are about to issue for gratis distribution a scale of fractional sizes of paper stock and cardboard, and seven-inch type rules for all sizes from nonpareil to pica, an exceedingly valuable device for the use of printers, invented by Mr. Benedict, and protected by both patent and copyright. The paper scale shows at a glance the size that can be cut to best advantage, and includes all sizes from twelve to forty-four inches. It is especially valuable in determining the number of sheets that can be cut from a particular size of paper. The card scale is even more convenient, as it shows at a glance the exact number of sheets of board required to cut 1,000 cards of any size up to 5½ by 7 inches. On the reverse of the sheet is given a complete electrotype and measuring scale showing the exact price for wood and metal base electrotypes, book and embossing plates, etc., up to 6 by 16 inches. Complete directions for using the scale is printed in large type on both sides of the sheet. The scale will be mailed to printers by the above firm on receipt of 5 cents in stamps to cover postage. Something of this character has long been wanted by the printing trade, and must prove very valuable to every printer, as a great saving of time and mental drudgery must result from its use, and where it is used, a mistake in estimating is next to an impossibility.

AN AILING SPELL.

Doctor — Why, how is this, my dear sir? You sent me a letter stating you had been attacked by measles, and I find you suffering from rheumatism. Patient — Well, you see, doctor, it is like this — there wasn't a soul in the house that knew how to spell rheumatism.—*Harper's Bazar*.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



A MEDITATIVE PAUSE.

With quill in hand he meditates a phrase.
Be it of censure? or may it be of praise?
We only guess; but in that old-time dress
Methinks the kindly face is framed
For naught but courtesousness.

(See other side.)

Engraved by
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
1306-10 Filbert street,
Philadelphia.

THE INLAND PRINTER.

Electro-Tint Engraving Co.

1306-08-10 Filbert Street,
Philadelphia.



ENGRAVINGS IN HALF-TONE,
ETCHED DEEP ON HARD-ROLLED
COPPER.

We present to the readers of The Inland Printer, a specimen of our work on the opposite side of this sheet.

We believe they will find in this plate, as in all others we have presented, an indication of our progress in the march of improvement, in photo-mechanical processes. We are wide awake to the necessities of the times, and have only recently removed to our present quarters, after fitting same completely with improved facilities and a new and excellent electric light plant. The evidences are abundant, showing the appreciation such progress meets with from the trade, and we solicit a continuance of patronage, believing we can continue to satisfy, regardless of competition.

Send full particulars for estimates and specimens.

Correspondence will have prompt attention.

Promptness and quality assured, and special rates made for quantities.

NOTICE.—A large collection of beautiful Art Subjects
in stock form. Send for particulars and
specimens.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.

**1306-08-10 FILBERT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.**

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE contents of the January number of *The New England Magazine* is of a varied and interesting character. The stories and poems are of power and interest, and in the magazine readers will find matter suitable to their every mood.

THE COLUMBIA DAILY CALENDAR.—The Pope Manufacturing Company, of Boston, again deserves the credit of presenting the most practical business and professional calendar for the year. For eight consecutive years, this company has issued what is known as the Columbia Desk Calendar and Stand, consisting of a pad of 366 leaves, one for each day in the year, and one for the entire year. Upon each leaf are short sermons on the gospel of "Out-of-door Happiness and Health," with authoritative advice on national road making by the most eminent experts. The pad rests upon a metallic stand, arranged to take up very little room, and is indeed an indispensable article for the desk.

THE young men and young women who aspire to obtain academic or college educations, and whose parents cannot well afford them that expense, will be interested in the work of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, which has offered for the year 1893 one thousand scholarships at any of the leading colleges or schools of the United States, upon the condition of introducing the magazine into certain neighborhoods. Yale, Vassar, Harvard, Ann Arbor, Chicago, the southern colleges, the great schools of art and medicine, all are alike open to the ambitious boy or girl who is not afraid of a little earnest work. The *Cosmopolitan* sends out from its New York office a handsomely printed pamphlet to any applicant, telling just what is necessary in order to secure one of these scholarships. The scholarship itself includes board, lodging, laundry and tuition—all free.

THE "All Around the Year" calendar, Lee & Shepard, Boston, Massachusetts, which Mrs. Sunter sends out this year, is as charming a piece of work as anything she has done. Like its predecessors, it is printed on heavy cardboard, gilt-edged, with chain, tassels, and ring, and is of convenient size. The designs are fresh and delightful, quaint and picturesque little lads and lassies issuing in each month with just the right words, and in the most charming attitudes, while the lines on the cards combine to form a very pleasing love story. Done in several colors, one can scarcely imagine anything more graceful than the twelve cards, each bearing the dainty design which includes the month's calendar as a part of the picture. The cover shows a pretty little Miss watching a Cupid "warming his pretty little toes" at an open fireplace, while on the last page this same Cupid (or his fellow) is playing sweetly, "Good-by, My Lover, Good-by."

THE Standard Guide to Chicago for 1893, World's Fair edition, is being completely revised, reset and rearranged. In many respects it will be a decided improvement upon the issues of the two preceding years. Experience has taught Mr. Flinn that many alterations might be made which would make it more valuable as a reference book. Therefore, a rearrangement of the matter has been decided upon. All of the matter appearing in the former editions has been condensed to make room for new information of interest and importance. Probably 100,000 new facts will be added. The World's Fair edition will be superbly illustrated and bound. The engravings will be nearly all new. New maps will be added. The quality of the paper will be greatly improved. The price of the book—\$1 per volume—will remain the same. It will be ready for delivery in this country about the first of March, but a special foreign edition will be issued for delivery abroad about the first of February. The demand for the book in foreign countries has so increased within the past few months that a special foreign edition has become a necessity.

SUCCESS depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—*J. J. Astor.*

CHICAGO NOTES.

CARDS of invitation have been issued by Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Robbins to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Franc Robbins, to Mr. Walter S. Marder, of the firm of John Marder & Sons, on Thursday evening, January 12, at the Kenwood Evangelical Church.

CONGRATULATIONS with the usual seasonable greetings have been in order both in the office and at the home of Mr. W. B. Conkey. The advent of Miss Kate Phillips Conkey on December 23 (as the first-born of the household) making this Christmas time an additional occasion of rejoicing.

THE portrait of the fine little lad which illustrates the verses, "A Bold Request," in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, is that of Master Richard J. Montague, only child of Mr. F. L. Montague, of the firm of Montague & Fuller, general agents for the latest improved bookbinders' and printers' machinery, and bookbinders' supplies, at 28 Reade street, New York, and 345 Dearborn street and 82 Plymouth place, Chicago.

ON December 6, announcement was made that Mr. Slason Thompson, formerly interested in the weekly publication known as *America*, and formerly connected with the *Herald*, had secured a large interest in the *Evening Journal*, and on that day took hold as the editor of that paper. It is understood that the stock was purchased by the Watson estate of Evanston, Mr. Thompson having married a daughter of Mr. Watson. The stock was bought of John R. Wilson.

THE World's Fair catalogues are to be ready on May 1. The publication will be devoted strictly to the exhibits. No advertising matter will be permitted to appear in it. The directors could readily have secured enough advertising matter to have made the book as large as an unabridged dictionary, but they wisely declined to accept it. By doing this they limit the size of the volume and keep it small enough to be carried in the pocket without serious inconvenience.

THE Old-Time Printers' Association will hold its Seventh Annual Reunion in commemoration of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, at the Sherman House, on Tuesday evening, January 17, 1893. The following gentlemen have signified their acceptance of invitations to address the association: R. W. Patterson, Jr., H. H. Kohlsaat, J. W. Scott, Washington Helsing, M. J. Russell, M. E. Stone, Maj. M. P. Handy, J. T. Hayde, Eugene Field and M. H. Madden. Tickets for the banquet can be obtained from the officers of the association or of the committee of arrangements.

THE Western Associated Press concluded the preliminary work of reorganizing under the name of "The Associated Press," in this city, December 1. The new charter is taken out under the laws of Illinois. The following board of directors was unanimously elected: Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago; Frederick Driscoll, of St. Paul; C. W. Knapp, of St. Louis; Albert J. Barr, of Pittsburgh; M. H. De Young, of San Francisco; Eugene H. Perdue, of Cleveland; Washington Helsing, of Chicago; W. A. Collier, of Memphis; J. T. Scripps, of Detroit. Messrs. Lawson, Driscoll and Knapp were selected as a provisional executive committee.

THE W. B. Conkey Printing Company having been given the concession for printing the World's Fair directory and catalogues, much agitation resulted in labor circles during the past few weeks. Mr. Conkey's composing room was non-union, and as the concession was granted without having been advertised by the World's Fair Committee suspicions of collusion arose, and charges to that effect were made by Typographical Union No. 16. In the examination and investigation which followed it developed that many suspicious circumstances were void of offense, and Mr. Conkey having unionized his office, the typographical union withdrew its charges, and its committee has issued an official bulletin as follows: "An agreement has been arranged between the W. B. Conkey Company and Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, satisfactory to all the

parties concerned. The Conkey establishment will hereafter conform to the requirements of the union; its scale of prices to be in full force and effect for a term of two years, subject to change at the expiration of twelve months should either party so desire, with arbitration as a final appeal." Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed regarding the "Chicago policy" being adopted in connection with the matter, however.

MANY original and unique ideas in the way of New Year invitations have been issued, but certainly one of the most "catchy" comes from Mr. William J. Wilson, of this city, and formerly president of the Illinois Club:

NEW YEAR,
MONDAY, 1893,
AT HOME ALL DAY, ALL NIGHT.
WM. J. WILSON,
192 ASHLAND AVENUE.

NOTHING IN THE HOUSE,
NOTHING IN THE BARN,
NOTHING ON THE SIDEBOARD
THAT WILL DO YOU ANY HARM.

A VERY important real-estate and water-power deal was consummated December 8 at Appleton, Wisconsin, whereby Bradner Smith & Co., of this city, transfer their water-power interest at Little Chute to a syndicate composed of the Patten Paper Company, the Kimberly and Clark Company and the Neenah Paper Company. The property is at Little Chute dam, on the right bank of the river. The dam is twelve feet high and several thousand horse-power of water is available to the purchasers. The purpose of the new owners is to build a mammoth wood-pulp mill, large enough to use all the water power available, the product of which will be used in their paper mills at Appleton and Neenah.

ANOTHER illustrated monthly magazine is announced to appear early this month, the *World's Fair Electrical Engineering*. As its title signifies it will give special attention to World's Fair matters, and in addition will have a review of the leading articles in electrical papers during the month; a synoptical and classified index of electrical literature; a brief explanation of new specialties brought out each month, with a review of important patents granted each month. The size of the magazine will be 6 by 9 inches, similar to the *Century*. Mr. Fred De Land is editor, with offices in the Rookery building. The distribution of \$175 in prizes is announced for the three best essays on "How can the department of Electricity of the World's Columbian Exposition best serve the Electrical Interests." Answers will be received up to January 14, 1893.

NEARLY all the artists in Chicago were at the Art Institute on the evening of December 1, to attend the opening of the tenth annual exhibition of the Palette club. Two hundred pictures were hung in the rooms set apart for the display, and they were all critically examined by the many visitors. There were pictures to suit all tastes, landscapes, sketches, flowers and portraits hanging together. The consensus of the critical opinion seemed to be that this is the best exhibition the club has ever given. Miss Pauline A. Dohn's oil painting, "What the Stork Brought," attracted a great deal of attention. Miss Lillian M. Bartel's piece, called "Sad Memories," shows good drawing and shading. The works of Mrs. A. V. C. Dodgshun, Miss Adele Fay and Miss Virginia A. Murphey also received favorable criticisms. "The Apple Blossoms," by Miss Murphey, was greatly admired.

THE Chicago Society of Artists' fifth annual Black and White Exhibition will be held in February. The committee have issued the following circular to all in interest: "Black and White.—The fifth annual Black and White Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists will take place in February, 1893, all work to be in by February 1. This advance notice is to remind you that the last exhibition of this character was undoubtedly one of the most successful exhibitions ever held by this society,

and as we propose to make this one a far greater success, you are hereby urged to submit your very best work—preparing something especially for it if necessary. It is our purpose to make the illustrated catalogue feature surpass anything of the kind ever gotten out in the West. If you hope to be represented in this, see that your most important work is ready for reproduction as early as possible, and notify chairman of committee. Application blanks and further notices will follow. Special efforts will again be made to popularize this exhibition among western publishers et al. Please send names and addresses of all good Black and White workers whom you know. Respectfully, Committee on Black and White, Athenæum building, 26 Van Buren street, Chicago. William Schmedtgen, chairman, care of Chicago Society of Artists."

All of the employes of George H. Benedict & Co., engravers and electrotypers, 175-177 South Clark street, who have been with the firm a year, wear a pleased expression this holiday season, as they were individually, on the evening of Christmas Day, the recipients of a gold coin for a substantial amount with the following letter from the firm:

GREETING: You have been with us during the entire year now closing, and in view of the success which has attended our business and the earnest efforts and thorough attention to your work, which we believe to be the prevailing characteristic of our employes, we extend to you and your fellow workmen the compliments of the season, and ask you to accept the accompanying coin as a token of our appreciation of your efforts to further our aim in building up a business second to none in our line.

With a sincere hope that there will be no diminution of the feeling of loyalty, which we are satisfied exists throughout our establishment, we shall continue with unceasing efforts to increase and improve the business in all departments, and in the improvement to make a satisfactory return for the assistance of our employes. We wish you a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely, GEORGE H. BENEDICT.
J. A. Corliss.
G. H. Frisbie.
G. L. Smith.

THE reception and ball given by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, at the North Side Turner Hall, on the evening of December 6, was very fully attended, and over three hundred couples, it is estimated, were on the floor. The hall was beautifully and tastefully decorated, and the success of the occasion reflects much credit on the management of the committee who had the matter in charge. The following named gentlemen comprised the committees: Floor Committee—B. L. Beecher, Gus Bilger, J. Cantwell, C. T. Gould, J. R. Lewis, Mark Mitchell, O. S. Brouse, Frank Ferguson, B. L. Clark, Alfred V. Morris, Dan Webster, P. H. McGuire, T. S. McAyeal, J. P. Schneider, Frank Snow, Joseph Walsh, G. L. Bennett. Reception Committee—W. F. Keene, Charles Young, L. F. Hempse, George Emmicke, H. C. Jones, Harry Lawrence, Charles W. Long, F. B. Johnson, Thomas Chamberlin, James McCarthy, T. J. O'Brien, J. W. Hastie, R. W. Vorpahl, T. Hopmans, Joseph Hoban, C. H. Stiles, C. J. Hertzler, William Gibbs, James Miles, Abe McCutcheon, Charles R. Ross, J. E. Goodkey and C. E. Farnsworth. There is now in contemplation a lecture by Col. R. G. Ingersoll and another reception and ball. The purpose of these entertainments is to provide funds for the suitable reception of the International Typographical Union next summer, and incidentally the cultivation of a more friendly and social intercourse among members of the printing fraternity.

AN item is going the rounds of the press in the northern part of our state of the birth of a child that has two heads and two sets of arms. We want to adopt that boy right away. We want to teach him to be a printer. We will give him a set between two cases. He can set brevier with his north pair of arms and minion with the south pair. When the foreman was out of the room he could swear at poor copy with the west mouth and at the proofreader with the eastern one. He could spend his salary with one-half of his make-up, but he would have a harder job in drawing his double pay with his other half.—*Exchange*.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE month of December is, as a rule, a season when rags do not sell very well, as the mills generally wish to take their annual inventory and do not care to have a large stock on hand. Consequently rags have been quite weak and prices in some quarters very much lower. There exists two views of the situation. The large holders of both foreign and domestic rags are in the best position to know the exact situation of the markets. It is their opinion that less rags are coming into the country than is generally supposed; that much of the imports are bagging and jute stock, old paper rope and some new rags, and they are in possession of information that there will be a general embargo of all foreign rags from all countries before spring opens, as the government will leave no stone unturned to prevent the entrance of cholera into this country next summer when so much is at stake. Those most directly interested in the great World's Fair at Chicago will demand it. Consequently rags of the cotton grades, both old and new, must be very much higher; therefore they will not sell for some time to come, only in a very small way, just to keep in the swim. The second view is this: An erroneous report has been generally circulated in some quarters that foreign rags are coming into the country freely as ever, and consequently rags should be no higher than before the boom in prices. These reports have had a tendency to reduce prices, and many dealers have offered to unload at a great loss, in some cases, and many have taken orders ahead that they may never be able to fill. The paper manufacturers have also made an attempt to impress the government by the aid of medical experts that there is no danger in rags from cholera infected countries. A delegation visited Washington on December 14 for that purpose, but received very little encouragement. The report circulated that the mills were to shut down for a season in December also had a downward effect on the rag market. The situation is summed up in this: The timid and weak dealers are selling for what they can get, while the better informed and more substantial dealers have concluded to hold their stocks and let the problem work itself out, the mills in the meantime getting the temporary benefit.

THE Ohio Valley Paper Mill, at Amanda, Ohio, are preparing to make tissue paper.

A. W. ESLECK, of the Beebe & Holbrook Company, of Holyoke, has gone to Bermuda for a rest.

MACHINES for the New Linden Paper Company, of Holyoke, are finished and will be set up shortly.

THE parchment mills of Bauchmuller Brothers & Co. have been sold to C. A. Rudolph & Co., of Philadelphia.

THE mills at South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, opposite Holyoke, have made extensive improvements this year.

THE plant of the Bremaker Moore Paper Company, Louisville, Kentucky, is to be sold at public auction on December 20.

CHARLES M. STOEVEER & Co., of Philadelphia, are dealing extensively in paper stock in connection with their large paper business.

ABRAM OSBORNE, formerly of Smith Paper Company Valley Mill, has gone as superintendent for Louis Snider's Sons, Hamilton, Ohio.

WE heartily sympathize with Charles Harding, of the Harding Paper Company, Franklin, Ohio, in the loss of his little daughter Alice.

THE Fulton Paper Company, Oswego Falls, New York, have recently started up their mill, which was shut down three months for repairs.

WORK of the new mill of the Plover Paper Company, on Wisconsin river, is progressing finely and will be roofed before the new year sets in.

E. J. CARY, of North Adams, Massachusetts, the failed rag dealer, is offering 25 cents on the dollar cash in full settlement.

Cary's failure was precipitated by the failure of A. C. Graves, of Albany, New York, a large waste and metal dealer of that city.

THE tissue paper mill of the Valley Falls Paper Company, Valley Falls, New York, has failed and is attempting a compromise with its creditors.

THE Carew Company have doubled their capacity at a cost of about \$150,000, and the Hampshire Paper Company, adjoining, has built an \$8,000 storage house.

ROBERT WEATHERHEAD, formerly with the Van Nortwicks, of Appleton, Wisconsin, has gone to Lisbon Falls, Maine, to superintend the large mills there.

THE third writing paper mill in the Miami valley, Ohio, is to be built in Dayton, Ohio. W. W. White and T. B. Reynolds, blank book manufacturers are the prime movers in the enterprise.

ONE of the most complete rag warehouses in this country is that of the Carney Brothers, Utica, New York. This firm's reputation as graders of cotton rags is of the highest character, and paper makers should know it.

WE acknowledge with thanks an invitation from the Traveling Men's Association in the Paper Trade to attend the Second Annual Banquet on the evening of December 30, at Hotel Hamilton, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

EATON, DIKEMAN & Co., blotting paper makers, of Lee, Massachusetts, have secured the services of Frank Hollister as superintendent. Mr. Hollister was lately connected with the E. & S. May Paper Company, as superintendent.

THE rumor that the Owen Paper Company, of Housatonic, Massachusetts, had failed is untrue. The mill is still running full time. It is true that Mr. H. D. Cone, who has been engaged in a railroad enterprise, has been sued and judgment rendered against him, but it is hoped he will pull through all right.

THE improvements of the American Wood Paper Company's mill at Spring City, Pennsylvania, are well-nigh completed, and no money has been spared to make this mill first-class of its kind. John De Varennes, the new superintendent, has recently moved his family to Spring City from Lee, Massachusetts.

THE Fairfield Paper Company, of Fairfield, Massachusetts, are overrun with orders, and judging by the immense quantities of rags they have stored about their premises they do not propose to get left if the government puts a strict embargo on foreign rags, which is likely to be the case at the early approach of spring.

THE paper mills at Lockport, New York, have experienced great difficulty in getting cars to move their product, and have called an indignation meeting this month. This is true of many other localities, so great is the product of these days and so vast the consumption of paper in this great and growing country. The Charles D. Mead Paper Company, of Chillicothe, Ohio, was obliged to shut down their mill recently on account of delay by railroad in getting material forward, so crowded are the freight yards in their vicinity.

C. C. JENKS has been elected president of the L. L. Brown Paper Company in place of W. K. Baker, who has recently resigned. This company will have a great exhibit at the Columbian Exposition. They will show how paper was made by hand many years ago. The L. L. Brown Paper Company make hand-made paper at the present time, and have a fair call for it. They also make the very best quality of ledgers known the world over. Ask George Barden, their old and enterprising salesman, and he will convince you.

THE death of Moses Bulkley, of the well-known firm of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., New York city, is a great loss to the paper-making fraternity. He was a young man only thirty years of age. He was a director in the Keith and Turners' Falls companies, also the Montague Paper Company, the Wini-pegogee Paper Company, and the Russell Cutlery Company,

of Turners Falls, besides running the Union and Bancroft wall paper mills at Middlefield, Massachusetts. His chief business was in the wholesale paper house of Bulkley, Dunton & Co., New York. He was highly esteemed, and a very industrious and successful man.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE *Evening Call*, the only non-union office in Fort Smith, Arkansas, has suspended publication. The city is now entirely in the hands of the union.

A DAILY paper says that Miss Annie Shepard, a New Hampshire girl of sweet eighteen, does all the writing, sets all the type and attends to all the business of a monthly publication with 4,000 subscribers.

A CORRESPONDENT claims that the typesetting machines are not the success in Montreal that some people would make believe. After a short trial they were discarded in the *Star* office as impracticable.

THE office of Weed, Parsons & Co., at Albany, New York, which is being conducted by a receiver, owing to internal dissensions has been made a union office. It had been non-union for a period of fifteen years.

THE *Evening News*, of Baltimore, Maryland, is placing Mergenthaler typesetting machines in its composing room. Sixteen, it is rumored, will be placed, the first installment of them being put in on December 17.

THE *Journal*, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is running twenty-four cases, with extras every other week. When the state legislature meets they will put on twelve nonpareil cases to set the state laws, for which they have the contract.

ALTHOUGH the office of the Montreal *Herald* was opened about a year ago to union printers, it is said there are very few union men employed. It is claimed that a reputation as a union man is a sufficient reason to prevent certain men from working there at all.

MEMBERS of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, are complaining of the heavy burden of taxation by the International Typographical Union. The men are earning \$9 or \$10 per week and find it very difficult to pay the amount now levied for assessments and per capita tax.

THE strike on the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* continues, and the paper has been boycotted by the labor element. One firm, it is said, advertises the fact that it does not advertise in the *Sentinel*. The compositors claim the paper is losing subscribers, and they are confident of success.

Every Saturday is the name of a new four-page labor paper published at Albany, New York, by Messrs. P. J. Doyle, T. D. Fitzgerald, E. A. Keyes, and C. A. Hollenbeck, all of whom are members of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4. The paper is neat typographically, and contains excellent matter.

AT the annual election of Wilmington (Del.) Typographical Union, No. 123, held December 2, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Conrad G. Holton; vice-president, Joseph Murray; secretary-treasurer, A. O. H. Grier; reading clerk, William C. Walters; sergeant-at-arms, John Sehl.

MR. EUGENE H. MUNDAY has resigned the position of business manager of the Collins & M'Leester Typefoundry, Philadelphia, which he has held for nearly forty years. As printer and manager, Mr. Munday is favorably known to thousands of the craft; and to other thousands, both in and out of the typographic circle, as a writer of graceful poetry and vigorous prose.

BUSINESS in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, it is reported, has never been better. There has been no occasion for any union printer to lose two successive days' employment within the past month or more. Every office is running all the men they can accommodate and some are crowded and working overtime. Two

proprietors say that their receipts for the present year will be nearly as much as those of the previous two years.

THE *Daily Tribune* will be the title of a new paper which will make its appearance at Cincinnati, Ohio, on or about the first of January. It will be independent republican in politics and nothing in the line of scandal will be published. H. C. Franklin, of the *Commercial Gazette*, will be foreman, and H. C. Williams, assistant. Mr. Franklin stated that he had received 150 applications for "sits," which will give an idea of how Cincinnati is overcrowded.

THE regular annual election of officers for Fort Wayne, (Ind.) Typographical Union, No. 78, was held December 4, resulting as follows: President, H. L. Williamson; vice-president, H. A. Rogers; recording-corresponding secretary, Lew H. Green; financial secretary, W. A. Hall; treasurer, Cyrus J. Lose; sergeant-at-arms, F. E. Lanteman; executive board—F. S. Mullahy, H. O. Fisher and L. H. De Guehry; auditing committee—H. A. Rogers, G. R. Hench, W. P. Duffy; delegates to Trades and Labor Council—E. B. Gordon, H. C. Collins, H. O. Fisher, H. A. Rogers and C. L. Drummond.

ON the evening of Monday, December 5, the Young Men's Christian Association, of Rockford, Illinois, gave a reception to the newspaper men of that city. A very interesting programme was provided and an exhibition of typesetting caused much excitement, of which the following account appeared in the *Morning Star* next day: "The exhibition of typesetting proved an interesting feature to the printers and newspaper men present, while it was Greek to a goodly number in the audience. Four cases were placed on the platform and duplicate copy laid on each. The compositors who volunteered to show the visitors an inkling of the art preservative were John Aspegren and T. F. Carroll, of the *Morning Star*, L. P. Mitchell, of the *Register-Gazette* and W. G. Chase, of the Rockford Stationery and Printing Co. The judges were R. A. B. Edie, Harry Marean and George Marsh. By the rules the contestants were to set for a half hour, a line to be taken off for each minute spent in correcting proof. When time was called Aspegren had set thirty-four lines; Mitchell, thirty-three; Carroll, thirty-two, and Chase, twenty-eight. James Lamont read the proof, on which really depended the result. Aspegren lost several minutes in correcting his galley, while Mitchell's proof was comparatively free from errors; making him the victor. The result was as follows: Mitchell, 624 ems; Carroll, 586 ems; Aspegren, 556 ems; Chase, 537 ems. The time was too short for a contest of merit, as not one of the quartette displayed his real speed. Mr. Mitchell had the best of it from the start, as he is a strict church member and was not at all embarrassed by his surroundings. He received as a reward a year's subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER, and Mr. Carroll, who finished second is given a year's subscription to the *Artist Printer*."

MEMBERS of the printing fraternity and indeed all citizens heard with unfeigned regret of the disastrous fire in the office of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* on the evening of December 6. The damage by fire was confined almost entirely to the composing room, situated on the top floor, but a torrent of water poured down through the building, flooding every floor in the structure. The loss is \$300,000. The fire originated at 6 o'clock in the basement, and through an air-shaft spread quickly to the top floor. City Editor McWade was making out his evening assignments for his men when the tumult and shouts of fire reached him. Grasping the copy that had been turned in by the reporters during the day, he stuffed it into his pockets, and then, after depositing the obituaries of men of local prominence in another pocket, he took his assignment book under his arm and beat a retreat to the street. The files of the paper were all saved and the many rare and costly articles in Mr. Child's private office were all carried out. In the meantime a dozen streams of water had been turned on the fire in the cellar and the flames there were soon extinguished. The flames in the composing room on the top floor, however, had been creating

great havoc. The fire burst through the roof and shot up in a great column toward the sky. About this time Mr. Childs arrived. He posted himself in the doorway of the courthouse, across the street from the burning building, and silently watched his building go up in flames. When invited to enter a neighboring office he declined and said that he liked to watch the fire. He assumed charge of his employes and directed them what to do in the way of providing for the issuing of a paper the next day. While the firemen were at work they were spurred to greater efforts still by the announcement that Mr. Childs intended to distribute \$5,000 among them for their prevention of the total destruction of his building. Neither was Mr. Childs unmindful of the firemen's bodily comforts, for he provided them all with a bountiful supper at a neighboring restaurant. The greatest destruction by the fire was done to the composing room. This was completely burned out and the roof went with it. While the fire was still burning fiercely the work of getting out the morning's paper was going on. The city department was removed to the board of trade room in the Drexel building and the reporters turned in their copy of the day's doings of a great city as usual. With the exception of presses the *Ledger* had a complete new paper plant at 415 Locust street, where the compositors were soon busy setting type for the next day's paper. As the presses were rendered unfit for use that night Mr. Childs accepted the offer of William M. Singerly to print his paper from the *Record's* presses. During the fire Mr. Childs was tendered the use of presses by every daily and weekly paper published in the city. The cause of the fire is unknown. The cellar in which it broke out is not used and no theory as to how it broke out is advanced. Mr. Joel Cook, business manager of the paper, said that the *Ledger's* total loss was estimated at \$150,000, including \$100,000 on the building and \$50,000 on the contents. The loss of tenants is estimated at \$50,000. The perfecting presses, engines and other machinery in the cellar were valued at \$250,000 and their only damage is by water, \$25,000 being an outside estimate of the loss. The *Public Ledger* was established in 1836 by Messrs. Swain, Abel & Simmons. In 1856 the paper was purchased by Mr. George W. Childs and has since been owned by him. The *Ledger* is noted in the journalistic world for its conservatism and accuracy in news. Its proprietor is one of the best-known men in this country on account of his public spirit and princely generosity.

THE following reorganization circular has been issued to sister unions by the St. Paul Typographical Union, under date of December 15, 1892:

"At the December meeting of St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, the undersigned committee was authorized to prepare a circular asking cooperation in an effort to again bring before the membership Plan No. 2 on reorganization. It has long been a matter of regret on the part of the more thoughtful and progressive members that the International Typographical Union has not assumed that leading position among the trade unions to which it is entitled by its powerful and intelligent membership. For nearly twenty years this thought has been given expression from time to time in the writings and speeches of its most active members. In 1880 the International Convention offered a reward of \$25 for the most acceptable plan of reorganization. This called forth several essays and propositions, none of which, however, were acted upon, and the award was never made. At the session of 1891 a very capable committee of five was appointed on reorganization, which submitted for consideration two plans, designated as No. 1 and No. 2. The first proposed but few changes from our present constitution, while the second was quite radical in its nature, calculated, in the opinion of those who have given the matter thought, to place our union fully abreast of the most progressive modern trade unions. The salient features of Plan No. 2, as distinguished from Plan No. 1 and our present plan, are: 1. Dues (25 cents per week) uniform in amount for all unions, the avails of which are to be covered into a common fund, in the benefits of which all shall share alike; the fund to be held by the local unions, the total amount of which shall not be less than \$6 per capita, and shall be subject to an annual equalization between the local unions. 2. That the membership shall be entitled to three benefits from this fund—(a) Strike benefit, of \$7 and \$5 per week; (b) A graduated death benefit, ranging in amount from \$50 at the end of six months' membership, to \$550 after fifteen years' membership; (c) A sick benefit of \$5 per week. 3. The expenses of the delegates to the biennial conventions shall be paid out of the fund, but unions of less than fifty members must join with the nearest

union of fifty or more members for the purpose of electing delegates. 4. The local expenses of the unions, such as hall rent, per capita tax to local labor federations, salaries, stationery, postage, etc., to be limited to a per cent of the gross receipts of each local union. 5. Decisions of the executive council denying the strike benefit are to be subject to appeal to decision of the membership at large. 6. Through a system of reports to the International officers, and finance inspectors to be appointed by them the faithful, honest administration of the funds is to be secured. 7. An expert salaried "law officer" is to take the place of the present law committee. The result of the vote by the membership on these two propositions clearly shows that the matter had not at that time received the study and consideration commensurate with its importance. While the vote recorded a small majority against a change from the present system of government, there was a decided majority in favor of Plan No. 2. The total vote on the choice of the two plans was 7,243, of which Plan No. 2 received 4,611—a majority of 1,980. This vote shows that those who had given the subject study fully appreciated its benefits. In the interim that has elapsed since this vote was taken the subject has been more fully discussed, with the result of creating a preponderating sentiment in favor of Plan No. 2, and, if the plan were again submitted to the referendum, there is little doubt of its adoption by a decisive majority. In view of the foregoing facts, St. Paul Typographical Union, No. 30, would most respectfully invite sister unions to join us in a petition to the executive council, praying that Plan No. 2 be again submitted to the membership for approval or rejection during the month of March, 1893. It is impossible in a brief circular to more than outline the general features of the proposed plan. Its utility and efficiency as an aid in the effort now making for shorter hours, for absorbing and extending organization among the allied crafts, and for the general strengthening of our union edifice must be pointed out through other sources. Fellow printers, for nearly twenty years we have been talking about this matter; is it not now time for action? H. W. DENNETT, E. C. IVES, CHARLES H. KOHLMAN, Committee for No. 30.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Los Angeles (Cal.) *Daily Herald* is putting in place a Hoe perfecting machine.

THE *Journal*, a new weekly, has been started in the suburbs of North Galveston, Texas.

THE Bath (N. Y.) *Star* and the *Rensselaer County Eagle* have been consolidated into the *Star-Eagle*.

"*Buzz*," a weekly illustrated humor paper, has been inaugurated at Dayton, Ohio. In appearance it is very neat.

THE *American Crank* is the title of a new weekly at Oswego, Kansas. Harry Mills, editor; W. W. Whetstone, publisher.

THERE is a well-defined rumor that Radebaugh's *New West*, now published in Tacoma, Washington, will remove to the state capital.

A. L. FERRY and William Hubbard have purchased the *Weekly Capital* (populist), of Olympia, Washington, formerly owned and edited by B. M. Price.

THE Los Angeles (Cal.) *Daily Times* is about to add another new perfecting Hoe press. It will be one of the latest makes, capable of printing 30,000 per hour.

THE *Morning Republican*, Findlay, Ohio, has put on a new dress of minion from the Cincinnati Typefoundry, and have enlarged their weekly from a nine-column folio to twelve and sixteen pages six-column quarto size.

THE *Daily Appeal*, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the paper established by the printers who struck on the *Sentinel*, has been purchased by a company and stocked at \$25,000. It has made wonderful progress, and has apparently proven a good investment.

SINCE the death of Col. Thomas Henderson Boyd, who was murdered in Seattle, Washington, by his Mexican wife, John L. Rea has had control of the editorial department and Charles McFadden has managed the business end of the *Morning Olympian*.

A NEW daily paper called the *Sun*, the avowed purpose of which is to advocate the aims of the annexation party in Canada, made its appearance at Toronto, Ontario, December 21. In its announcement the paper says the growing poverty of Canada and her people is painfully evident to all who look around them, and asserts that Canada's lack of progress as compared with the United States is due to the separation of

Canada from the American republic. The paper says it will countenance only constitutional agitation for political union with the states.

HENRY WATTERSON, editor Louisville *Courier-Journal*, lectured to a large audience at Doxey music hall in Anderson, Indiana, Monday evening, December 12. It was through the efforts of the Anderson Press Club that Mr. Watterson was secured for the occasion. It is the intention of the press club to have lectures every month during the winter season. They have made dates with several prominent lecturers.

THERE is much talk of a new morning paper in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which will make its appearance with the dawn of the new year. The Journal (evening) Company has been figuring for some time on the scheme, and it is now semi-officially announced that the paper will appear. At least there have been positive assurances of that fact. Printers are in no way elated, however, as seven or eight Mergenthaler machines have been ordered, and there will be, therefore, plenty of talent to supply the probable demand.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Catharine Weed Barnes, of Albany, New York, to Mr. Henry Snowden Ward, of London. Mr. Ward is an editor and writer of recognized ability, and greatly interested in photographic work. Miss Barnes will retain the editorship of the *American Amateur Photographer* and will not relinquish her literary or photographic labors. Miss Barnes is a granddaughter of Thurlow Weed and the most prominent amateur photographer in the world.

IRRELEVANCIES.

A FASHION journal says "nothing will be worn this winter by the fair sex but longitudinal hose." And nine snowstorms have been predicted!—*Exchange*.

YOUNG ladies who will not marry when they have a chance, Miss it. No doubt of it. But what are they to do? When one accepts an offer she generally Mrs. it, too.—*Scissors*.

A FASHION paper which is regarded as an authority on etiquette, says: "When a lady and gentleman walk on the street together the lady should always be inside the gentleman." But gentlemen who follow the fashions are not cannibals, as a rule.—*Exchange*.

LITTLE JOHNNY—"I must go home now, sir, because my papa is going to write this evening." School Teacher—"Well, he can write without your assistance, can't he?" Little Johnny—"No, sir; because he uses my hair as a pen-wiper."—*Fliegende Blatter*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE De Vinne Series, which has been so popular in metal, is now made in all sizes in wood by the Hamilton Manufacturing Company of Chicago and New York, who have purchased the right to make it. This letter looks better the larger it is made, and for street car and window placard advertising work is sure to have a good run. Specimens are shown in our advertising pages. The Hamilton Company are constantly producing new styles in wood type.

ACME PAPER CUTTERS.

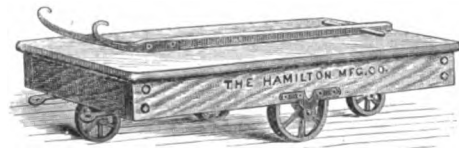
The *Cosmopolitan* for January has a very readable article on "The Making of a Magazine" which will interest all connected with printing. Among the many machines shown in the various cuts illustrating the article, the Acme Self-Clamping Paper Cutter seems to have a prominent position. There are a number of other first-class machines shown in the same article, and the different manufacturers are to be congratulated on the publicity that will be given their wares by illustration in this way.

NATIONAL PRINTING INK AND DRY COLOR COMPANY.

The readers of this publication are quite well acquainted with the above company through its advertisements in THE INLAND PRINTER, and will be interested to learn that a change has recently been made in the company, which will enable it to give even better service in furnishing inks, dry colors, varnishes, driers, etc., than in the past. Mr. E. W. Wickersham, a gentleman well known to printers in all parts of the United States, is a practical chemist and has a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of printers' ink, having owned an ink factory in Chicago before the great fire, 1870. He has purchased a controlling interest in the National Company, and proposes to place that concern in the front rank of printing ink manufacturers in this country. There is no good reason why Chicago should not be the great central point for ink manufacturing. Consumers of inks in this part of the country should not be compelled to send to Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other eastern cities for their inks when they can be properly made nearer home. There are a number of firms doing this, but there seems to be room in the field for one more, and this company intends to fill it. Mr. Wickersham was general agent in the United States for nine years for Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., the ink manufacturers of Philadelphia, and has an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the trade. The firm has one of the finest plants in the country, located at 832 to 840 Austin avenue, Chicago, and with the additional help and facilities which they propose to add to their already large plant, will be in position to fill orders promptly and satisfactorily.

HAMILTON'S PRINTERS' TRUCK.

The difficulty experienced by printers in obtaining a truck exactly suited to their requirements has induced the Hamilton Manufacturing Company to put the truck illustrated (specially designed for pressrooms) on the market. They have consulted



some of the leading printers and lithographers, and the result is an entirely satisfactory truck, strongly made, swivel bearings for the wheels, a handle which attaches to both ends, and turning in its own length. The use of this truck in pressrooms will prevent the injury done to paper and save the time lost by over-much handling of printed sheets. Many printers who make a specialty of long runs use a truck for every cylinder press. These trucks may be bought from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, at Two Rivers, Wisconsin; 327 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois; and 18 Chambers street, New York city. They are made any size to order, but are kept in stock in three sizes: 24 by 36 inches over all, \$16; 33 by 45 inches over all, \$18; 38 by 52 inches over all, \$20.

FUCHS & LANG MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Under date of December 1, the above company issued a circular to the trade, announcing that they had succeeded to the business of the firm of Fuchs & Lang and the Brooklyn Machinery Company. In this circular they state that the increased business of late years with the consequent necessity for enlarging their capacity for handling orders and attending to the wants of the trade, have made this change desirable. They assure the trade that whatever changes are to be made in their business methods will only result to the best advantage of the patrons of the house. There will be no change in the policy of the old firm which has many good friends whom the new concern proposes to keep. The company will carry on the business of manufacturing lithographing inks and machinery,

bronze powders and other supplies at the same places as their predecessors. All obligations of the two concerns will be met by the new company, and all bills payable to the other companies are now payable to the new firm. The officers are Julius Lang, president and treasurer; John M. Fuchs, first vice-president; George C. Gavey, second vice-president, and Edward J. Muller, secretary. The New York office is at 29 Murray street, and Mr. Hans Fuchs is general western manager, with headquarters at 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ANOTHER BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLY HOUSE.

The printing and bookbinding trade will be pleased to learn that a new house has just been established in Chicago in this particular line, the name of the new concern being Slade, Hipp & Meloy, and the place of business 300 Wabash avenue. The firm deals in bookbinders' supplies, paper box makers' supplies, egg cases and fillers, and are general agents for compo board, a material that is being used quite extensively at present. The members of the new company are Dana Slade, Jr., William Hipp, John Y. Meloy and Sam Slade, the first-named gentleman having been for years with the C. L. Hawes Company and American Strawboard Company, and all of them are well known to the trade, and their many friends will do well to see them when they require any material which they handle.

REDUCED RATES.

The Pennsylvania Lines have in effect a first-class rate of \$3 to Indianapolis, and of \$3.50 to Louisville, Cincinnati, Dayton, Richmond, Hamilton and New Albany. For full information call at City Ticket Office, 248 Clark street; Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets, or address the undersigned. J. H. Luce, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 248 Clark street, City.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

A BARGAIN.—For sale a small job office, the only one in an eastern Nebraska town of 12,000 inhabitants; good business; two Gordon presses, and 200 fonts of display type; established four years. This is a rare chance for a man of small means. All material new and in first-class order; the proprietor wants to engage in other business. Address "CENTRAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

A FIRST-CLASS job office for sale, doing a business of \$25,000 per year, including bindery and paper box factory, and business increasing yearly. The best of reasons will be given for the sale. It has no mortgages or other incumbrances, and no opposition of consequence. Located in the Missouri valley in a place of 20,000 population, and has a well-established reputation. This is a very favorable chance for a good printer to step into a good paying business. Some of the employees now at work could probably be induced to take some stock in the business if desired. For information address "COMMERCIAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECIMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, Box 13, Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A MAN who can handle circulation successfully or fill any position in the business department of a daily newspaper desires a situation; past five years connected with one of the largest dailies in the West. Address "S. B. L.," care INLAND PRINTER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY to get A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING OFFICE CHEAP. Address "E. M. W.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FIRST-CLASS PRESSMAN WANTED.—We desire to secure, as a partner, a first-class pressman, who is willing to invest about \$2,000. Our business has been established nearly seventy years, and our firm bears a first-class reputation for work, and credit is excellent. Desiring to perfect our facilities for extending business we wish to secure a partner who is thoroughly competent to take charge of the pressroom containing cylinder and job presses. It is a first-class opportunity for the right man. Correspondence addressed to "CITY HALL," care INLAND PRINTER, will receive prompt reply. Location within a few miles of Boston.

DO YOU WANT wood type, cases, cabinets, stands, wood furniture, galleys, letter boards, imposing tables, drying racks, or any material? We make a full line. MORGANS-WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good second-hand printing machinery and material, the right to manufacture a patent writing tablet in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado. States disposed of singly or collectively. Address "ROOM 212," McCague Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

JOB PRINTER WANTED—One who has good taste on fine work and is rapid on everyday work. Good salary and steady position to a first-class man. CARSON, HURST & HARPER, 1336-38 Lawrence st., Denver, Colo.

MANUCRIN. Superior to any nail brush for cleansing and whitening the hands. By mail, 10 cents. REDDALL MFG. CO., Box 451, Philadelphia.

"ONLY PERFECT" GALLEY LOCK. Adjusted by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival; price reduced to a dozen. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.



POSITION WANTED—As superintendent of a job printing house; conversant with all branches of the business; capable of estimating upon work; good references. Address "V. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRESSMAN WANTED—Position as foreman; six presses; must be good manager and careful pressman; permanent situation. Address "UNION," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRESSMEN—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; price, 50 cents; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to make, use, and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping. Circular of contents mailed. J. H. SERGEANT, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

SALESMAN—Experienced and successful salesman of printing presses and printers' supplies, capable of managing such a business, now holding responsible position, would like, on account of health, to engage with a responsible house in the South or California as salesman or manager. Address "WHIT," care INLAND PRINTER.

STRICTLY IN IT, is the verdict of the printers who have received a copy of our "Practical Specimens No. 2." Useful designs in every-day jobwork that may be produced in an ordinary printing office. Price 25 cents. Address McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minn.

WANTED—A first-class job compositor; must be first-class, steady and temperate; state where now employed, salary expected, and send two or three samples of work; permanent position in A1 house to the right man. Address "J. A. T.," box 1566, Philadelphia, Pa.

\$5,000 BUYS THE BEST weekly paper and country job office in Texas. Growing town of 5,000 people. Office receipts over \$6,000 yearly. Just the thing for two energetic young men. Address "H. P.," care INLAND PRINTER.

CALF-LEATHER PAPER

For covers of pamphlets, catalogues, etc.; the very best article; insensible to moisture; manufactured in rich selection of colors, and pressure by the "Actien-gesellschaft fur Buntpapier- & Leim-fabrikation in Aschaffenburg" (Bavaria). Newly published illustrated sample book sent to any address free of charge on application.

WANTED!

A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER PRESSMAN, well up on half-tone work; also a FOREMAN FOR JOB PRESSROOM who is familiar with embossing. References required.

GRIFFITH, AXTELL, & CADY CO., Holyoke, Mass.

FOR SALE One Rotary Hand Press. One Rotary Planer. One Rotary Steam Press. Sixteen Fine Blue Rotary Stones. Two 32-in. Rotary Sargent Bronze Machines.

CHEAP. WRITE TO SHOBER & CARQUEVILLE LITHO. CO., CHICAGO, ILL., FOR PARTICULARS.



TO KNOW WHAT IT IS IS TO WANT IT.

"Nothing of the kind has even approached it in excellence," is the comment of Mr. T. J. Spencer, of the Adkins Printing Co., New Britain, Conn. All say it is a remarkable little book. 113 pages, in colors; paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.35. Write to A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass., about it.

A. D. FARMER AND SON

— NEW YORK —
63 & 65 Beekman Street and
62 & 64 Gold Street.

TYPE FOUNDING CO.

— CHICAGO —
Warehouse, 109 Quincy Street.
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

This Firm is not connected in any way with THE AMERICAN
TYPE FOUNDERS' TRUST.

12 POINT BOREAS—PATENT PENDING.

18 A—\$3 00

GREAT NAVAL PARADE ON THE HUDSON
THUNDEROUS SALUTES FROM THE GREAT IRONCLAD SHIPS
CHARMING WEATHER 1893

18 POINT BOREAS.

12 A—\$3 75

COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION
DEDICATION OF THE BUILDINGS
BOREAS TYPE 293

24 POINT BOREAS.

8 A—\$3 75

THE WESTERN STARS
NOW BOREAS RULES THE SEA
CHEMISTRY 584

A. D. FARMER & SON

(Late Farmer, Little & Company.)

TYPE FOUNDING CO.

Ferdinand



MECHANICAL PATENT, MARCH 31, 1885.



3 A, 5 a.

60 POINT FERDINAND.

\$9.85

Harlequinade

Frolicsome Recreative

4 A, 10 a.

36 POINT FERDINAND.

\$5.30

Convulsed with Laughter

Amusing the Overworked with Burlesque

Scaramouch Performances

1234567890

3 A, 8 a.

48 POINT FERDINAND.

\$7.35

Knowledge and Genius avoiding

Beaten Tracks

ALL COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., { 606-614 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
Western Branch: 328-330 Dearborn St., Chicago.

HAMILTON'S WOOD TYPE. DE VINNE SERIES IN WOOD.

MACHINE CUT. SOLID MAPLE. MADE BY ARRANGEMENT WITH CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

PRICES per letter: 6-line and under, 6c.;
8-line, 8c.; 10-line, 10c.; 12-line,
12c.; 15-line, 15c.; 18-line, 18c.

FONTS 3A caps, 75 letters; 4A, 106; 5A, 120;
3a lower case, 65 letters; 4a, 90; 5a,
104; figure fonts, 26.

DISCOUNTS 50 per cent, with 5 per
cent extra for cash in 10
days.

No. 2627. 8-line.

Figures of 5-line.

Great 36

No. 2627. 4-line.

Required by You

Hit

No. 2627. 12-line.

No. 2627. 10-line.

Bat ES

No. 2627. 5-line.

Show Cards

No. 2627. 6-line.

Two Rivers

THE HAMILTON MANUFACTURING CO.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 Chambers St.

Main Office and Factories, Two Rivers, Wis.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 327 Dearborn St.

THE BENNETT FOLDING MACHINES

ARE THE BEST AND LATEST,
THE MOST ECONOMICAL,
THE GREATEST LABOR-SAVERS AND
UNIQUE IN EVERY RESPECT.

ARE NOT PAPER SPOILERS, BUT PAPER FOLDERS.

Can be operated successfully without serving an apprenticeship—either attached to ANY
Cylinder Press or as Hand Feed.



ANY COMPETENT PRESSMAN
CAN ATTACH TO PRESS. 

The following has *facts* of interest to anyone thinking of adding a Folder to their plant :

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER Co., Rockford, Ill. :

WEST INDIANAPOLIS, November 8, 1892.

We have used your Folder for the past three months daily. We have only words of commendation to speak for it. We use it attached to our No. 4 Two-Revolution Campbell Job and Book Press, *front delivery*. Our pressman thinks it is the best machine he ever handled (the best of them not excepted). The machine's completeness and simplicity enabled us to attach without any aid from the factory, and at the price you are selling them no office can afford to do without.

INDIANAPOLIS LIVE STOCK JOURNAL AND PRINTING CO.

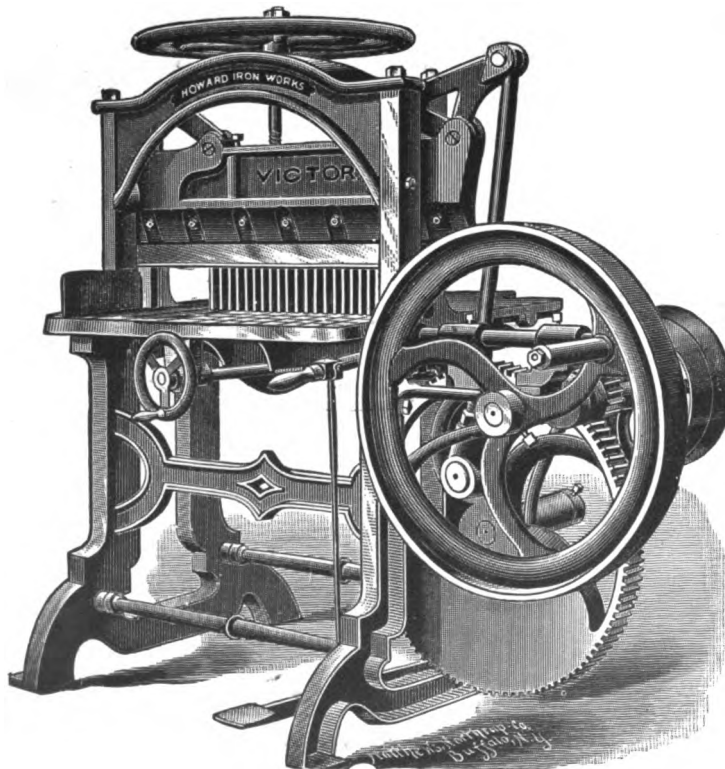
Per M. MANN, *Secretary*.

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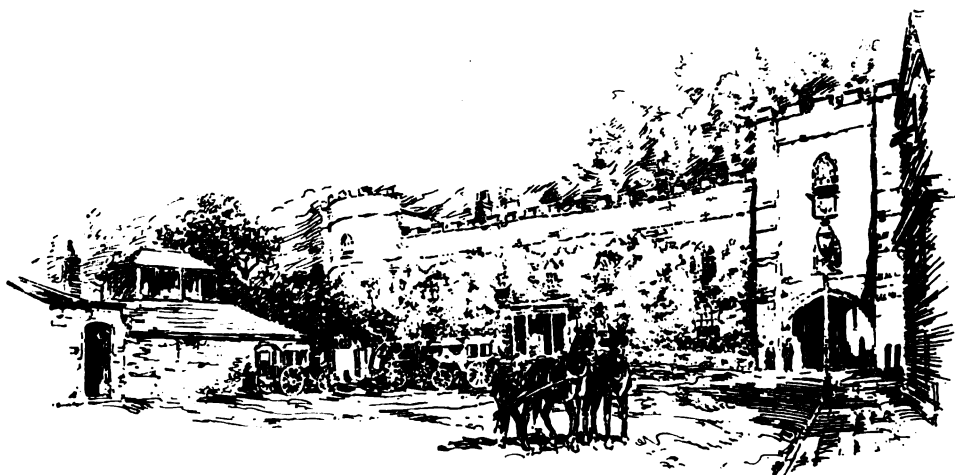
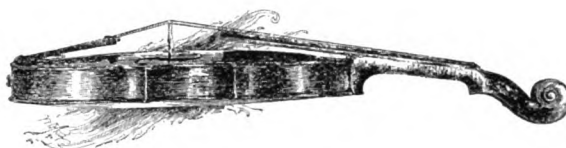
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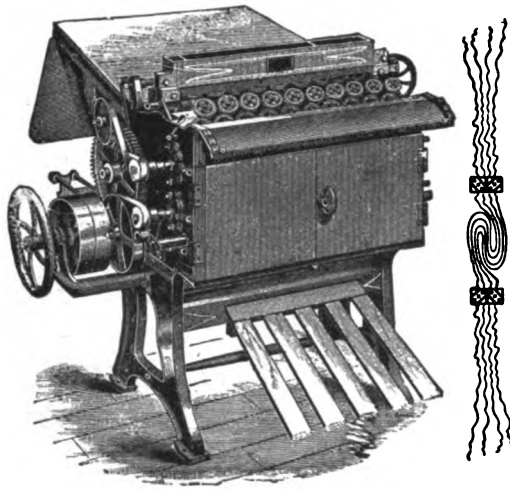
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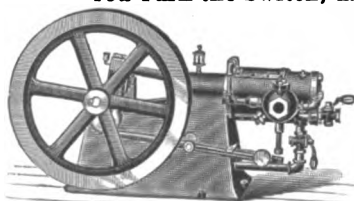
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EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

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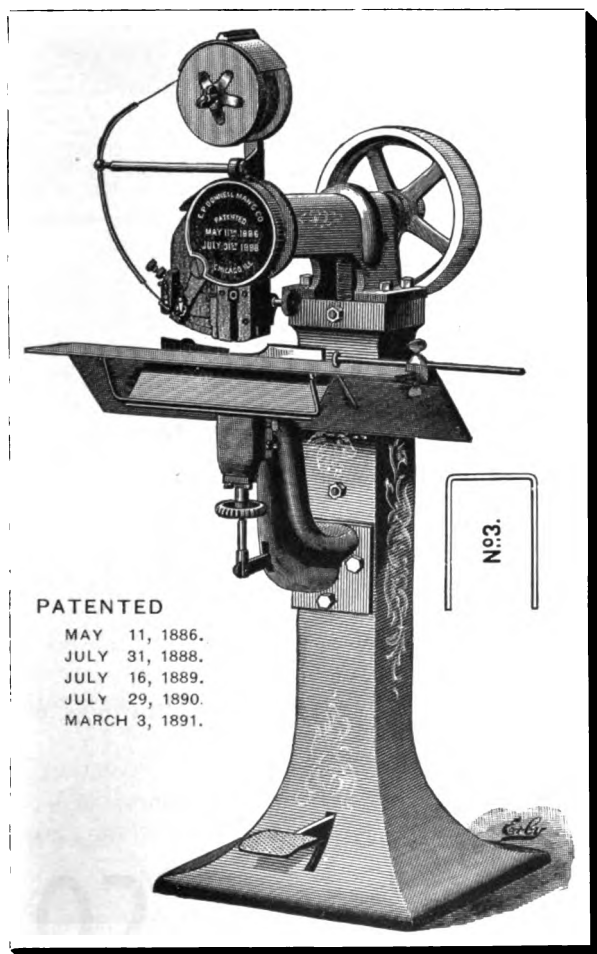
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NEW SPOOL TENSION.

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Send for a BARGAIN LIST of Rebuilt Cylinder and Job Presses and other Machinery.

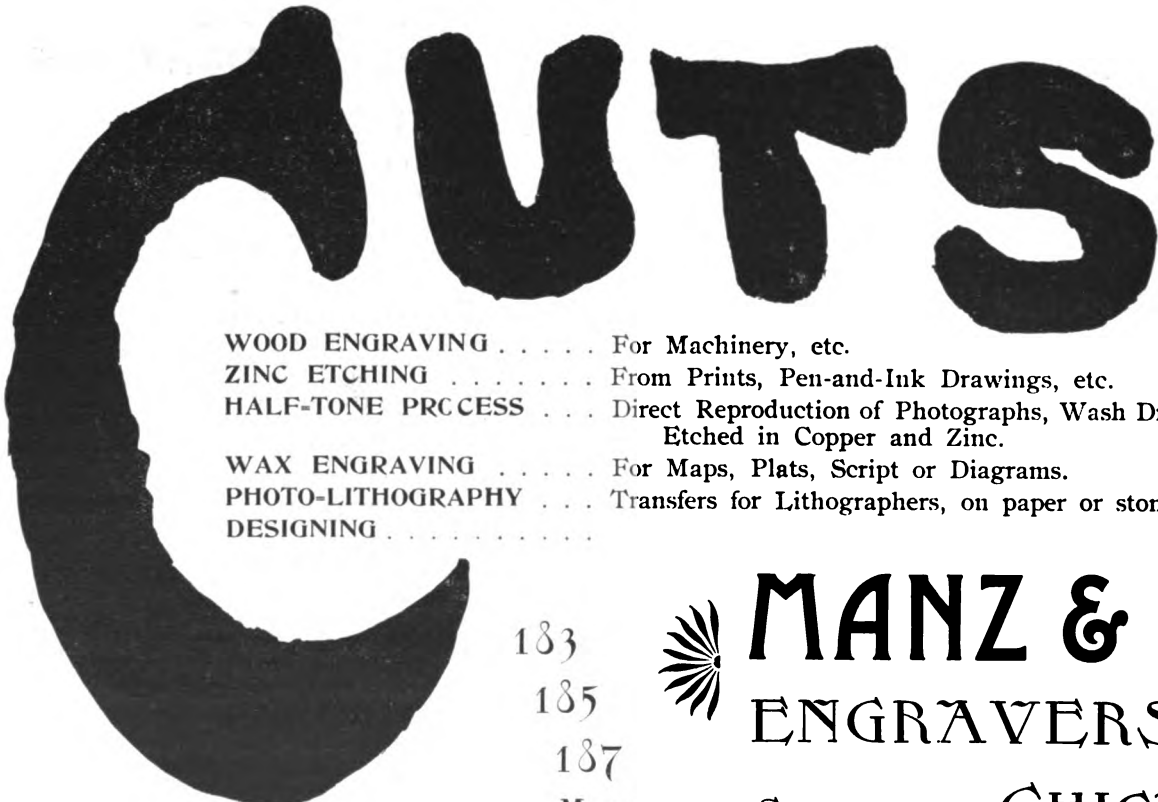
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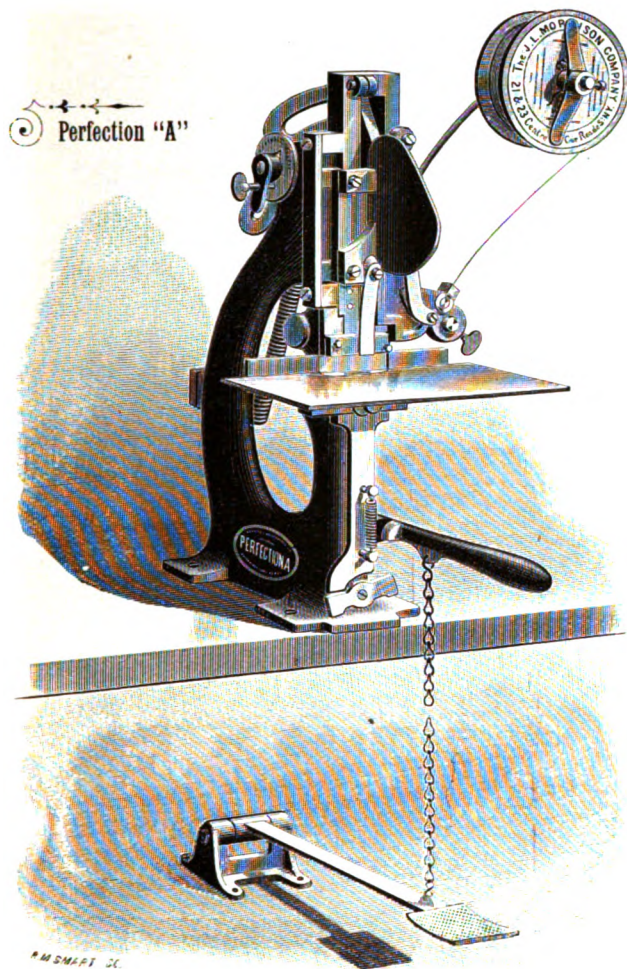
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Perfection "A"

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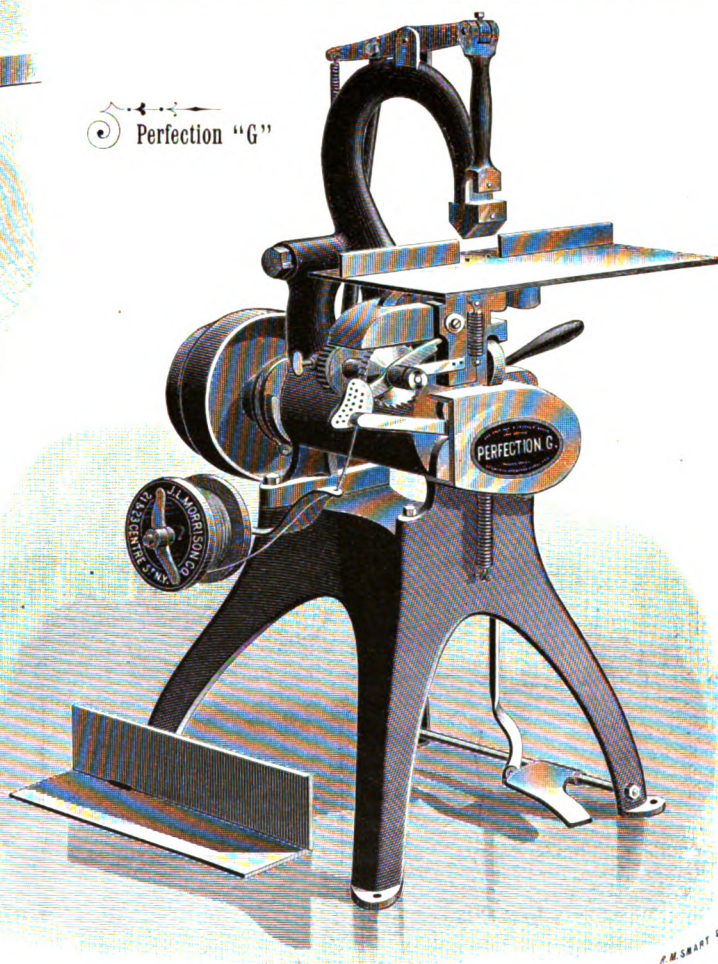
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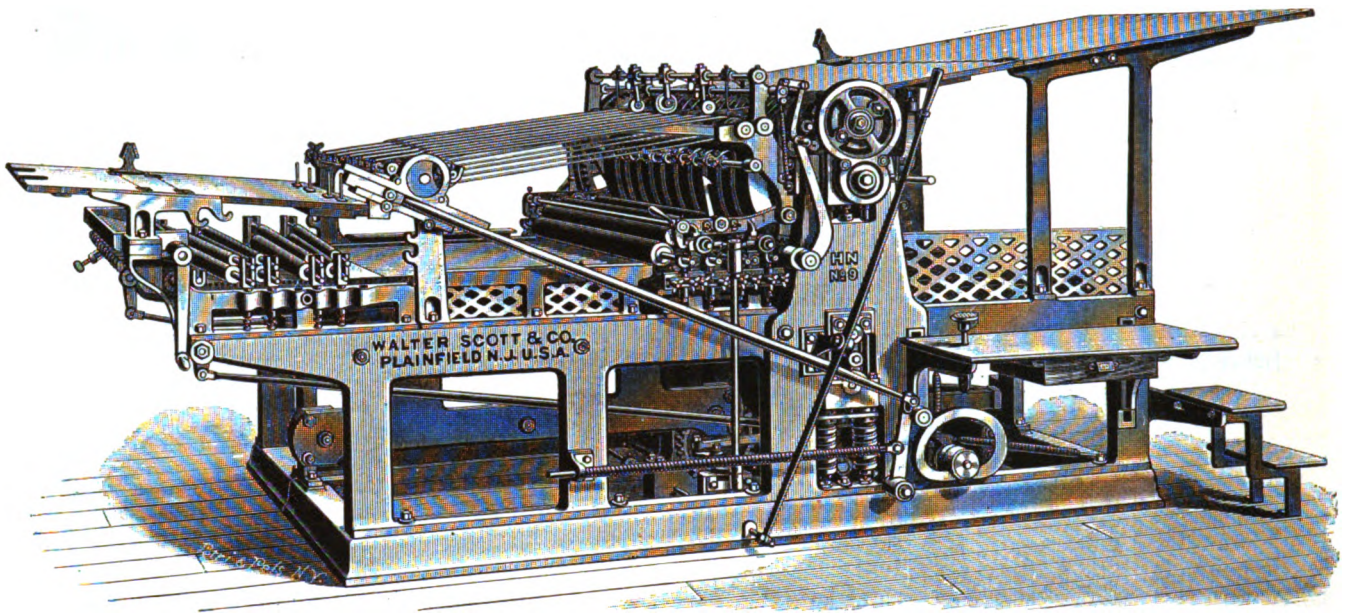
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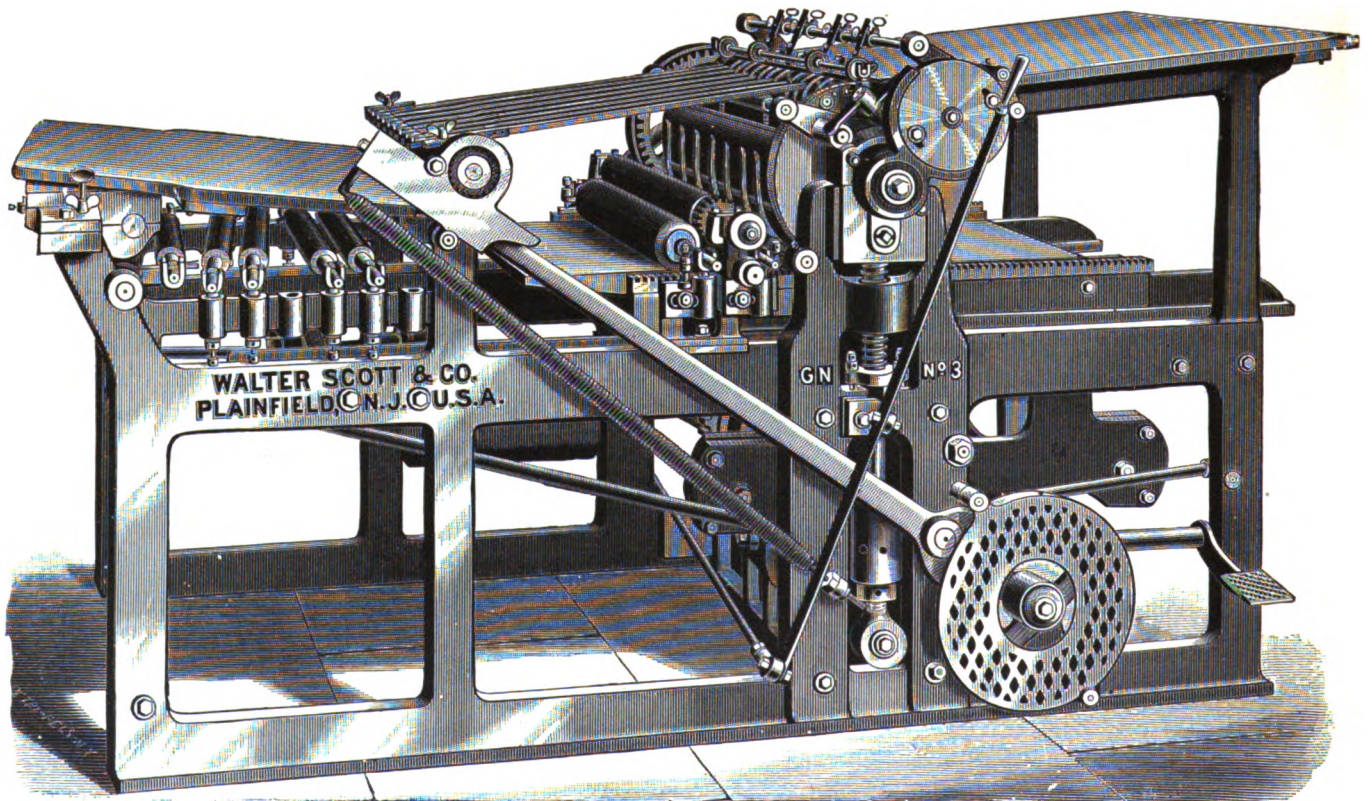
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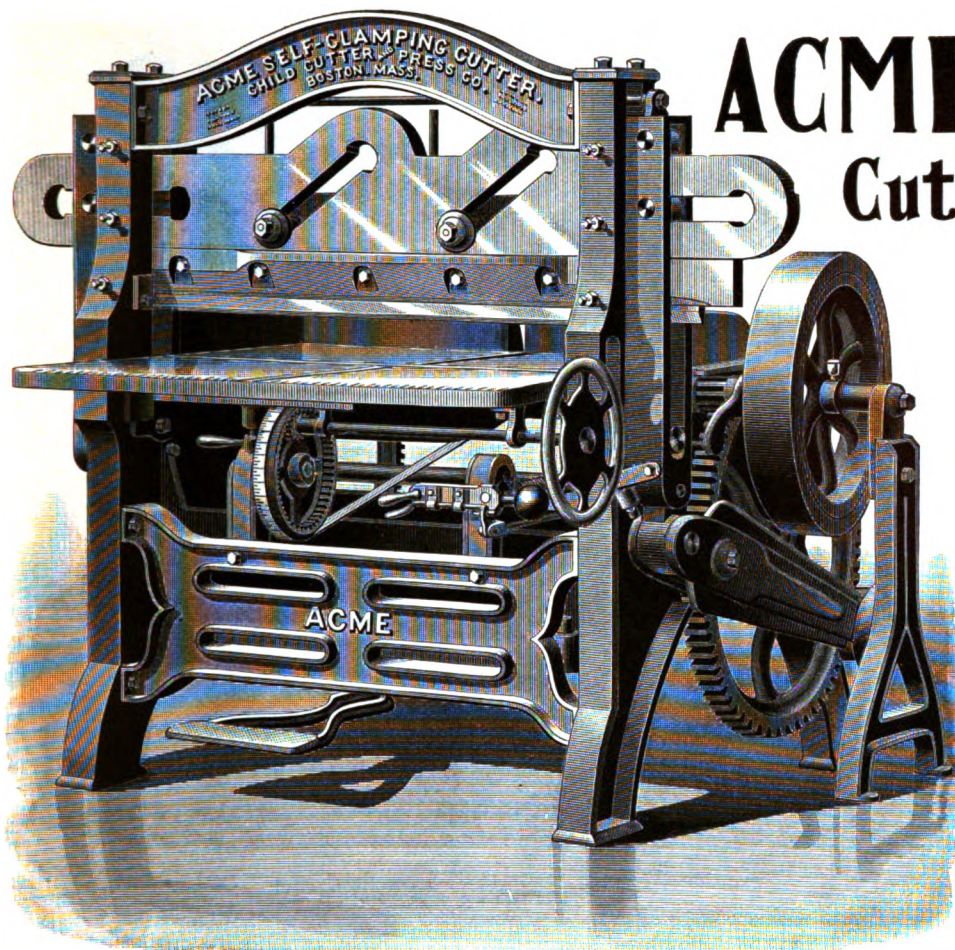
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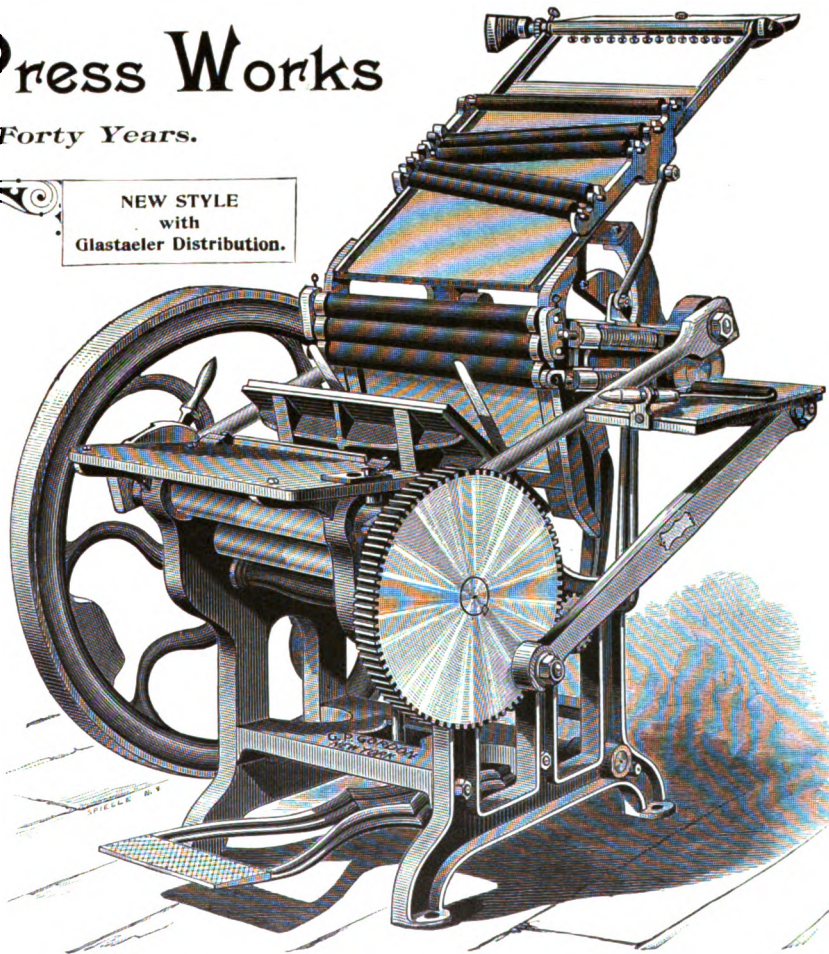
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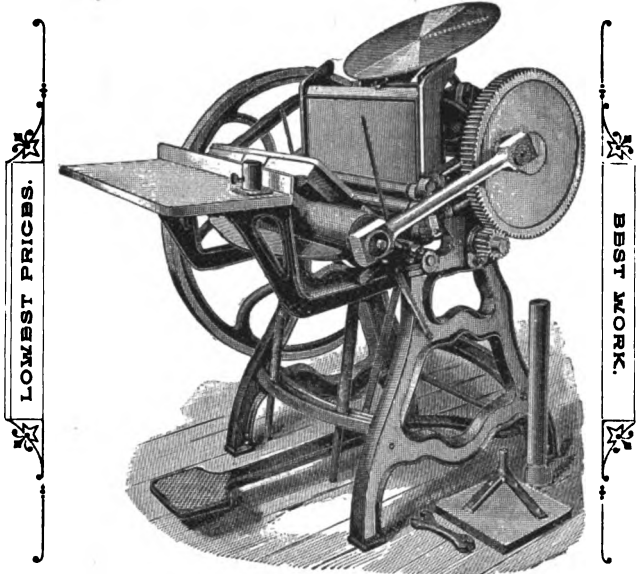
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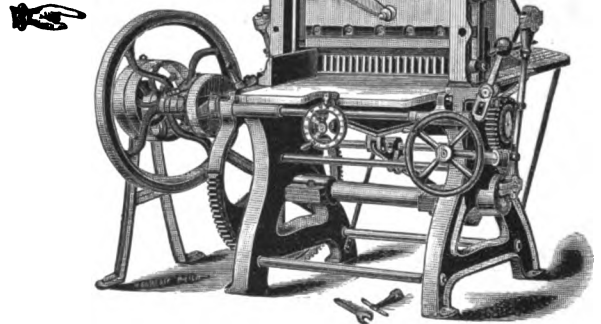


*"Everything that is successful,
is unsuccessfully imitated."*

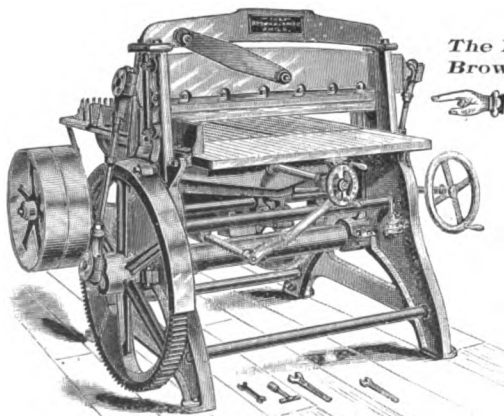
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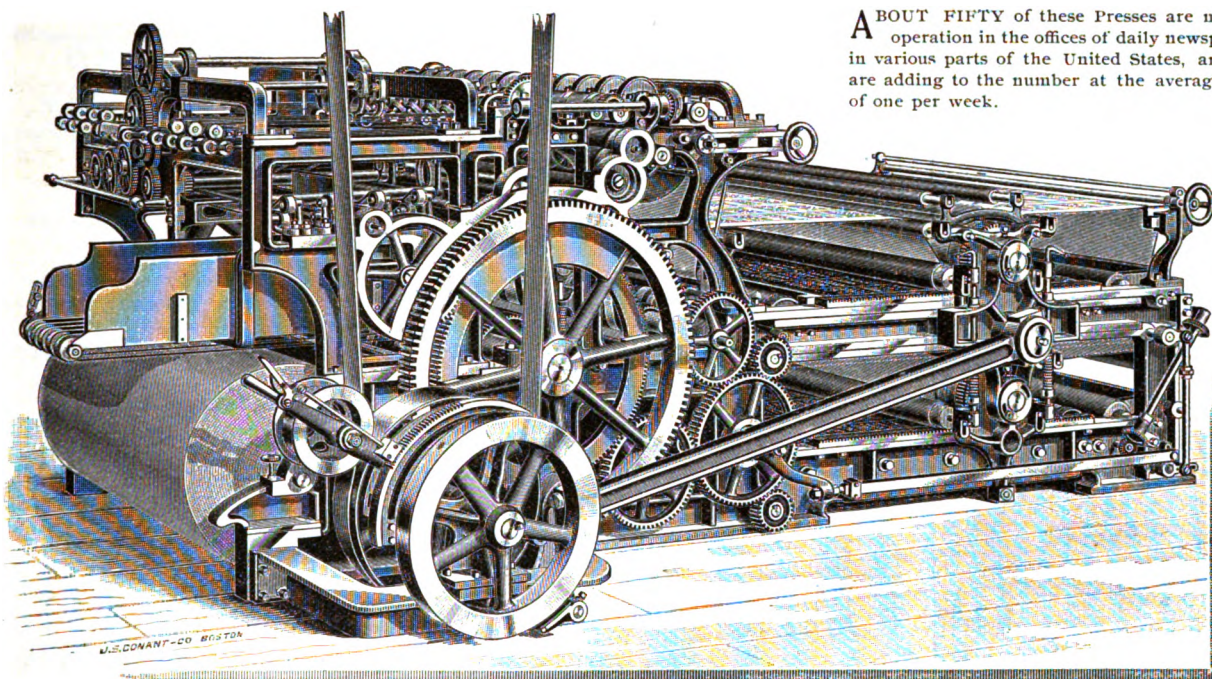
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COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, - - - -	New York City.	AMERIKA, - - - -	St. Louis, Mo.
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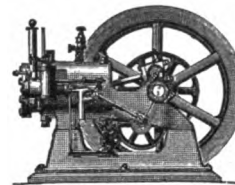
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THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

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Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Also wire stitchers.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

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Cranston Printing Press Co., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston printing presses, all sizes and styles.

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St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

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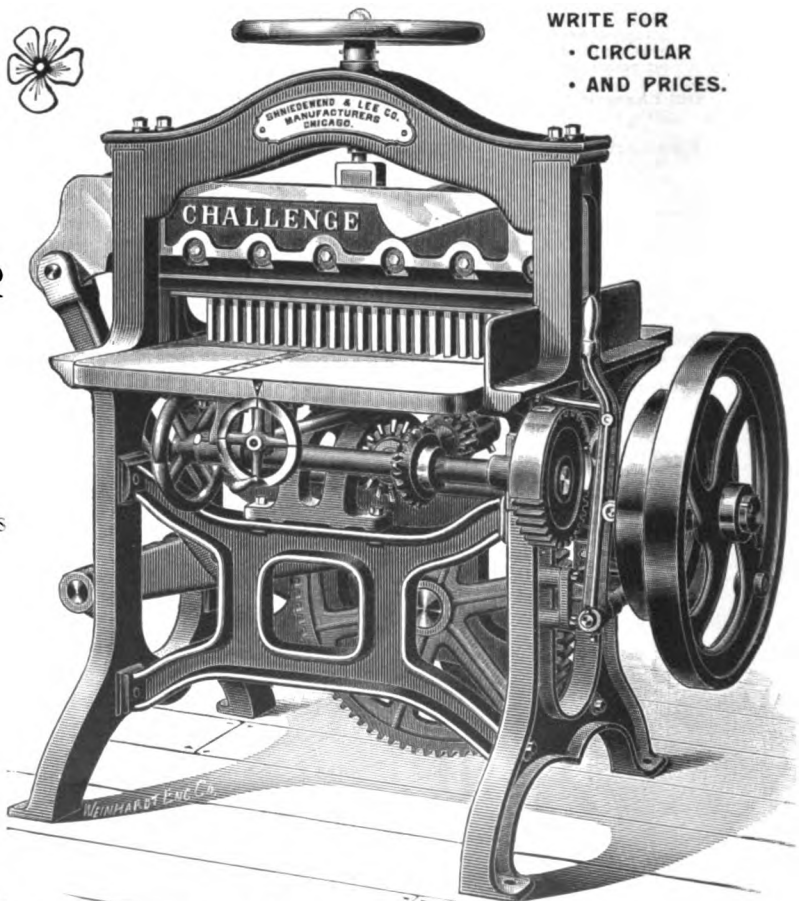
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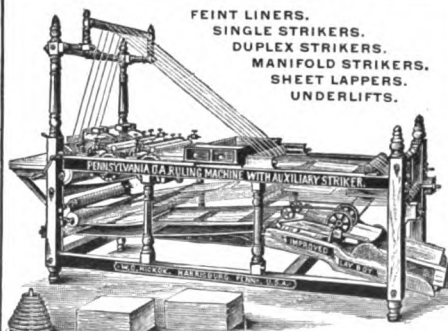


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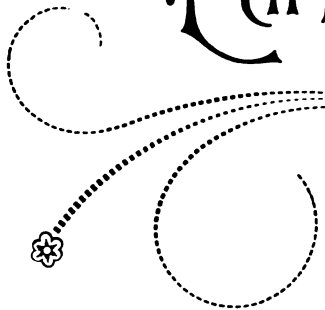
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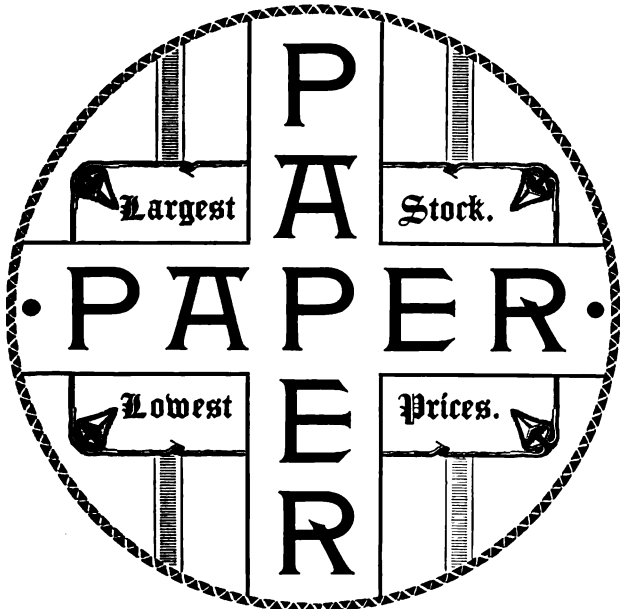
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But it is that as a progressive, wide-awake printer, in this year of grace, 1893, you will keep an eye on Cottrell Presses. Just resolve that you will know more about them in the next twelve months.

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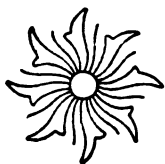
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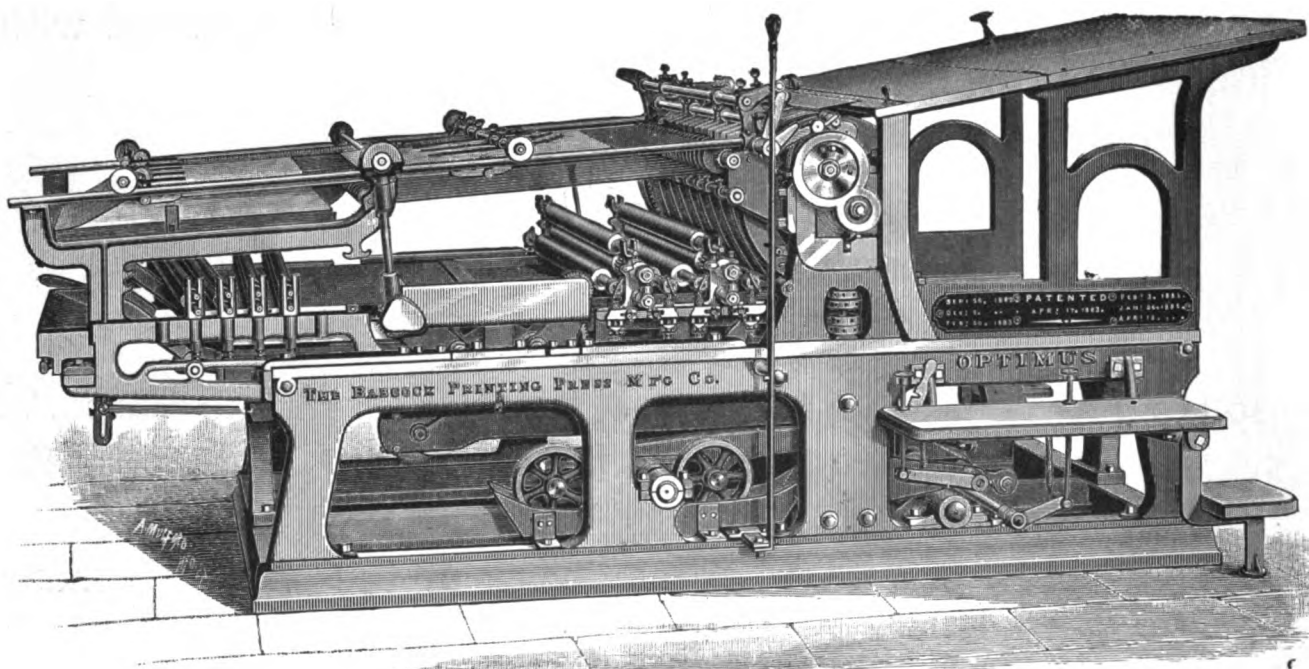
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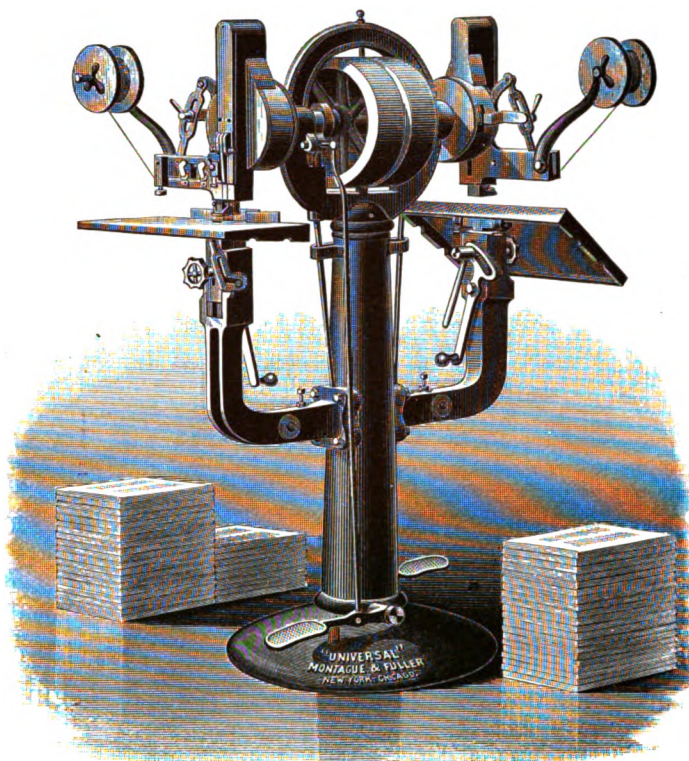
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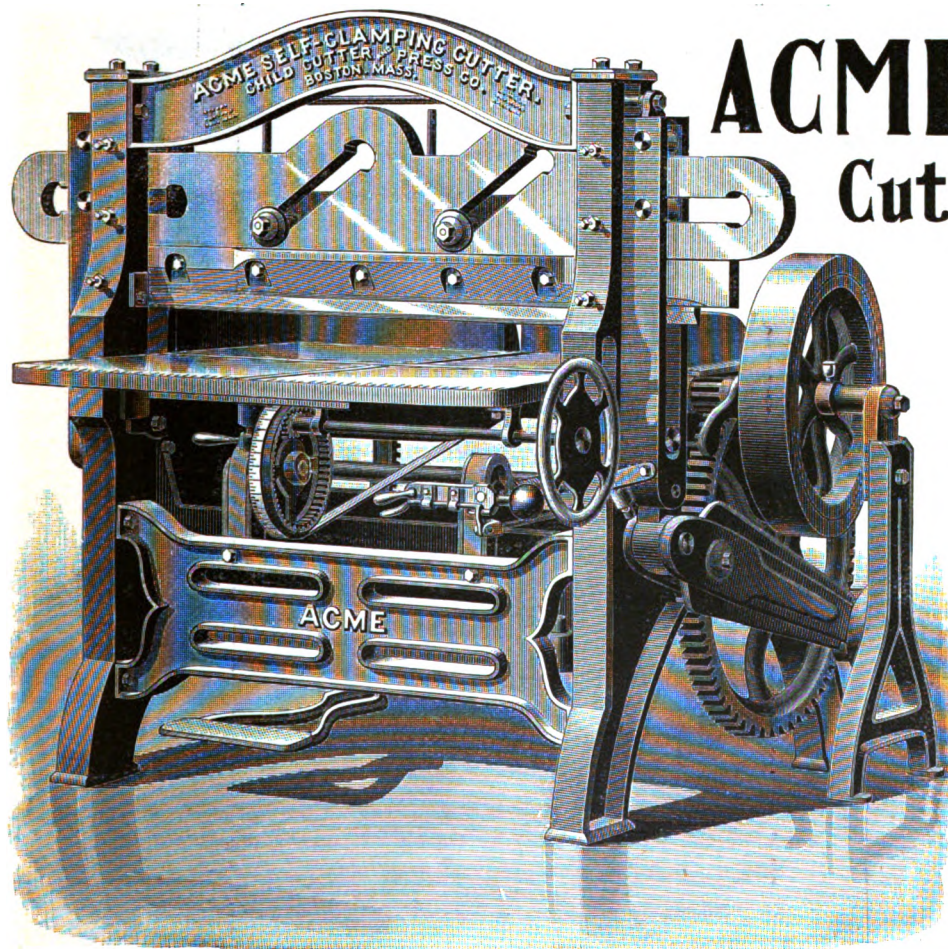
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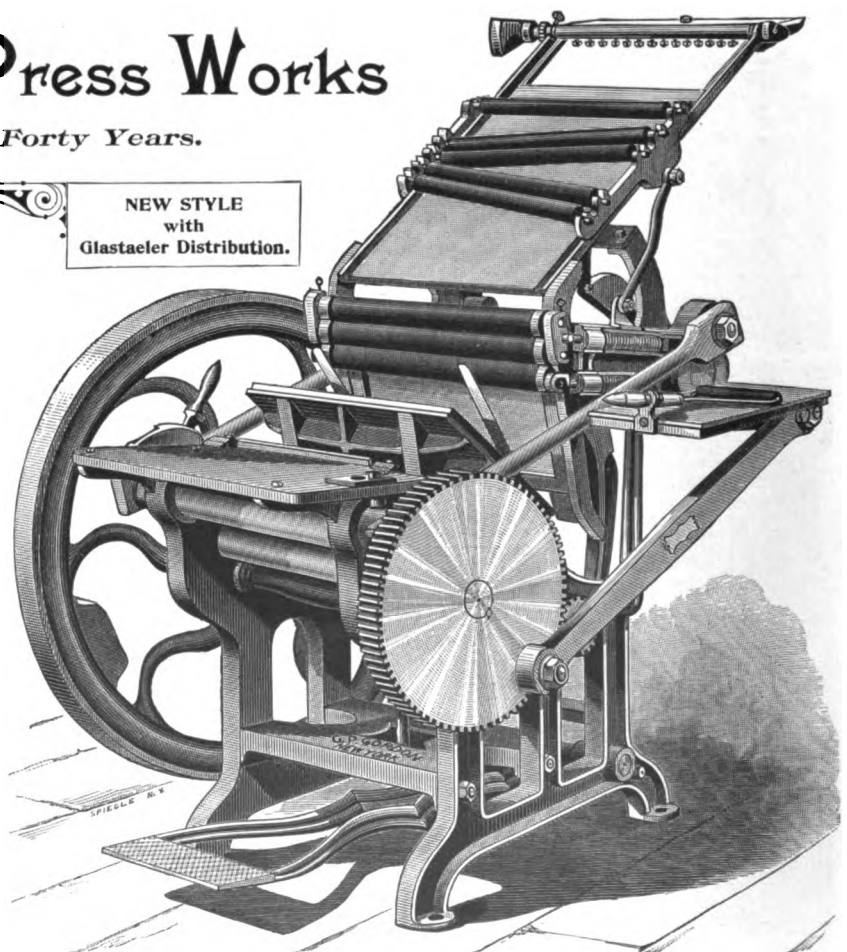
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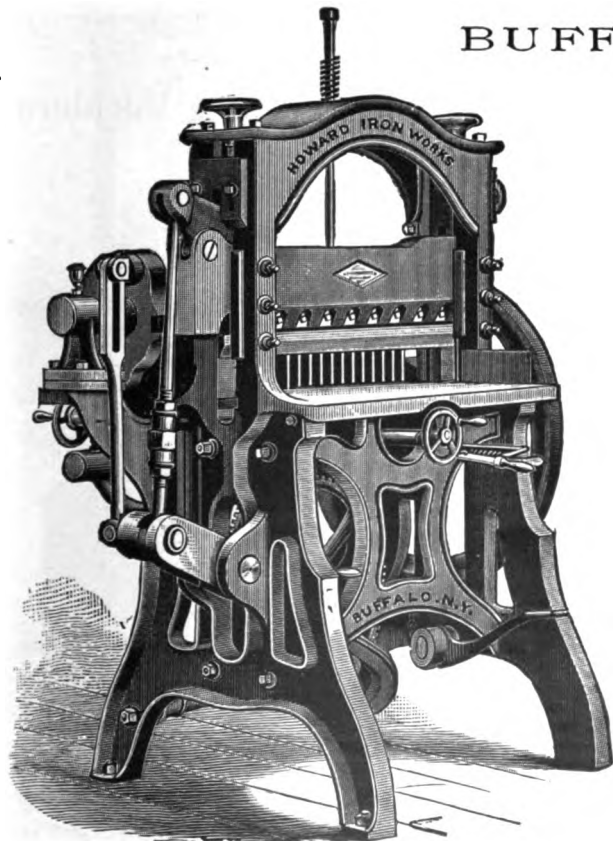
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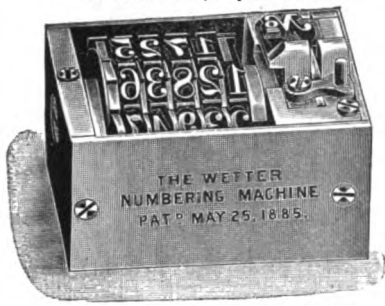
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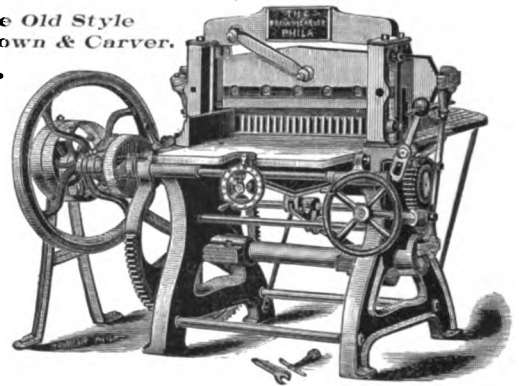


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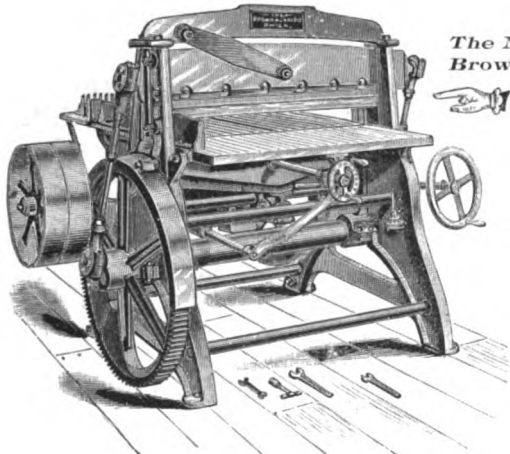
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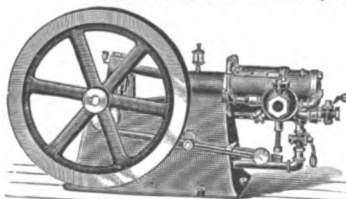
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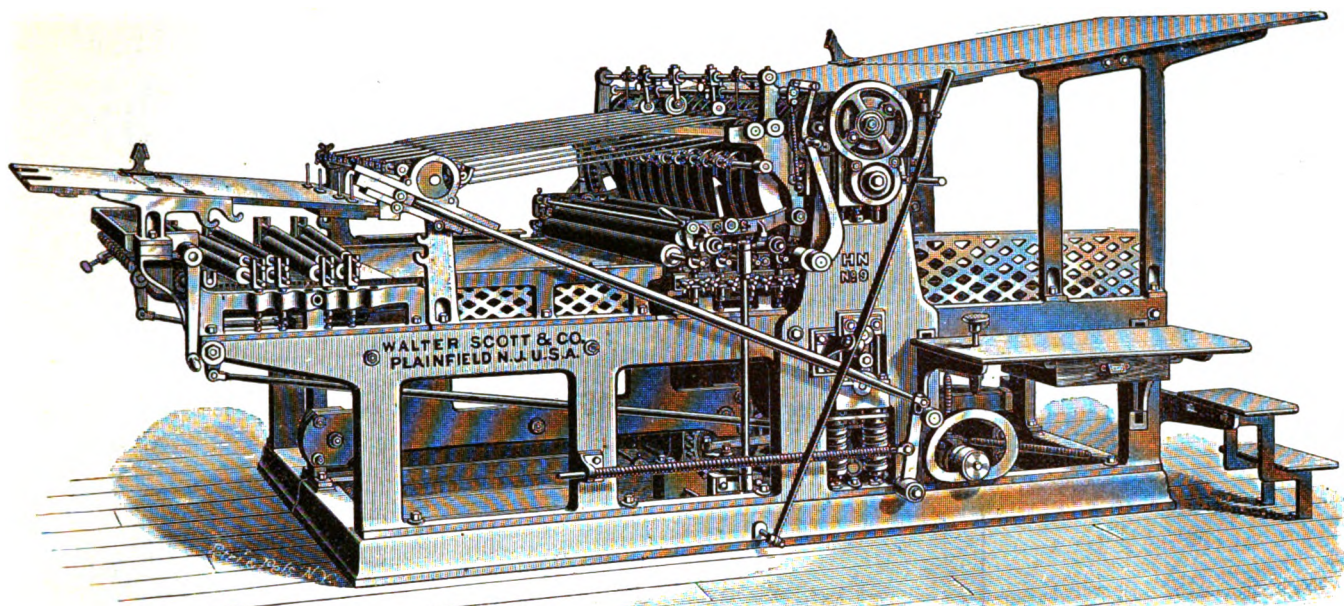
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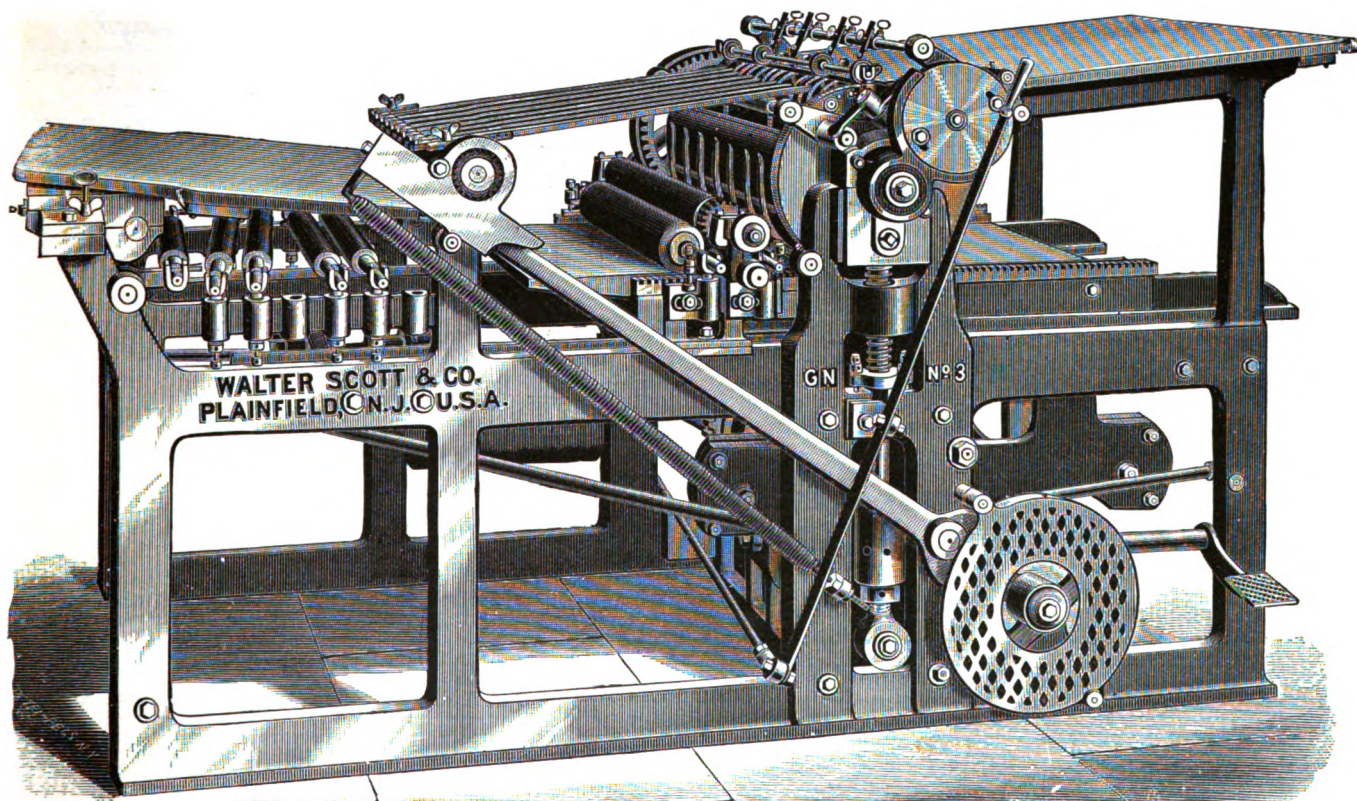
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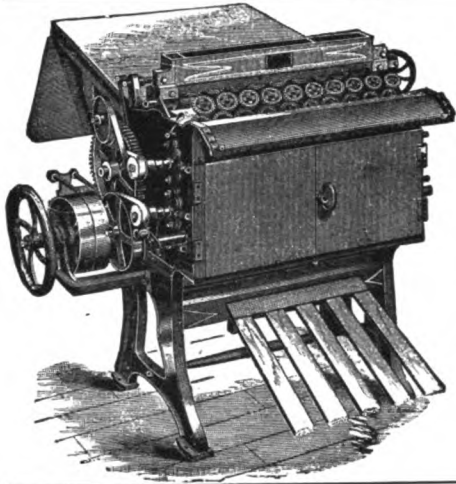
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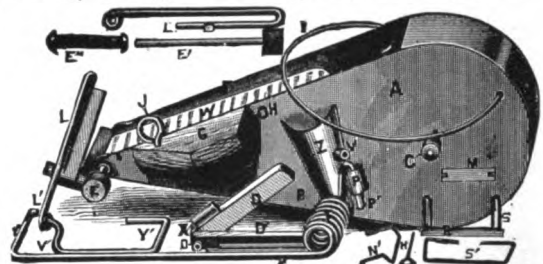
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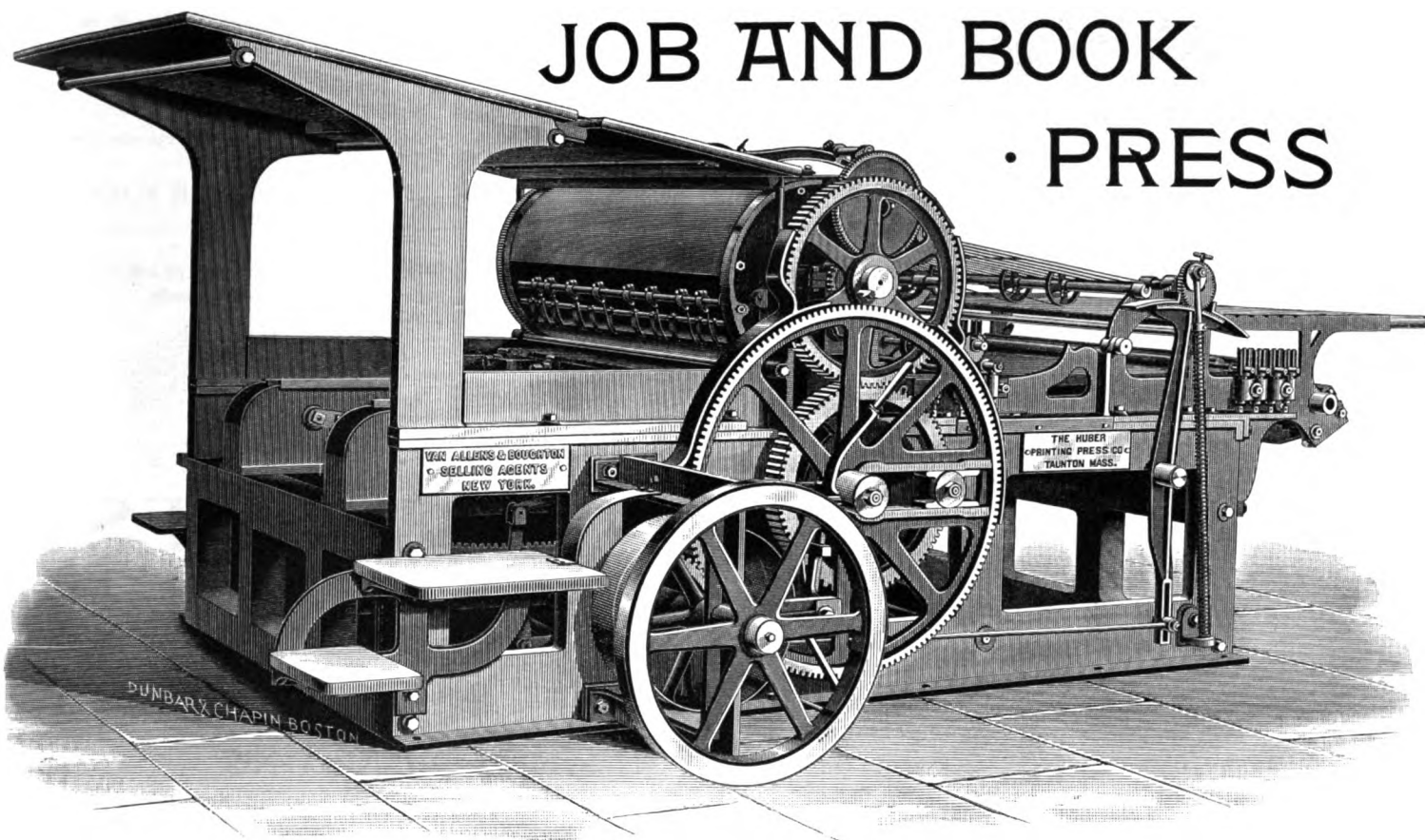
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		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ruling Machines</td> <td rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td>Ruling Pens</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Paging Machines</td> <td>Knife Grinders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Numbering Machines</td> <td rowspan="4" style="text-align: center;"> </td> <td>Binders' Board</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawing Machines</td> <td>Cutters,</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foot or Power, Corner Trimmers</td> <td>Hand or</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roller Backers</td> <td>Rotary</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Job Backers</td> <td></td> <td>Etc., Etc., Etc.</td> </tr> </table>			Ruling Machines		Ruling Pens	Paging Machines	Knife Grinders	Numbering Machines		Binders' Board	Sawing Machines	Cutters,	Foot or Power, Corner Trimmers	Hand or	Roller Backers	Rotary	Job Backers
Ruling Machines		Ruling Pens																	
Paging Machines		Knife Grinders																	
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Sawing Machines		Cutters,																	
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1½	4	37 x 57 in.	34 x 54 in.	1½	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 3 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ "	1,300 to 1,800
1½	3	41 x 57 in.	38 x 54 in.	1½	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 8 "	1,200 to 1,700
2	4	37½ x 52 in.	34 x 48 in.	2	4-roller	13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7 "	1,300 to 1,900
2	3	41½ x 52 in.	38 x 48 in.	2	3-roller	14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ "	1,200 to 1,800

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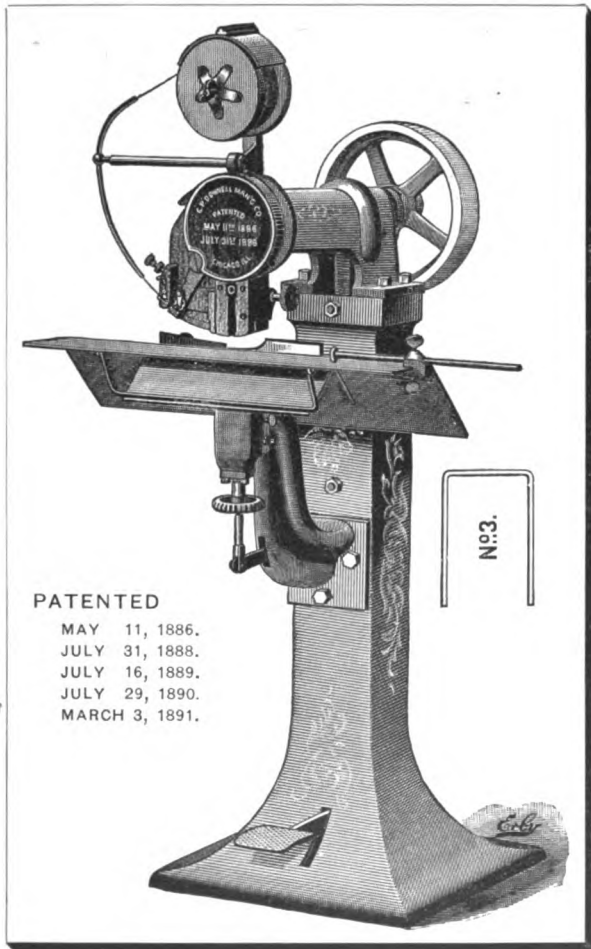
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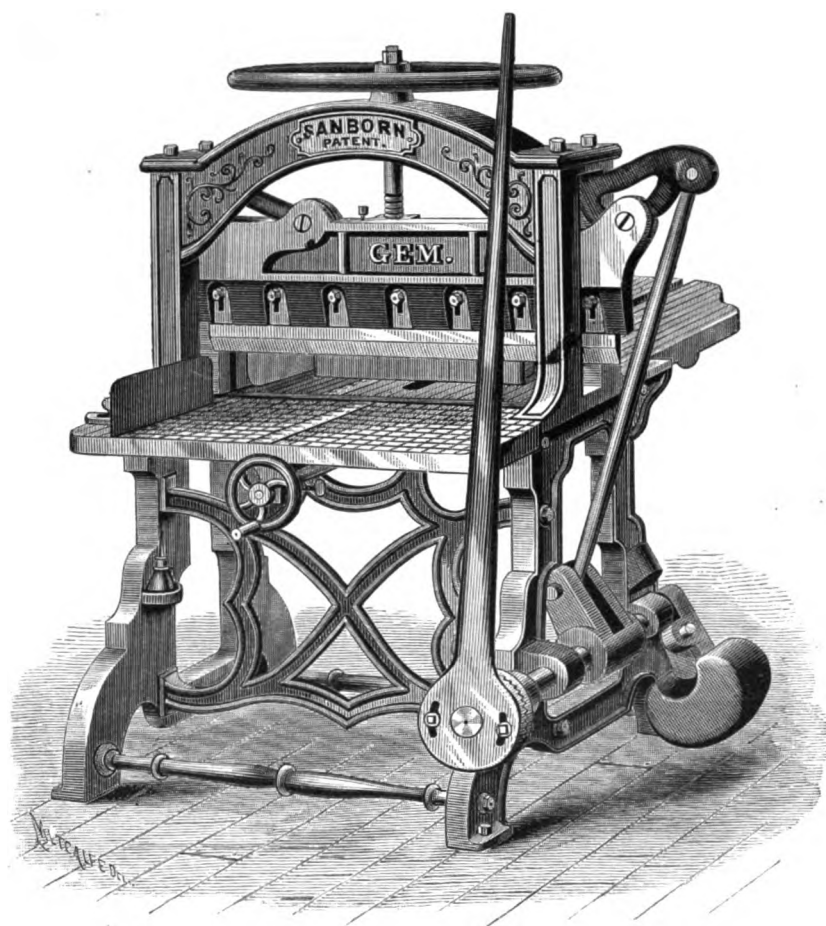
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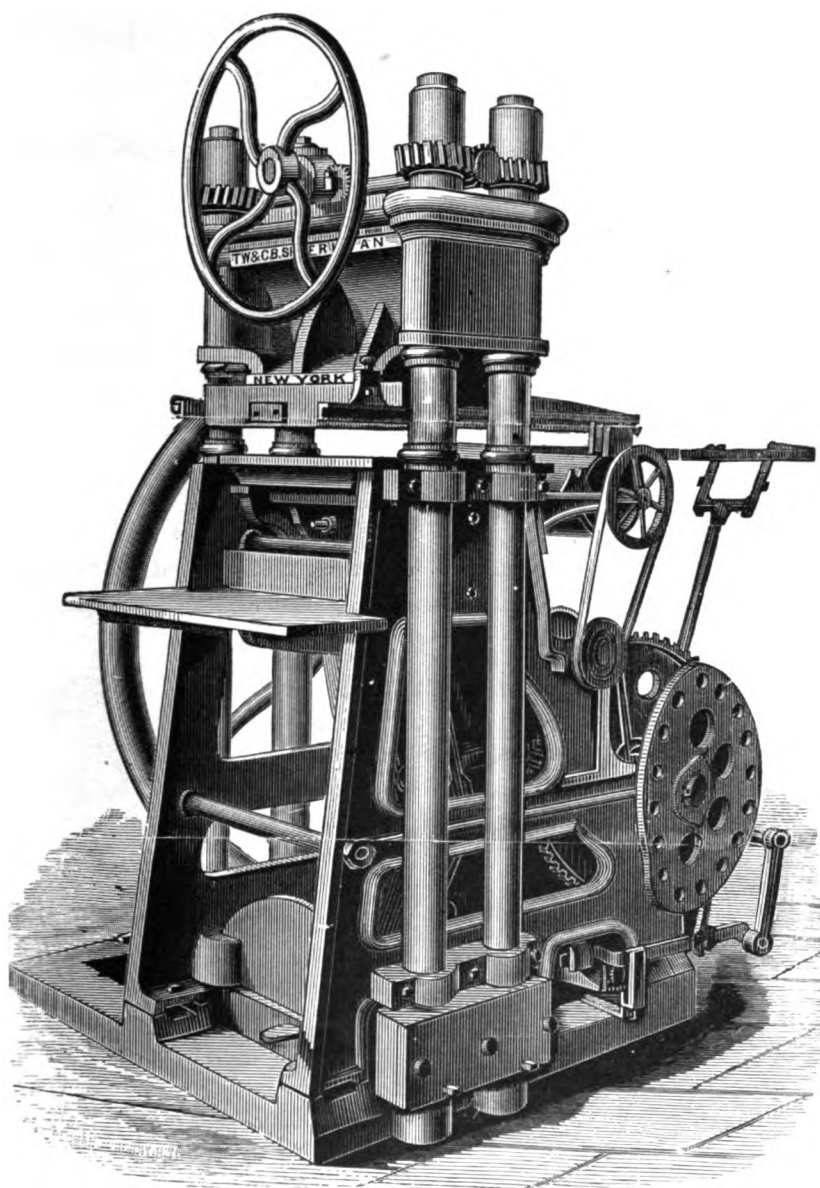
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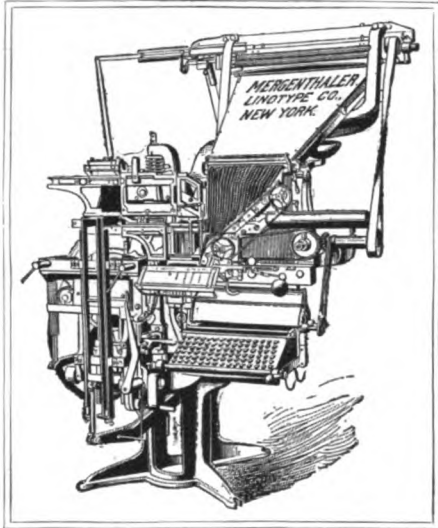
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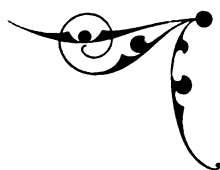
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The Telegraph Co., Walter Fitzmaurice, Mgr.

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This is a sample of the class of letters we are receiving constantly from printers who use the DUPLEX COLOR DISC and have learned its good points. Note remark regarding working one color as well as two.

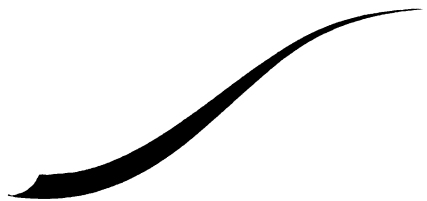
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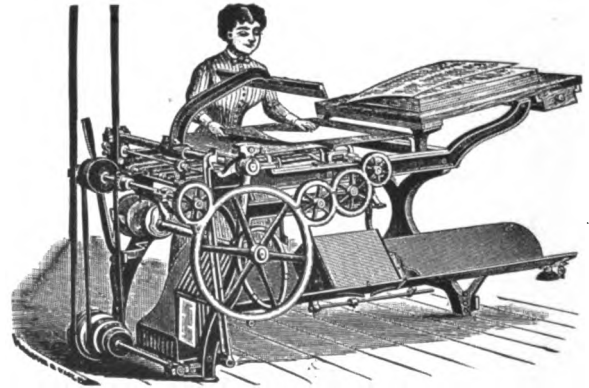
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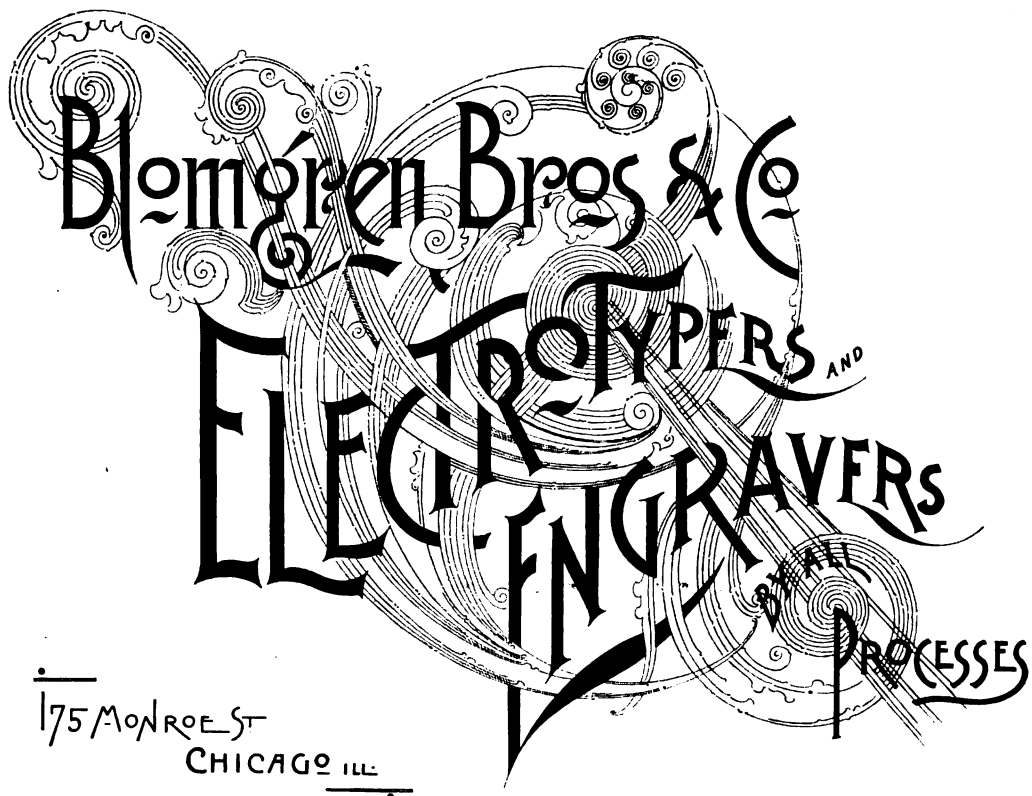
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(See other side.)



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(See other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

VOL. X—No. 5.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1893.

TERMS: { \$2.00 per year, in advance.
Single copies, 20 cents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WOOD PRINTING.

BY LOUIS L. PRICE.

VERY little, if any, attention has been given to this particular branch of typography by the different journals throughout the country. As there is a steadily increasing demand for this kind of work, and new machinery and material are being placed upon the market, printers will soon have a general knowledge how it is done, but I dare say that a large majority of them at the present time know but little about it.

I will endeavor in this article to explain all that is necessary, so that any all-round printer of ordinary ability, and with a little time and practice, will be able to produce the many good results which have heretofore been accomplished.

The worst feature to contend with is a non-uniform thickness and a rough surface. The ordinary planing machine, while it may produce a smooth surface and to all appearances a uniform thickness, the material, whatever it may be, soon shows the defects when an impression has been taken upon the press. This difficulty has been overcome to a great extent by the use of sand-paper wheels in specially built machines to prepare wood for printing purposes.

Thoroughly seasoned lumber should be used in every instance, and is much more easily printed immediately after it is worked up than when allowed to stand and re-season. As to the selection of wood, hard maple and basswood are given the preference, because they have a very close grain. Beech, birch and some kinds of pine are used many times and very handsome work may be done on beech when properly finished. Hard maple varies somewhat in quality and often is the cause of difference in impression. In basswood the impression will vary some, but is hardly noticeable. There are a number of presses built especially for wood printing, from the ordinary platen press to the self-feeding cylinder press, but we will confine ourselves strictly to the press that accomplishes the best work, i. e., the platen press. But few platen presses are adapted for this work. The two leading points to be looked after

are strength and ease in adjusting impression. Many of the best makes of presses are totally unfit, because the platen can be raised or lowered only a very small fraction of an inch.

It is generally supposed that the type used in wood printing is made of steel, brass, rubber, etc., but such is not the case. Recently type has been placed upon the market designed especially for wood and other kinds of printing where there is an unusual amount of wear. The ordinary metal type of our best foundries, with any care at all, will last for years providing it is judiciously selected. Ornamental, shaded or crazy faces should be left severely alone. It is best to avoid light face letters as much as possible. The gothic face is by far the most economical and practical. Other faces such as antique, clarendon, doric and similar styles are good. Plain ornaments and borders can be used to good advantage, but nothing should be used that is liable to fill up and not work clean. Fonts containing kerned letters or where there is no shoulder to support g's, y's, etc., are almost useless, for they cause a great amount of trouble and necessitate a continual expense in replacing broken letters. Script is frequently used upon some classes of work, but is always electrotyped. In runs of 3,000 impressions or over upon hardwood it is best to have all forms electrotyped. Upon basswood 100,000 impressions can be taken upon type without any perceptible wear.

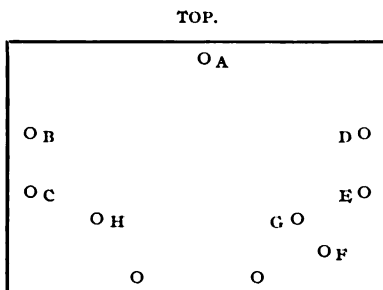
In printing hardwood from electrotypes, the base should be solid metal or the plate should be mounted upon hardwood, boxwood being preferable. Hollow bases cannot be used in a majority of cases and should be filled up with lead or type metal before they are placed upon the press. The ordinary cherry mounting will do for soft wood, but always have the mounting harder than the article upon which it is to be printed. Electrotypes should be made much harder than those used in paper printing. Before electrotyping forms look them over carefully and replace all low or badly worn letters, as it will save a great deal of time in making ready. Cuts may be used upon hardwood, with good results, but fine cuts will not work clean upon

soft wood. They will print nicely for a few impressions, but they soon fill up, and have to be washed out frequently.

Nothing but the best of inks should be used. Upon soft wood inks containing but little dryer are the best. Should advise that nothing poorer than a first-class book ink be used upon any kind of this work. Upon hardwood the finest of inks must be used. When the wood is to be varnished dryer must be mixed with the ink to avoid rubbing, especially when alcohol or other substances are used to make the varnish dry quickly. Japan, perhaps, is the quickest and best for general purposes, though it necessitates washing the press frequently, and nothing but well-seasoned rollers should be used. Painted surfaces do not require as much dryer. Avoid oil in paint as much as possible and where the work is varnished there is no need for its use at all. Sizing, gold leaf and bronzes may be used upon wood the same as paper, only add a little dryer to the sizing.

Thus far the reader will notice that the materials differ but little from those used in ordinary paper printing. I will now try and explain how a few of the most common articles are printed, and perhaps it would not be out of place to advise those who do not wish to make a specialty of this work to leave it entirely alone; and to those who do, the following instructions may be of some value and aid. Among the first to mention is the advertising sign board. Many ways have been devised to produce a good article cheaply, but none excels that of printing directly from type. On signs made of basswood, pine, etc., wood type may be used. All lumber containing knots should be thrown aside and never placed in the press. It is possible to print on a knot, but as a rule it does more injury to the type than the board is worth.

Let us now make an ordinary platen press ready to print a signboard, and also do a general line of wood printing. For very small jobs the ordinary paper make-ready may be used, but for large jobs and long runs nothing need be placed over the platen. All grippers should be removed. Then drill and tap holes in platen like diagram large enough for a $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch, round-head machine screw:



Guides, backing pieces, etc., which can be adjusted are held by these screws. For signboard, place guides at H and G, and one to be used for side-guide at F. After placing the form in the press, cover the screw heads with ink and run the platen up far enough

so that the ink will take a light impression upon the furniture or chase. Then take the form off and countersink holes large enough to admit the screw heads without interfering with the impression. An impression can now be taken. The eye will tell about where to place the guides. Adjusting the impression is exactly the same as that for paper work, only that several impressions must be taken to see that there are no defects in the thickness of the wood. Some pieces will show a heavier impression than others, and the only way to regulate this is to make a general average. No cut-outs, of course, can be made, so that the low lines will have to be brought up to the high ones by underlaying. Overlays on the platen may be made when the article is printed only on one side. These are not advisable, however, for they soon wear off and it is somewhat difficult to place them where they are needed, and a specially-prepared glue or paste will have to be used in order to keep them firmly fastened. After the guides have been set, place a brace at B, bearing upon the side-guide to keep it from slipping. On small jobs one screw is sufficient for the lower guides, but upon large work two should always be used. The holes drilled for this purpose will not interfere in the least with impression on paper work. I think nothing further need be mentioned about signboards, only to use a good quality of ink and wash rollers frequently, because so much dust, small slivers, etc., will accumulate upon them.

The next articles which may be mentioned are the wooden ruler and yardstick. Millions of these are used every year by school children alone, and a much larger amount is used for advertising purposes. Yardsticks are printed exactly the same as signboards, but nearly always upon both sides. After printing one side they should be allowed to stand and dry at least twenty-four hours to prevent offsetting. There are several presses designed for this purpose, among them a cylinder press. The speed of the cylinder is about four or five times greater than that of the platen, but it does not accomplish as good results and expensive accidents occur frequently. The best platen presses will print easily 1,000 impressions per hour. The scale of inches on a ruler or yardstick is made of brass or steel, the former being more generally used. Electrotypes may be used but soon wear out and are seldom correct.

A certain amount of curiosity is exhibited by printers to know how the scale is printed upon a beveled ruler. I hardly know if I can make this part comprehensive, but I will try and give a general idea. A strip of hardwood about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch thick, and tapering to a very thin edge, is securely fastened to the platen by screws at B and D. It should be made so that it can be raised or lowered at least a half-inch, otherwise the form will have to be adjusted to the stick. This backing piece, when properly made and adjusted, will raise the bevel to the right angle to receive a square impression. It is then treated the same as a flat surface. Tipping the top of the

platen toward the bed will often aid the impression. In printing the back of a beveled ruler a strip of hardwood should be placed upon the platen in the same manner. This serves to keep the ruler from tipping while the impression is being taken. This piece should fit under the bevel exactly and should never raise the flat side of the ruler from the platen. When printing the back of a hardwood ruler of this shape a brace, secured at A, should be placed firmly against the center of the backing stick to keep it from springing.

Building and spelling blocks necessitate a press where the platen may be drawn back at least two inches. Several are locked in a wooden chase and printed at one impression.

Lead pencils command a good sale as an advertising novelty, and are easily printed the same as any flat surface. The lower guides should be cut the same shape as the pencil, so that they will not rock or turn over when the impression is taken. As light an impression as possible must be secured, as there is danger of cracking the lead.

There are many other novelties printed, but limited space forbids a description. New ones are being constantly brought out and any printer with ordinary genius will soon devise a way to print on them. Several curious things may be done in wood printing, such as raised letters, etc., but these have no practical value.

There is a mistaken idea among some that the printing should be indented in the wood, so that it will not lose its distinctness or fall away. This is absurd, for where one can see no indentation whatever and good ink is used the printed matter will last much longer than the article itself.

Firmly impress upon the minds of those who prepare the wood the absolute necessity of a uniform thickness and a smooth surface, and with good material and machinery there is no reason why wood printing cannot equal in many respects that done on paper.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HENRY B. FULLER.

THE CHEVALIER OF PENSIERI-VANI.
THE CHATELAINE OF LA TRINITÉ.

BY W. I. WAY.

IS this a belated "Sentimental Journey?" one unconsciously asks himself as he opens Mr. Fuller's first book. Certainly the Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani has many of the characteristics of a belated traveler. Like Daudet's "Tartarin," the cavaliere always falls a little short of his destination. Being a "poor gentleman," he had little by him and not much more in sight. His past was somewhat shrouded in mystery, but he was young and of a sentimental turn, dreamy, and had little in common with the "utilitarian Philistine."

But one is tempted to gossip a little about the "strange case" of Mr. Fuller, a Chicagoan, born and reared in the "Metropolis of Meat," but whose two

books have nothing in common with western civilization and culture. His style is as foreign to Chicago as is that of Mr. Walter Pater. Indeed, its quiet dignity and grace, its allusiveness, often suggest the English stylist. Considered along with the other literary product of our western renaissance, Mr. Fuller's two books are so singular in point of style as to be quite unique. The chevalier stole to light in blurred type in the remote hamlet of Boston. But his manner charmed Prof. Charles Eliot Norton and others, and shortly he fell into the hands of a publisher who appreciated his peculiar merit.

To return to Mr. Fuller. It is said of him that as a lad he was dreamy, if not idle—a disappointment to the average Chicago father, who will not look upon a son in any other light than that of a magnificent commercial possibility. He was purposely left out of his father's will, and declining the overtures of his sisters to make a new division of the family estate, he went abroad, spending much of his time in Italy, where he traveled and studied, and dreamed himself into fame. Like his own shadowy hero of Pensieri-Vani, he loves the "post-roads of Tuscany and the soft vowels of the *bocca Romana*, and every spreading pine-tree and every antique stone of the fair Italian land." We suspect also he was not unlike his hero in that he had "little money and little prestige; but he was young, and he was happy, too, in an abundance of leisure and a disposition to follow the byways," and pursue his vaporous ideals with content.

Mr. Hopkinson Smith has done some delightful little Italian word-pictures, a reading of which prepares one to bear company with Pensieri-Vani in his loiterings about Pisa, Siena, Orvieto, Ravenna, The Adriatic, Florence. But only the book-lover can fully enjoy the incident of the double endeavor in Venice. The Aldine anchor and dolphin is an appropriate and suggestive initial heading to this chapter.

But again we must return to Mr. Fuller, and we wonder if it is generally conceded that he is a Chicago author, an actual bona fide resident of this new "Mecca of Novelists"? It is said that he went abroad a year or so ago in search of a theme for a new book and returned without it. But, however this may be, he has put the finishing touches to his "Chatelaine," has seen the book launched upon the parlous sea of literature, and has written some most engaging articles on the "White City" for the *Chicago News Record* which have been paralleled in *Belford's Magazine*. Only a few weeks ago a prominent Chicago divine remarked to the writer that there was more virility in the literary product, both prose and verse, of Chicago journalists than in the whole school of present-day English authors. This is rather a sweeping assertion, but the speaker, having in mind Mr. Fuller's books among others presumably, was not less emphatic than loyal to the interests of Chicago authors. When our publishers are in position to deal handsomely by our authors there will be no ground for the charge that the literary editors of

Chicago dailies neglect the work of their confrères. What Chicago publisher ever gave a home author such an attractive setting as the Century Company have given to Mr. Fuller's "Chatelaine of La Trinité," with its dainty typography, chapter and initial headings, and captivating outside? How is it possible to pass it by, with its happy combination of French gray and red, and gold and silver ornamentation? Many a meritorious work has been killed at the start because of its vulgar setting. But this does not always follow, and Mr. Fuller's "Chevalier" is a notable instance of a book finding its proper level notwithstanding its obscure beginning. On the other hand, many a worthless book has been preserved because of its fair outside.

As there is no heroine in "Pensieri-Vani," so there is no hero in "The Chatelaine." The books do not so much depend for interest on the story, or on the delineation of the characters—which are evanescent at best—as on the charm of their style, their allusiveness, and, as *The Dial* reviewer puts it, their suggestive way of touching, with the faintest possible tinge of satire, upon scenes and objects dear to the artist and the traveler.

One fancies Mr. Fuller must be very fond of music, with an ear attuned to its most delicate gymnastic niceties. And as a bachelor and a Bohemian one is not surprised to find him indulging in such a fancy, which is more than half fact, as the following from "The Chatelaine": "What was American society, Mademoiselle," asks the cynic of the story, "but a magnificent galley in which husbands and fathers toiled at the oars, while wives and daughters sat above in perfumed idleness?" He had met a gentleman in New York, the possessor of twenty millions of florins, who told him that he was working for his board and clothes—he seemed to be employing a recognized phrase. This unfortunate toiled more incessantly than his meanest clerk, and had absolutely not a single pleasure; but his wife and daughters, along with a hundred others like them, resided in a great hotel, without duties, insensible of any obligations, and unoccupied except by their own diversions. Were not the corridors of society full of young men dancing and dangling after silly little girls with flowers and favors and theater tickets, asking nothing in return but a word or a smile, and sometimes even thankful for a snub? Aurelia nodded silently. Did not woman lead man into the dining-rooms of American hotels? Did not man wait for woman's permission before bowing to her on the public street? Was not all culture, all study, all leisure, all the mechanism that worked on toward the amenities and refinements so completely in the hands of woman that few girls of position and opportunities were able to select a satisfactory husband from their own circle? Aurelia nodded again. And yet it was in such a land as that—the veritable paradise of woman—that the abhorrent reptile of female suffrage had reared its hideous head and had dared to hiss out its demand for "equal

rights." Was it not a shame, Mademoiselle? Was it—not—a—*shame*?

In the material features of Mr. Fuller's two books the Century Company have left nothing to be desired. The excellent typography of the De Vinne press, tasteful binding and illustration are all quite in keeping with the "dainty and learned habit" of Mr. Fuller.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHAT AN EMPLOYING PRINTER SHOULD KNOW.

BY R. C. PENFIELD.

THERE is no business in which a thorough practical knowledge of every detail is more needed than in the printing trade. Employers do not alone require to be good business men to successfully conduct a trade susceptible of so many tricks as ours—and the good printer is not always able to keep his head above water if he has not at his finger-tips the cardinal rules of business which apply alike to every pursuit.

A man I once knew, who had charge of a newspaper and small printing business, complained bitterly to me of his incompetent help. He was a smart business man in the commercial sense of the word—knew all that was required to manage and carry on the details of any business except the technical points. Said he: "I have to look after every detail. If I don't watch every piece of work they spoil it. When I ask them how it is this or that job doesn't look right they have some excuse ready—'rollers too hard,' 'ink too soft,' 'guides slipped,' 'not locked up right,' or some other story. I have to stand over them, and, although I have never learned the business, I begin to think I shall know nearly as much as the men do if I keep on. They can't make up the paper without taking half a day to do it in. They can't keep steam up, and unless I watch the fire the engine likely as not has to be shut down just at a time when we are trying to get the papers to the postoffice for the last mail."

I listened to his story and then told him his troubles might some day turn out to be blessings in disguise. So it proved. Years afterward I met him—proprietor of a large place in a big city. He referred to his early training. "I made printers of those fellows before I got through with 'em," he remarked, laughing, and then more in earnest said, "it was the best training I could have had. They don't fool me here often, and I tell you they could do it if I didn't know as much about the printing business as one-half my help, and more than the other half."

What a man wants to know now in the printing business is not only how to keep his books and collect his accounts, not only how to figure on work to make a profit on it, and then how it should be done to make the profit; he wants to know the details. He should know how long a set of rollers will last for a press and what effect copying ink has on them; whether a soft ink is more economical on a cheap job than a medium stiff one; how a belt should be laced to get the best results from both belt and press; whether piece-work

or time-work will pay best on a certain job ; whether a new type is useful or only ornamental in a passing way ; how far the cost of cutting, packing and delivery of a job goes toward eating up the profits on it ; whether the time spent in correcting a job is not due to the compositor's ignorance in setting it up in the first place ; in fact, the details that a man should know are almost numberless. It may be said that the foremen of the different departments or the superintendent should know these things. True, but the more the employer knows, the more respect he is entitled to and receives from his superintendent and foremen. His knowledge is a check upon them. I have known a competent superintendent (in the ordinary sense) order a 30-cent ink for use on a glazed card, and neither he nor the pressman knew why it "crawled." I have known another to wonder why the 25-cent book ink he ordered would not "work right" on a linen ledger, and when the customer found fault because the heavy type was not black but gray, said it could not be otherwise on that sort of paper.

Again, if an employer has practical knowledge of details how much firmer is the foundation on which he stands in estimating on his work. If he knows that a 25 by 38 seventy-pound coated will not fold without breaking or wrinkling from the page corners in a larger form than an eight-page, he will know better how to figure on his binding. If he knows that in order to prevent offset or smut from many of the new colored inks when working a heavy cut on highly-finished paper it is necessary to dust the printed matter with powdered soapstone before handling, isn't he likely to save much annoyance, and probably some money? He should know the resources of his plant down to the smallest details. For instance, a man may offer a job, stipulating that it shall be entirely in an old style series. There is a regular job running in that series and the material is mostly in use. The employer knows he has the type, and guesses he has enough. The result, of course, is that eventually he has to add to the fonts at a heavy expense, for we all know it is much more often the case that we buy material to do a job with rather than turn the work away, even if the latter course is the best.

There are details in the printing business that cannot be trusted to the most careful foreman. They must be looked after by the employer himself. In the details are the profit or loss of the business. The study of trade literature, the exchange of ideas, the remembering of points dropped by experts, added to the constant watchfulness of the little things, are what go to make up the sum total of the management of a successful business.

PAPER QUILTS.

Paper quilts are reported to be popular in Europe. They are said to be cheap and warm and made of sheets of perforated paper sewn together.

SHE—Did your grandfather live to a green old age?

He—Well, I should say so! He was buncoed three times after he was seventy.—*Life*.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAKE-UP, IMPOSITION AND STONWORK.

NO. III.—BY S. K. PARKER.

IV—THE LOCK-UP.

ALL corrections being made and the quoins supplied, tighten them up somewhat at the sides of the pages, for the purpose of driving the lines inside of the leads. Take notice if any letters or points are riding on the leads or slugs or if anything is binding in any way. If so, loosen up sufficiently to remedy the trouble. Tighten up both side and foot quoins slightly and plane down the form in a gentle, careful manner, striking the planer with the mallet in such a way as to give a firm, solid, but not damaging blow. Then lock up from the foot firmly, taking notice that the lines drive up straight and square, the side quoins not being too tight to permit this to be done. Then tighten the side quoins, finishing by going over the whole form. Bear in mind that the locking should proceed uniformly in all the sections so as to keep the crossbars straight. By striking gently with the planer test the form to see if it has sprung, which will be indicated by a hollow sound. If this be the case, do not attempt to hammer it flat with the mallet and planer, but the cause must be sought for, and rectified after unlocking the form. The causes of springing are very numerous, but an intelligent scrutiny will usually reveal the trouble.

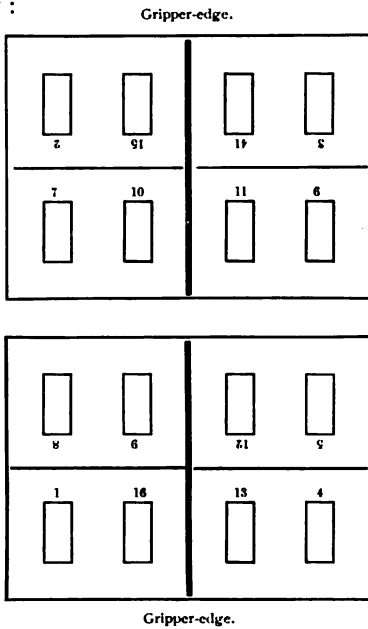
A square or a long straight-edge of brass or steel will be very useful with which to see if the heads of the pages are in good alignment.

V—THE GRIPPER-EDGE.

A point requiring special attention is the edge of the sheet and side of the form which goes to the grippers of the press. Consult your pressman as to the distance which may be allowed from the outer edge of the chase to the edge of the type. This will vary with different makes of presses, and a gauge for each press should be made, by notching a reglet, brass rule, or other suitable material. Mark each gauge with the name of the press and preserve in some suitable place. Should the pressman find the distance too great on the gripper-edge, the form should be thrown toward it a sufficient amount by transposing the furniture alongside the long cross ; or it may sometimes be necessary to take out the long cross altogether. It is better to calculate on this before taking off the strings, so that the chase may be lifted and the bar knocked out without any risk of making pi or squabbling the matter.

When forms are worked sheetwise—that is, when one form backs another to complete the sheet—it is absolutely necessary, to make good register, that the perfecting form be so placed on the press that the pages will come in their proper sequence by using the same gripper and guide edges of the sheet as were used in printing the first side. To illustrate: Take sixteen pages, one eight to back the other. Lay out the sixteen, as if to be worked all in one form, as a half-sheet of sixteens. Worked as two separate forms in eights the imposition is called "sheetwise." If both forms

are dressed simultaneously, the two gripper-edges will be as below :



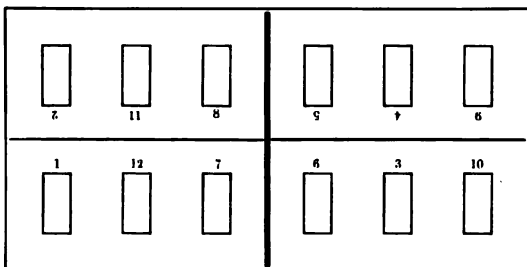
If but one form is dressed, the second to wait in order to use the same chase and furniture, in making the change see that the side of the chase next to page 1 is put next to page 2, and all the rest of the furniture placed in corresponding position.

It is not absolutely necessary that pages 1 and 2 should be put to the grippers ; for special reasons, as on account of a long page, or of a cut, the inner pages 7 and 8 may be used instead ; but many pressmen make it a rule, to save asking questions or a misunderstanding, to always put the lowest folio of a form to the grippers. In all such matters as this, consult with your pressman and do as he advises.

In all schemes of imposition, the perfecting of the sheet—that is, working the second side, whether sheetwise or work-and-turn—should be done by using the same gripper-edge and side-guide. This is to insure register.

The exceptions to this rule are the half-sheet of twelves, and the half-sheet of long twelves (a diagram of the latter will be found below), where the gripper-edge has of necessity to be reversed. Whenever possible, in these forms of imposition, the stock should be trimmed before working, and the margins in the form made to conform to a trimmed sheet.

HALF-SHEET OF LONG TWELVES.



This scheme of imposition the writer has never seen published.

(To be continued)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

A BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION A NECESSITY FOR THE PRINTING TRADE.

BY DIOGENES.

THIS is an important subject for the trade on ordinary occasions, more so with the nine-hours problem threatening to come prominently to the front. Judging from the action of some International Typographical Union bodies, this question is to be faced in spite of the resultlessness of the struggle on the same point at Pittsburgh—if the latest decision of the United Typothetæ can be called no result.

I apprehend that, looking at instances I will adduce, they manage some trade disputes better in Europe than in America. It may be, in the minds of some, rank treason to say this. But blind conceit never benefited a cause yet. Europeans have had more time to ripen the details and formulæ of such considerations than has been the case in America, in accordance with the value of experience. One thing is certain here, arbitration, as a principle, is not relished on this continent. Possibly I can point out why. Taking some European samples first, in the north of England they have the "Board of Conciliation and Arbitration for the Manufactured Iron Trade of the North of England." With it at Homestead, things that happened would never have occurred, for the formulæ mutually embrace employers and men. It has now existed about seven-teen years, and in that time a strike has never happened among the men of the firms included. Its members comprise the leading firms in the Cleveland district and their men. Sixpence per month per man (workman) is paid to defray the expenses of its working, the employers being rated toward the expenses in proportion to the number of the men they employ. The expenses include a permanent secretary, rent of meeting room, etc. The chairman is elected by the board's members, and hitherto has been one of the employers concerned. If possible, disputes are settled on reference to the chairman, who would be supposed to decide against the workmen "by instinct." But experience, as a rule, has shown otherwise, or he would not be used as arbitrator on any occasion, as the members can, by a bare majority, vote the engagement of a distinctively independent party. Sometimes there is some friction as to who will be invited to arbitrate; sometimes the employers suggest one whom the men think prejudiced against them. Both sides have to concede at times to make the board workable. Where every wish of the members of a trade, employers and men, is above board, and there is no hesitation in placing the very intricacies of a claim or argument before a suitable arbitrator, if he is a well selected man, he will understand and sympathize with the legitimate wants of either side.

In Belgium, boards of conciliation are the rule. There is scarcely a Belgian town but has its legally qualified conciliators, whose duty it is to straighten trade disputes. What is known as a "Council of Prud-

hommes" has before it all cases affecting disputes as to wages, hours, etc., before any case is allowed to go to a law court. Each of these councils of Prud-hommes consists of at least six members, half employers, half workingmen, from the districts concerned. These councils are saved a lot of work by the appointment of bureaus, thus: an employer and a workman are told off by each council to hear the cases in a preliminary way, but have no power of settling the cases beyond advising this or that course. In many instances this bureau does all the advising and investigation required and ends the difficulty. No lawyers are permitted to appear. The council in the first instance, after hearing a given case, advises an agreement on this or that basis; failing to agree to that it gives formal judgment against either side, as binding as any court of law. So it will be seen that arbitration in the interests of workingmen is applied more out of America than in it.

It is strange that aristocratic kingdoms like Belgium should lead the van in a purely workingman's question. One is constrained to think that printers in this country can find material to work upon in these experiences, one of them dating back nearly thirty years in its original form. All similar organizations are defective at the inception, and require time and plenty of experience to broaden and liberalize their plan of action.

I am under the impression that the last enacted system of arbitration in the state of New York and that believed in in the states is delusive. I fail to see a point in which it runs parallel with any of the fair-and-square conditions visible in the European methods. In the case of two out of the three commissioners appointed at New York as state arbitrators they are expressly appointed from political motives and one alone from a trade point of view! Two of them are directly under favors of a political nature from a partisan. Where is the probability of assured independence in such a case? Why should politics or any such susceptible power have anything to do with a trade difference between Jim Snaggs and his men? A state arbitrator draws his salary in any case, whether he cares to listen to the merits of the case or not, or whether he is capable of understanding it or not. How different in the Belgian instances referred to, where a member has to have four or five years' experience of the trade in question before he can sit as member of council, gets no salary and knows no state governor. No wonder, in my opinion, that arbitration has been a failure in the States, and is for some time past practically in a condition of abeyance in New York state.

In an arbitrator who is to convince workingmen of his sincerity it is necessary to have a man, a volunteer not a hireling, not connected with the dispute in question and of well-known character, or a local gentleman of known probity and having no personal interest one way or the other in the proposed decision. Or, thirdly, an employer interested in the case, but who has been known for years to be capable of "loosening his grab" when the circumstances demand it, an upright man in

public estimation who can upset the suspiciousness which a workingman naturally entertains toward a capitalist. Such conditions *are* found surrounding trade disputes in Europe with impunity, and the great bulk of the same are settled in the initial stage of the proceedings by a subordinate tribunal, which goes into the details for and against, and winds up with pointing out the weak points on both sides of the dispute and employing such recommendations as are followed in a large percentage of the inquiries held. Even in the Cleveland affair, where the interests are larger than many of the Belgian instances, an outside arbitrator is commonly dispensed with. The character of the chairman—an employer interested in the disputes—is known to be not romantically disinterested in the decisions, but capable of giving way to a clear argument on the side against him, with a character for probity as chairman to maintain, and sitting before men who know the merits of the case as well as he does, and are free to speak of the proceedings when they are ended, to the credit or otherwise of those concerned. Neither state nor political interference is necessary—certainly not desirable—where the two sides have in view solely the settlement of a dispute which, if unsettled, may cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in which they ought to require no extraneous assistance of any kind.

In confirmation of my predilections, it is given out as current news that Governor Flower of New York state has resolved not to reorganize or galvanize, but to abolish the State Board of Arbitration. A very natural proceeding; the corpse has all but been "waked" long since, and no obsequies will be observed.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

IGNORANCE AND COMPETITION.

BY EDWARD U. ROPER.

THERE have been many instances furnished showing the variation in estimates given by different firms, but following is an instance showing as great and a much more unreasonable variation in figures made by the same person at one sitting, which can only be accounted for by attributing it to carelessness or too great a hurry to get the figures in the hands of the party asking for prices. I sometimes think it is a trick on the part of a shrewd buyer to come in with a great rush and ask for figures at once, knowing that a mistake is more liable to be made; if the mistake is for his benefit, why you get the work, and that is about the manner in which much work is let. To arrive at the prices shown in my second table it would be necessary to have a different basis for work on each article, for one can see at a glance there should be no great difference made in the amount of time allowed for the ruling, composition and presswork, as these items, compared with each other, show but a slight range, being almost the same for 1, 2 and 3, leaving the only chance for disagreement in figures to be in the stock and the binding. On the stock I do not think there could be

much of a mistake, as the sample submitted was a water-marked paper, and one with which all were acquainted. So I think it is clearly evident the variation must have occurred in the binding.

There is another of the much decried abuses shown to great advantage in this set of figures. That is allowing the prospective customer to pick out the items and distribute them among the bidders. In this instance there was a saving of twelve and one-half per cent on the price at which the lowest man would have taken the work, and a reduction in price which I do not believe any one of the parties would have made. I am sure I would not have reduced my estimate \$50, and that would not bring my figures anywhere near those of the lowest man.

For convenience I have numbered the jobs 1, 2, 3, 4, and lettered the firms A, B, C, D, E, and have made my estimate on the basis of ten per cent added to stock, 60 cents per hour for composition and 50 cents per hour for ruling machine.

A description of the work is as follows :

No. 1. Three thousand blanks, 20 by 19, 32-pound royal cut down, ruled one side, printed head, filing on back, tablets fifty thick, strip top only.

No. 2. Seventy-five 164-leaf 8vo super royal, ruled, printed head, bound full skiver, turned in, no squares, paged, red edges.

No. 3. Twenty 250-leaf, 16 by 20, printed head, three-quarter russia, patent flat opening, paged, Tacoma 60-pound double demy.

No. 4. One 350-leaf and one 250-leaf, 21½ by 19, printed head, with slight change for smaller book ; bound extra E and B, patent flat opening, paged, Brown's 44-pound royal.

DETAILED ESTIMATE OF EACH JOB.

	1	2	3	4
Stock	\$32.50 6¼ rms.	\$24.75 3¼ rms.	\$55.00 5 2-5 rms.	\$16.75 1¼ rms.
Ruling	3.25	6 00	7 50	3.50
Composition	3.00	3 50	3.75	3.25
Presswork	9.50	6.00	7.50	4.00
Binding	6.00	37 50	114.75	24 00
TOTALS	\$54 25	\$77.75	\$188.50	\$51.50

ESTIMATES FURNISHED BY THE FIVE FIRMS.

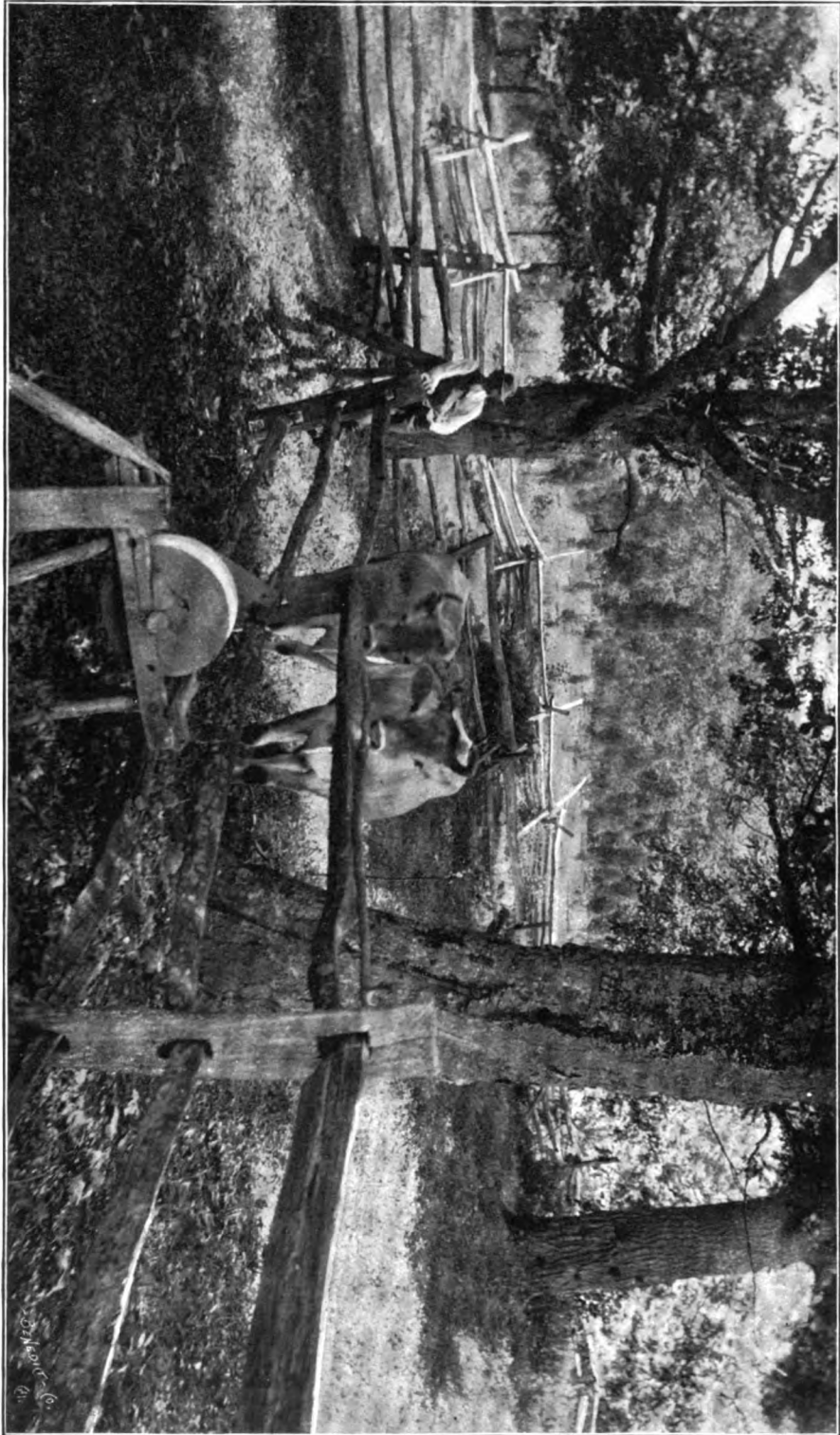
FIRMS.	1	2	3	4	TOTAL.
A	\$33.00	\$87 50	\$130.00	\$37.50	\$288.00
B	65.00	37.50	125 00	37.50	265.00
C	37.00	56.25	180.00	36 50	309.75
D	56.25	85 00	205 00	55 00	401.25
E	42.00	101.25	165 00	52.00	360 25
Lowest	\$33.00	\$37 50	\$125.00	\$36 50	\$232.00
Highest	\$65 00	\$101.25	\$205.00	\$55.00	\$426.25

I give the highest and lowest bid on each of the jobs merely to show that the relation of each job is

maintained in this position more nearly than it is in the figures of any one of the firms excepting those of D. I had thought some of going into detail and proving how far wrong the parties making the lowest bids were, but I think anyone who will go over my estimate and see how near right that is, will come to the other conclusion in a better way. It is impossible that any set of men could be figuring on the same specifications and have a variation in their results such as is shown in this set of figures. I do not think the merest tyro could come so far out of the way as to want \$101.25 for a piece of work that could be done for \$37.50, as is shown between B and E on No. 2. I have no objections to admitting that B is right in this instance, but if he is he must certainly have misunderstood the position on No. 1; the value of the stock and the labor on No. 1 is the most, except in the binding, but the binding of No. 2 was enough more than No. 1 to make the difference almost equal to the price for which he took the job. As a further comparison, having taken the stock, ruling, composition and presswork away from each to give us the price of the binding, take the bid of C on No. 4. If he can bind two such books as the specifications call for on this item at the rate of \$7 each, should not his price on No. 3 be much less than \$6 each? A and B, who agree with him so closely on No. 4, are more consistent on No. 3 in that they do the binding for about \$3.25 per book (a three-quarter russia, spring back, double demy, 6¼-quire book, in lots of twenty, bound for \$3.25 ; shades of our departed binders!) The consistency stops here, as is shown by the comparison of their bids on Nos. 1 and 2.

As I said at the commencement of this article, this can be due only to carelessness or not figuring at all, only guessing, and that it is due too much to guessing is shown by talking with proprietors, when you hear such remarks as "My composing room shows a loss every year." "All the profit of my business comes from my pressroom," or "from my bindery." This is nonsense. If a man's business as a whole shows a profit, and one department shows a loss, it is only because he is wrong, not the department, and if he will examine into his affairs he will find that he is charging too much expense to one department and not enough to another, or that he is in the position of the man I was talking to, who said that every hour's composition that was done in his office cost him 65 cents, and yet he sold it for 60 cents, and said that he would give \$10 a day to a foreman who would make his composing room pay. There is, taken one with the other, as much intelligence in the figures submitted in this article as in the position taken in the last. I will say that I think one solution to the trouble in the estimating lies in not allowing a salesman to make figures, as his desire to secure work often clouds his judgment and will cause him to reduce his price, and if a person has guessed that a certain piece of work is worth \$100, he has no right to guess that it is worth twenty per cent less when he goes to talk with the customer.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



REST.

"The atmosphere
Breathes rest and comfort."—*Longfellow.*

Photo by Vernon Koyte.

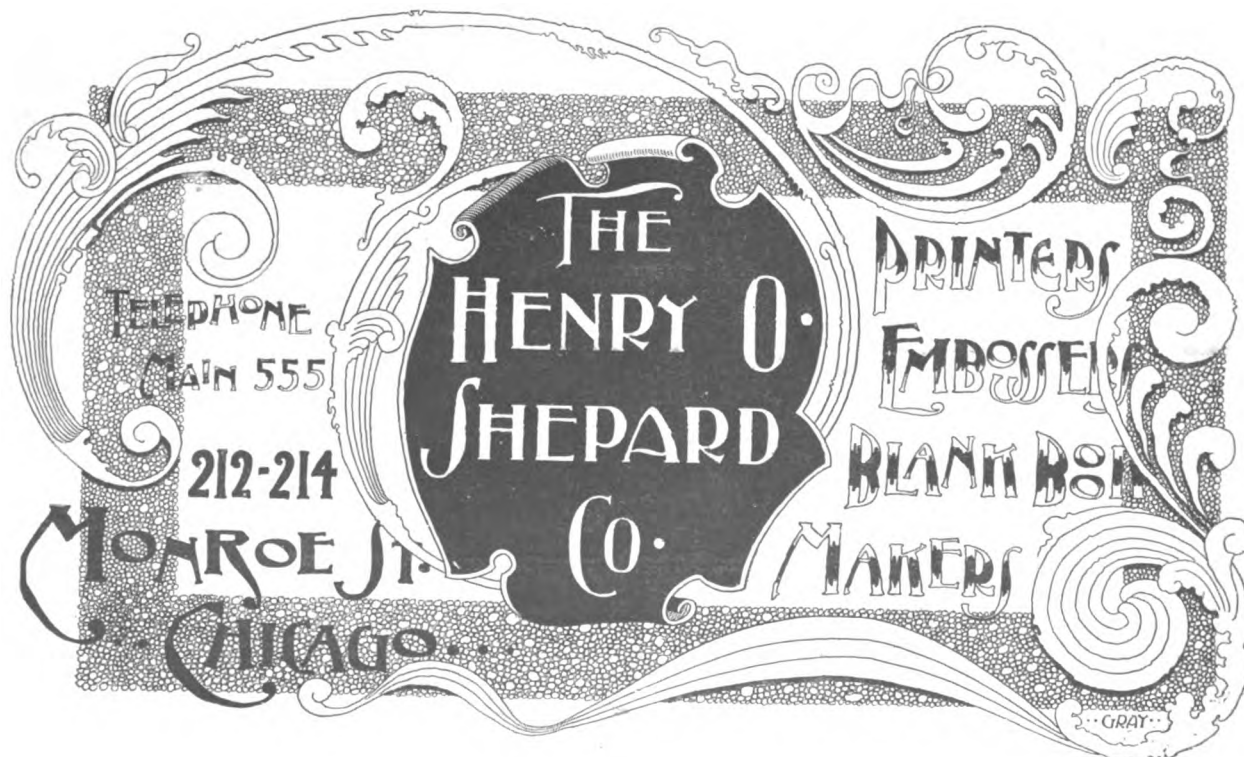
Engraved by
GEORGE H. BARNES & CO.,
175 Clark Street,
Chicago.

THE INLAND PRINTER.



SPECIMENS OF JAPANESE HEAD AND TAIL ORNAMENTATION.

Made by Tokyo Typefoundry, Tokyo, Japan. From *Press and Paper*, of that city.



SPECIMEN OF PENWORK DESIGNING.

Drawn by Charles A. Gray.



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

[Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, FEBRUARY, 1893.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Do not send checks on local banks; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make *foreign* money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDBLER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipsic, Germany.

AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

THE public is fully acquainted with the formation of this company. Its existence is no longer a matter of news, but continues to be a fruitful source of comment among interested parties, and particularly among those whose interest in the concern is of doubtful quantity. Much of this comment has been purely speculation, and some of it without a basis in fact.

The formation of such a company is an event of the highest interest to the printing fraternity, and as such is entitled to recognition from typographical journals, which latter, in their capacity as commentators on the important events of the day, are bound to be watchful, that the interests of no class of their

constituents are conspired against by any other class. It is, therefore, in order for these journals, when they have acquired the proper knowledge to verify their utterances, to pass judgment on the tendency and possibilities of such a vast and important combination as the American Typefounders' Company.

THE INLAND PRINTER, having no particular class for its constituency, and with a desire to do injustice to no one, has withheld editorial comment on this question, for the simple reason that it had nothing but speculation upon which to base such comment. Considering the wide influence of this journal, and the confidence almost universally given to its utterances, we could better afford to defer judgment until we had facts to work upon, than to hurriedly assume a position from which later developments might find us in honor bound to recede.

There is a strong tendency on the part of American journals to ride into favor on a public hobby, and this tendency manifests itself in trade papers as well as others. Such journals could not withstand the temptation to bid for popularity in this case by raising the cry of "trust," and predicting all manner of doleful possibilities if the new company should succeed in gaining control of all the typefoundries in the country, some going so far as to advise printers to divert their trade entirely to the independent foundries.

The promoters of the new company have declared, over and over again, that there will be no increase in the price of type, and let us say in passing that, considering their high standing as business men, and their long and honorable career, they are at least as well entitled to credit for sincerity as a lot of irresponsible trade journal publishers or editors who try to pose as defenders of the people.

The reduced price list of type, printed on page 399 of this issue, shows a fair indication of the company's purpose. While the list is not as low as type has frequently been sold, it at least obliterates the old list, and is in accord with the intention declared in the American Typefounders' circular, namely, to reduce the price list to an "equitable basis." The nearer a published price list approaches to the actual selling price, the less opportunity there is for juggling with discounts; and thus the printer is better able to arrive at the market value of his plant.

We do not believe in trusts. They are today the most alarming menace to the Republic. But in this case there seems to be no trust. The very word implies the *control* of a product, and according to the statement of the American Typefounders' Company, fifteen per cent of the entire product is made by independent foundries. We are inclined to the belief that this figure is too small, and that at least twenty-five per cent would be a more accurate proportion. True, there are nominally twenty-three foundries in the new company, but nearly all of these are very small concerns, and it would probably be safe to say that five of them could be selected whose output would greatly exceed that of the

remaining eighteen. Of the independent foundries there are at least three of large capacity, besides the smaller ones, so that, for the purpose of controlling the market, the new company would be entirely inadequate without the coöperation, at least, of those outside the combine. The proprietors of the outside foundries have repeatedly declared that they will withstand the blandishments and are able to withstand the aggression of the combine. Now, considering the facts stated, and the assertions of both parties to the contest, we do not see that the printer has cause for fear, the vociferous warnings of the stump-orator alarmists to the contrary notwithstanding. It may be that the new company desires to get entire control of the typefoundry interests, but there seems little likelihood of their doing so, and men are not hung for what they want to do; if they were—well, either humanity or the tenth commandment would have to retire.

It seems to THE INLAND PRINTER that the American Typefounders' Company, while comparatively powerless for harm, has splendid opportunities for doing a work of universal benefit to the printing fraternity—a work that would be utterly impossible while so many concerns were pulling against each other. It can not only correct abuses, but it can afford conveniences for selection, prompt delivery, etc., that are beyond the fondest dreams of printers today.

No one has been satisfied with the usages which have prevailed in the printing material trade for the past five years. Discounts have varied to such an extent that there was no way to estimate the value of a plant. This has resulted in the most unjust discriminations among purchasers, and an unfortunate lack of confidence in typefounders and their methods. The largest buyers—that is, the printers whose monthly bills were large—paid the highest prices for their material, while the country printer who came to the city with \$1,000 in his pocket, with which to purchase type, could, if he knew the market, get the foundries to see-sawing with each other, and go home with more material than his city brother, who purchased more type in a year than the former ever would, could buy for \$1,200. Other similar specimens of unjust discrimination, all resulting from the unfortunate condition of values, could be cited if there were any reason for so doing, but they are well known and require no repetition here.

THE INLAND PRINTER has repeatedly described other annoyances that could be abated by the consolidation of typefoundries. If one of the foundries produced a series of lining gothics, for instance, or any other face that became standard, the other foundries were obliged to duplicate it. But, though they were nominally alike, the same series from one foundry would never work with that from another concern. Such conditions oppressed both the typefounder and the printer. They loaded the one with a great expense, and perplexed the other with annoying uncertainty. There are too many antiques on the market; too

many celtics, clarendons, old styles, romans, and what not. The trade would be better off without them, and founders could be saved the expense of making them.

To repair these abuses, to fix a uniform rate of discount without increasing prices is one of the opportunities of the American Typefounders' Company, and we understand it to be one of their purposes.

They will have foundries or branches in all the larger cities of the union, and some in more remote localities where there is no large city. In each of these foundries or branches they propose to carry a stock of type from all the prominent foundries within the company, so that a printer in any part of the country can select from a combined specimen book, which will be issued, and procure his stock, without delay or extra charges, from the nearest foundry or branch.

The new company has control of elaborate modern casting machines which make type in large quantities much cheaper than it can be turned out by the machinery now used, and they claim that the product of these machines is superior to ordinary type. They also own the new system of punch-cutting by machinery, invented and patented by Mr. L. B. Benton, of Milwaukee, which not only furnishes better punches, but largely reduces the cost of this most expensive element in the production of new faces.

It is an interesting fact that such a combination as the new company would have been impossible but for the adoption of a universal standard of type bodies like the point system. It is also a fact that the improved methods of manufacture which can be made available by the associated founders were too elaborate to be utilized by a single concern. They are, like a type-setting machine, economical only when a large product is required.

In conclusion, this is the position of THE INLAND PRINTER, and we believe it should be that of every fair-minded business man.

The American Typefounders' Company is composed of business men of the highest standing. All parties—typefounders out of the association as well as those in it, and the printers themselves—are agreed that the trade is in a deplorably chaotic state. This the new company promises to remedy to the entire satisfaction of purchasers, and agrees that there will be no advance in prices. Now, if they can accomplish these benefits to the printer, and at the same time increase their own profits, who will be harmed by it and what cause has the printer to complain?

We will simply wait. There is nothing to be gained by making an outcry before anyone is menaced. Printers are not purblind. If these gentlemen do not carry out their promises there will be ample time to call them to account and nothing will be lost by the delay. If they do carry them out sincerely the American Typefounders' Company will not only secure its share of the patronage, but also the gratitude of the great printing fraternity.

WOMEN COMPOSITORS.

THE New York *Sun*, a few weeks ago, printed an article giving the experiences and observations of a woman who has worked at the printing trade for thirty years and made a success of it. "The girl who is thinking about an occupation, with a view to making it support her, might do a great deal worse than to learn the printer's trade," such is the negative encouragement of the opening sentences of the article. The reporter who interviewed the woman is frank enough. After stating that "she is one of the few women who have proved that women can and do rise above the ranks, and is one of about four women in New York city who are forewomen in printing establishments, he goes on to say of her work, "she has charge of the book department of her house, and is responsible for the work done by from seven to fifteen employés, according to the amount of work on hand." The frankness comes in at the statement: "Her pay is \$18 a week, which is a very good salary indeed, as women's wages run, *though it may be remarked in passing that she replaced a man at \$22.*" Just merely in passing! "The wages paid women in the printing trade range from \$9 to \$25. Twelve or fourteen is about the average. Women would be more valuable, of course, if they didn't require so much waiting on. If an office employs five or six women, it has to employ a boy to do odd things for them, or they will bother the men employés so much asking to have things lifted or carried that the men won't work in the office." After accepting lower wages to get a position which this last sentence admits they are not capable of filling satisfactorily, it *does* seem rather too much to ask the men employés to assist in lowering their own wages.

But then the "forelady" says in palliation of the men objecting: "The men, of course, are hardly to be blamed for disliking to see girls come into the offices. They do injure the trade, because they accept far less wages than a man can support his family on. As compositors they are fully as competent as men. They carry out instructions more accurately. Their home training in neatness has its effect on their work. They are steadier workers, too, and they don't run out every few hours to see a man."

To the claim that women are as competent as men, we offer in rebuttal, the words of no less an authority than Mrs. Annie Besant, who, with her coadjutors, employs female help in doing the work in their printing office. Mrs. Besant says they could get the work done as cheaply if they employed union men, but she preferred to employ women, because they were, as a rule, underpaid.

This is an admission of the inferiority of women, generally speaking, as workers in the printing office. If Mrs. Besant's experience proves anything it is that while women are not paid so much as men, yet the result shows that men, although paid higher wages than women, turn out the work as cheaply. In regard to the claim of superior "neatness" on account of

home training, etc., which, it is claimed, has its effect on women's work, we doubt if women are generally any less slovenly than men. If they are steadier workers, which is doubtful, they are indefatigable talkers, and if they don't run out every few hours to see a man they do to see a woman — besides making a practice of coming late to their work in the morning and at noon.

We are not desiring to belittle or discourage women workers in the printing office, but are merely desirous of putting matters in a plain light and on a proper basis, letting the sentimental part of the matter take care of itself with the assistance of the space-fillers on the daily press. Let us give women all the recognition and help possible, but do not let us encourage her when endowed with energy and talent to waste them in climbing to the dizzy pinnacle of the position of a "forelady" of a female printery at \$18 per week. Let us paraphrase the *Sun* and tell our women that "the girl who is thinking about an occupation with a view to making it support her might do a *great deal better* than to learn the printer's trade."

THE MACKELLAR SYSTEM OF MEASURING TYPE COMPOSITION.

MISAPPREHENSION has arisen in regard to the system of type measurement recommended at the Syracuse convention, the method advocated being spoken of as the Rastall system, whereas the MacKellar system was adopted. We take pleasure in printing on another page the substance of a pamphlet recently issued by Mr. MacKellar, being a revision of that published in May last.

In a letter received from Mr. MacKellar he says: "The restrictions that have been thrown around this system by the International Union and subordinate unions induced me to endeavor to originate some other method which would require no safeguards whatever. While it was impracticable for the typefounders to make the measurement of the lower-case alphabet always conform in length to fifteen of its own lower-case letter m's, they would not undertake the other arbitrary exaction of making the thirteen letters in the large boxes of the case equal in length the thirteen letters in the smaller boxes of the case. There is no reason nor justice in this ruling; it does not follow that the type in the large boxes of the case are the most frequently used. Among the thirteen letters they claim are most frequently used they substitute the lower-case *m* for the lower-case *l*, while the latter, though contained in one of the smaller boxes of the case is in forty per cent more frequent use than the former letter."

The French method, says Mr. Morrissey, of setting up the alphabets of the type used as many times as may be required to fill the measure and then counting the letters, is unfair, only in a lesser degree than the em measure, as certain letters of the alphabet occupy greater space and a lower ratio of use in proportion to others.

The measurement by "ems" has its evident defects, and the adoption of the MacKellar system will inaugurate as fair and equitable a measure of type composition as can be devised.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

EDITING THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS.

BY EMERSON P. HARRIS.

THE periodical is primarily a medium of communication with a certain list of people. The publisher is engaged in a business analogous to that of the proprietor of a telephone exchange, in that he undertakes to secure and retain a list of subscribers with whom he has constantly the means of communication. But the publisher having no monopoly of the mechanical means of transmitting ideas can only secure and retain his subscribers through the merits and utility of the matter which is conveyed through his medium. In view of this fact the publisher finds it advantageous to discriminate more or less carefully as to the character of the matter which he admits to his columns, with the view to pleasing and thus retaining or increasing his list of readers. He frequently incurs great expense to secure the most desirable matter for his reading columns. Further care is taken that this matter have attractive headings, that a nice adjustment be secured between economy of space and legibility, and, in short, that the whole be as pleasing and useful as possible to the reader. This is done with the view to both securing an increase of revenue from subscriptions and also making the paper more valuable as an advertising medium on account of increased circulation. The publisher not infrequently assumes that he must not only present a collection of reading matter sufficiently desirable of itself to insure the sale of the paper, but he must also include a bonus to offset a certain drawback to the attractiveness of his paper in the form of unsightly and obtrusive advertising columns. For it is assumed that while the less fastidious will simply regard the advertisements with indifference, to many readers the paper will be rendered less desirable on account of this impertinent vulgarity. Perhaps the editorial nose sniffing the esthetic and intellectual atmosphere of "our readers" and hanging with satisfaction over the "accepted" contribution or his own "we" offspring shows a very perceptible elevation at the necessity of contemplating the obnoxious "ad" which is under the humiliating necessity of paying to be tolerated.

The attitude of the publisher toward the advertiser is apt to be based upon the assumption that the advertising matter is not only valueless to the readers as a whole but objectionable to many of them. He therefore accords the advertising matter of his paper such treatment as will pass muster with the advertiser, but without any regard to the interests of readers or coöperation with the advertiser.

The relative amount of revenue from subscriptions (56 per cent) and from advertising (44 per cent) for the whole press of the country, would seem to indicate that

the advertiser not only pays his share of the mechanical expenses and fixed charges but also pays a part of the expenses directly incurred for the reading matter. That is, the advertiser, after paying his share of the expenses, is obliged to hire the reader to tolerate his announcements. But no matter how the reader thinks he regards the advertising, not an advertisement brings returns to the advertiser until it is read, heeded and acted upon by the reader. The \$100,000,000 annually expended for newspaper advertising in this country must in the very nature of the case facilitate the reader in buying just as often as it facilitates the advertiser in selling. Advertisers would spend this large sum in advertising only on condition that they could thereby effect sales justifying the expenditure, which means that the exchange of several hundred millions of dollars worth of commodities is effected by advertising. To the extent that the reader has been facilitated in the purchase of this vast amount of commodities by advertisements, to that extent he has been benefited by this department of his newspaper or other periodical. It is hard to put one's hand upon the man who heeds an advertisement, but all the same somebody heeds its suggestions sufficiently to induce a decided annual increase in the amount spent for printers' ink. In a recent letter an eminent economist writes, "I am not myself conscious of having ever been induced to buy anything by an advertisement. I do not recall ever having looked for an advertisement except to find out railway time tables. I am conscious of the fact that if every one were like myself it would never pay anybody to advertise anything." But it seems to be true that the transfer of several hundred millions of dollars worth of goods is more or less effected by advertising, that by reason of somebody's heeding advertisements it pays to advertise, and that the high-grade publications, are the very best advertising mediums.

One is not always conscious of the extent to which he may be influenced by advertising in making his purchases. And he will be especially reluctant to admit his indebtedness in this direction when in his mind such an admission is equivalent to a confession of being a victim to the tricks, traps, extravagance and misrepresentation which, with too much reason, he associates advertising. The assumption that customers are only to be made by slyly catching the unwilling, by a resort to the outlandish and novel, is as uncomplimentary to the reader as it is false.

Legitimate trade is mutually advantageous to the buyer and seller. The buyer will be as willing to be facilitated in his purchases as the seller is to be helped to sell. In the long run the value of advertising to the advertiser must depend upon the service it renders the buyer. The real essence of advertising is that it makes known, and the extent to which it renders this only possible service must determine its permanent value. It can serve the advertiser only by serving the reader. There are multiplying thousands of commodities from a multitude of sources of production on one side with

numberless consumers with numerous diverse wants on the other. The advertising focuses the information of production for the benefit of the consumer. It is a difficult and important task. The business of the editor of the advertising medium is to stand between the producer and consumer and receive the announcements of the one in as clear and definite a form as possible, and to edit, classify and arrange all this information for the greatest benefit of the other. This is a very different thing from acting merely as printer for the advertiser. As all legitimate transfers of goods are mutually beneficial to both parties, so the interests of the writers and readers of advertisements are mutual. Such treatment of the information of the advertising columns as will give it the greatest possible usefulness to the reader is at the same time the truest coöperation with the advertiser.

The advertising columns are useful to the reader even as now presented, but they can be made much more attractive and useful by giving them a fraction of the attention now bestowed upon the reading columns.

The coöperation of the advertiser must be secured. He must be induced to give in his advertisements the information most useful to the reader. Put himself in the reader's place and avoid such gush, bosh, and hyperbole as he would not think of using in conversation or correspondence with a friend or customer. The prospective buyer is interested in the commodity he thinks of purchasing. He needs information. It is because of this small kernel of needed information that advertising pays, and in spite of the extravagant and ludicrous language and irrelevant matter used. What makes known is wheat, all else is chaff. It often pays a paper to volunteer the services of one of its staff to suggest and revise for the advertiser. Local rates may include a charge for this service to the advertiser or the publisher may content himself with the stimulus it gives to advertising. More editorial tact is needed to help scent out the best information for the reader and put it in the best shape.

Rigid classification should be adhered to. The writer is aware of the constant temptation to depart from classification. The blandishment and the dollars of advertisers on one side and the whims and exigencies of the composing room on the other, often make life a burden. But it never pays to be prostituted by an advertiser, and they will find a way upstairs to do what they know they must. With a large amount of advertising it is almost as absurd to ignore classification as it would be to ignore an alphabetical arrangement in a directory or dictionary. How would a theater like to have its announcement taken from the amusement column? and how would the reader like it? All advertising would be more consulted if it were better classified. Of course many advertisers depend largely and some wholly upon catching the unwilling reader, upon what might be called the bill board value of an advertisement. But trick and trap advertising are not profitable when we

consider, as the publisher is bound to do, the damage they inflict upon advertising generally. Even the novel, striking and eccentric must form the exception and not the rule, and are far from uniformly profitable. It is true in an increasing degree that an advertisement is read and acted upon because the reader seeks to read it and deliberately considers it advantageous to act upon it.

It pays to make the advertising columns as complete as possible by making special effort to secure such advertisements as the reader has need to consult and the right to expect to find. It will often be found advantageous to supplement the information of the advertising columns by giving needed hints about commodities of interest to readers. Pertinent general points which will stimulate trade and not detract from the dignity of the reading matter columns can frequently be obtained from the advertiser.

With a realization of the real importance of the periodical as a necessary medium of communication between the producer and consumer, in which each is equally interested, and a recognition of the fact that only as the medium serves the buyer can it profit the seller, the publisher will take a candid, sincere attitude toward the reader, do his best to make advertising truthful and helpful, and thus truly coöperate with the paying, staying, honest advertiser, who is the backbone of the great and rapidly increasing periodical press of the country.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WISE PRINTERS AND—OTHERWISE.

BY HERBERT L. BAKER.

SCARCELY any two employing printers conduct their business in the same way, yet there are certain well-defined varieties to one or another of which nearly every one may be assigned.

There is the "practical" man, for instance. He takes great pride in being a good workman, and loses no opportunity to exploit the fact. He rolls up his sleeve and spends his energy doing the work of a cheap compositor, while the larger interests are neglected. Having been brought up to set type steadily for ten hours per day, his range of vision is too limited to see how much more profitable it would be to hire a compositor to do this work, while he gave the general business the attention it needs. Printers are not hard to find who become so engrossed in a rush job as to almost snub a prospective customer who desires to talk over his work before ordering. They have no time to chat with a friend who drops in and whose good will may be valuable; no time to get out among men, make acquaintances and become known in the community; no time to study the wishes of patrons, anticipate probable orders and "go for 'em," make plans for ventures which will prove profitable; no time to watch what others are doing and profit by their experience. That the "practical" man can set type, run a press or bind a book, *on a pinch*, is well, for he will know when his

men are doing the sort of work they should ; but a devotion to the merely mechanical, to the neglect of business management, is a serious mistake and a clog on the whole venture.

Then there is the "schemer." His head is full of all sorts of plans. He always has some idea in his head, and sees "millions in it" until trial proves him mistaken. Then he drops it, and immediately pours out his enthusiasm on some other scheme, usually ending in the same disastrous way. The greatest trouble is that he usually sticks up his scornful nose at the little daily jobs, as beneath the one whose magnificent schemes are about to develop rich results, *sure*. The schemes may be all right, and another may pick one up where he discards it and make it into a good thing—the fault lies in the schemer, who hasn't it in him to bring anything to a successful issue. The fire of his enthusiasm is all "kindling" and soon burns out, taking a fresh start with a new subject, however. His most prominent feature is his hopefulness. No matter how many failures he has had, he is dead sure that the present scheme is a winner and no mistake. His affairs become daily more involved and usually swamp him in the end. Yet his greatest lament is that he was not allowed time to work out his latest scheme and clear up his whole business with it.

Everybody knows the "conservative" man. He is so cautious about taking advantage of offered opportunity that some one else jumps in ahead. He is so doubtful about the utility of a new series of type that he does not buy it until everybody else has used it and worn off the novelty. He spends his money on old-style machinery, for fear the "new-fangled" improvements may prove failures. He is continually a little behind, and as a result pokes along in a very slow way, risking little, gaining less.

The swaggerer is a familiar character in the business also. He usually wears a stovepipe hat, set on the back of his head. His tremendous business is his constant topic of conversation. He likes to tell how he laid every competitor out dead cold on occasion. He receives his customers with a condescension which doubtless should impress them with the important favor he is doing them in deigning to receive them and their paltry orders at all. In public he spends as if a million was in his pocket ; in private, to collect bills from him is like drawing blood from a turnip or a blister with the moonlight. He is great on sports, and often a patron of the turf, the watercourse or the diamond. He fills a large section of the public eye—in his mind—and would be much surprised to really see himself as "ithers see 'im." But he never does see, and when his business finally comes crashing down about his silk hat he hits upon every reason for the failure except the right one.

Then there is the "cranky" cuss, who always sees the wrong side of things. He "entertains" customers with lugubrious tales of poor business, finds fault because they make so much trouble by wanting what

they want ; turns an indifferent, surly face to every comer who does not bring an order ; continually nags his workmen, who finally give up trying to please him because they learn he does not mean to be pleased if he can avoid it. He gets angry if his customers are captious or critical, and lets them know it plainly ; in fact, he prides himself secretly on his candor and honesty of speech, when really he is simply making himself too disagreeable to tolerate patiently. After he has driven away his best customers, his best friends, his best workmen, by his churlishness, his business naturally goes to pieces and he grumblingly returns to the case, which he never should have left.

Then, there is the man who imagines his business will run itself. As a workman he dreamed of the day when he should become an employer as a day of deliverance, freedom, independence. And he proceeds to take his ease, with the idea that in some occult way the business will take care of itself and him. He comes to the office at 9 and goes home at 4 or 5 o'clock, spending the intervening hours reading papers, loafing about town and having an easy time generally. He hires a bookkeeper to keep his accounts, a solicitor to get orders, a collector for bills, a manager to look after things generally, without giving a single hour's close attention to the business himself. When he finds no profits appear he blames it upon his manager and hires another one. Some fine day his creditors descend upon him suddenly, the sheriff sells him out and some better man steps in.

Then there is the easy-going, good-natured printer. His workmen do as they please because he is too weak to object. His customers "work" him for ridiculously low prices, because he is too ready to believe what they say. Salesmen find him an easy victim, as he is easily talked into buying. Deadbeats find his good nature an easy prey and "stick" him again and again, his child-like faith in men seeming to be unshakable, no matter how bald and rank the deception. Overcharges in bills, in work, in expenses, in prices, etc., pass through his hands with scarcely an objection, because he does not think it worth while to "kick." As everybody takes advantage of him, it is not surprising if he sooner or later reaches the bottom of his resources, and dies a victim of his own unbusiness-like qualities.

Once in a great while a man is found who succeeds in everything, whose every touch transforms into gold. Study him well and you will find that he is quick-witted, thoroughly familiar with his business, not afraid of work, polite and pleasant to all, self-poised and self-reliant, not afraid to say No, far-sighted, knows what is right and is firm in maintaining his position, even-tempered and active, keeps up the quality of his work at all hazards, has a strict regard for truth and honor, thus winning lasting respect, confidence and good will from customers, employés and associates. Everybody feels kindly toward him, and has implicit trust in his sterling qualities. Such a man builds up a business which will stay by for a lifetime, and bring lasting profit and pleasure.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT AMERICAN TYPE-FOUNDERS' COMPANY.*

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since any change in the list prices of type and material have been made, and the reduced price list in this article will be studied with interest by printers and publishers. Leading typefounders have for some time considered the prevailing prices inequitable, especially since the varying discounts have resulted in unsettling the values of printing material. The new price list is established for the purpose of restoring values to an equitable basis, without increasing them and without injustice to any of the parties concerned.

It is not without gratification that the American Typefounders' Company is thus enabled, in its first communication to the great printing trade of the United States, to furnish indisputable evidence that its purpose is to share with its patrons the benefits to be derived from a consolidation of interests, and from the improved machinery and methods of manufacture in its possession.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

SIZES.	Quads 2 and 3 ems.	50 lbs. and over. Complete Fonts of Roman.	25 lbs. Roman, Italic or Sorts.	Plain Display and Poster, with spaces and quads. 25 lbs. and over.	Benton's Self- spacing Roman, with spaces and quads. 50 lbs. and over.
4½ Points...	\$1.60	....	\$1.60	....	....
5 " ...	1 20	....	1.20	....	....
5½ " ...	.46	\$0.60	.64	\$0.90	\$0.66
6 " ...	.44	.52	.56	.76	.58
7 " ...	.38	.46	.50	.66	.52
8 " ...	.34	.42	.46	.62	.48
9 " ...	.32	.38	.42	.56	.44
10 " ...	.30	.36	.40	.52	.42
11 " ...	.28	.34	.38	.48	.40
12 " ...	.26	.32	.36	.46	.38
14 " ...	....	....	....	.44	....
16 " ...	....	....	....	.42	....
18 " ...	....	....	....	.42	....
20 " ...	....	....	....	.42	....
22 " ...	....	....	....	.42	....
24 " ...	....	....	....	.42	....

Body fonts ordered without spaces or quads will be charged 3 cents per pound extra.

Old type and plates, delivered at foundry, taken in exchange for new type at list prices, at the following rates: Old type, 7 cents; old stereotype and electrotype plates, 4 cents per pound.

Plain display type, such as titles, lightfaces, antiques, etc., in job fonts, will be sold at 25 per cent discount.

All new designs and patented faces are put up in fonts according to uniform schemes, at label prices.

Benton's self-spacing italic is furnished in complete fonts, at regular label rates.

* Circular letter issued from Western Department American Typefounders' Company, Chicago, January 16, 1893.

The materials are compounded after bringing together the various formulas heretofore used, including those for copper alloy and other copper amalgamated metals. Being the result of the experience of the oldest and most prominent practical typefounders in the United States, they are the very best that can be made.

Printers and publishers will find in the extensive list of newspaper and book faces unequalled facilities for a selection to meet any requirement.

The American Typefounders' Company manufactures ninety per cent of the patented faces cast in America, and when desirability of style is considered, the proportion is even larger.

TERMS OF SALE: Five (5) per cent discount for cash on monthly accounts, payable on or before the 10th of each month, at which date all accounts are due.

The following typefounders have adopted the reduced price list, and each foundry and branch is prepared to furnish type and material from any or all of the others, so that a purchaser in any part of the country may address the one nearest to him:

- DICKINSON TYPEFOUNDRY, Boston.
- BOSTON TYPEFOUNDRY, Boston.
- THE CONNER TYPEFOUNDRY, New York.
- MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
- MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh.
(Pittsburgh Branch.)
- MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN FOUNDRY, Chicago.
(Chicago Branch.)
- MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN FOUNDRY, Buffalo.
(Buffalo Branch.)
- COLLINS & M'LEESTER FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
- JOHN RYAN FOUNDRY, Baltimore.
- ALLISON & SMITH FOUNDRY, Cincinnati.
- CINCINNATI TYPEFOUNDRY, Cincinnati.
- CLEVELAND TYPEFOUNDRY, Cleveland.
- CENTRAL TYPEFOUNDRY, St. Louis.
- ST. LOUIS TYPEFOUNDRY, St. Louis.
- MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, Chicago.
- MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, Omaha.
(Omaha Branch.)
- MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, Minneapolis.
(Minneapolis Branch.)
- MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, St. Paul.
(St. Paul Branch.)
- MARDER, LUSE & CO. FOUNDRY, Kansas City.
(Kansas City Branch.)
- BENTON-WALDO TYPEFOUNDRY, Milwaukee.
- DENVER TYPEFOUNDRY, Denver.

HE PANTS FOR FAME.

A boy in the Wichita schools has been suspended for reading the following essay on pants: "Pants are made for men and not men for pants. Women are made for men and not for pants. When a man pants for a woman and a woman pants for a man, they are a pair of pants. Such pants don't last. Pants are like molasses; they are thinner in hot weather and thicker in cold. The man in the moon changes his pants during the eclipse. Don't you go to the pantry for pants, you might be mistaken. Men are often mistaken in pants. Such mistakes make breeches of promise. There has been much discussion as to whether pants is singular or plural. Seems to us when men wear pants they are plural, and when they don't wear any pants it is singular. Men go on a tear in their pants, and it is all right; but when the pants go on a tear it is all wrong."—*Guthrie State Capital.*

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

IN the matter of new books of verse the West seems to be holding its own. Mention has already been made in THE INLAND PRINTER of the privately printed "Valeria and Other Poems," by Miss Monroe. A regular trade edition, including the Columbian Ode, is now in the market and may be had by anyone. This noteworthy volume has been so generally reviewed that it seems unnecessary to take further notice of its contents here. The generous advertising given the book must bring it before many who will be glad to make its acquaintance, and to know that in Chicago Mr. Eugene Field and Mr. George Horton are not making the journey alone to Parnassus.

Of a different order of poetry is Mr. William Rufus Perkins' "Eleusis," which, with the author's "Lesser Poems," now makes its bow to the general public, with the imprint of A. C. McClurg & Co. on the title-page. "Eleusis" first appeared anonymously in May, 1890, in a privately printed edition, and many were the guesses as to its authorship. The New York Critic, with its usual perversity in relation to western books, reviewed it savagely, and when its authorship became known the editors of that enterprising journal offered a half-hearted apology for their treatment of a book by an old contributor. Some additions to "Eleusis" are noted in the new edition, the stanzas on page 97 to 107, inclusive, not having appeared in the private issue. And among these stanzas are some of the best in the collection. The lines on Paestum and its ruined temples are not suggestive of the poem by Samuel Rogers, but they recall the picture by Turner:

" Gray aisles of Paestum, echoing yet
To deep-toned songs and temple-strings,
From out your perfect ruin springs
A joy my heart cannot forget.

O ruined columns by the sea,
Caressed tonight by deathful mist,
Your perfect contours once were kissed
By the prime lips of Italy."

Mr. Perkins has handled the form of "In Memoriam" very successfully, but his pessimism is often more strongly suggestive of Fitz-Gerald's Omar than it is of Tennyson, as in the following, to give a single instance:

" O struggling Soul! thy heirdom thrills
With hope that maddens, then denies;
'I am thy love!' the phantom cries,
And then with treacherous scorning kills.

Move onward, Soul, within thy round,
Nor strive the eternal springs to quaff;
The Gods at high aspirers laugh,
And will is left an hour unbound;

Then, harsh with mockery and with scorn,
'Defiance meets thy wild appeals;
And dark Despair, unheeded, feels
'Twere better to have been unborn."

Thomas Paine has said something about the close proximity of the sublime and the ridiculous, but it is an easy step to take from "Eleusis" to "Some Rhymes of Ironquill of Kansas," as both books are issued by the same publishing house. We doubt if the philosopher of "Paint Creek" has ever stood between the ruined temples of Paestum and the blue Mediterranean, but from this and his "Advice, \$5," one should infer that he had often found himself between the devil and the deep sea.

" On the shores of Yellow Paint
I have heard the tempest roar,
I have heard the falling crash
Of the lightning-riven ash,
Seen the branches of the oak,
Like the world at large, half-broke,
Seen the shattered sycamore.

Men and trees are scarcely twain,
And the rules alike obtain,
For the highest of renown
Are the soonest stricken down;
But the stupid and the clown
They remain."

As the author chooses to veil his identity under the *nom de plume* of "Ironquill," it is not our province to divulge his name, but he is, as he calls himself, a Kansan (practicing law in the Sunflower state), and many of his "rhymes" have a local application. "Ironquill's" collected verses were first published by Mr. T. J. Kellam, of Topeka, Kansas, in 1885, and a copy of the book having been sent to Mr. Edmund Gosse, it elicited a characteristic letter from that worthy gentleman which we hope he will pardon us for putting in cold type, if he should ever learn that we had taken such a liberty. "Thank you for the Rhymes of Ironquill," writes Mr. Gosse. "On the very first page I find a most striking phrase:

" 'The trowels ring,
And from the soil the burnished cities spring'

"is capital. I find I like the serious pieces best. The comic ones are not very intelligible to one who lives so far away as I do from 'grange nominations' and the lean Ki-yute. You can't think how foolish I feel after reading 'Advice \$5' three times — it might be written in Tehgu for me. Such are already the clefts in our Anglo-Saxon brotherhood.

"The book, however, interests me exceedingly. It is a strong home-growth, and welcome on that account alone. It mirrors, I should think, very exactly, your society, or a phase of it, out in your romantic Kansas, and I close it with a feeling that life here (in London) is very stupid, although, perhaps, '*nos rimes sont plus riches.*' I should like nothing better than to see something of your vivid life.

"I think 'The Aztec City' is perhaps the most striking of Ironquill's poems."

Now Mr. Gosse never having "railroaded" or practiced law out in "romantic Kansas," he is perfectly excusable for not understanding "Advice \$5." It relates, in an amusing way, the methods employed by grangers for "getting even" with railroads whose officers decline to settle claims for the killing of live stock. And perhaps it is because of this comparative obscurity that "Ironquill" chooses to leave it out of the new edition of his "Rhymes." One cannot help wishing he had also omitted the letter written by Judge McFarland anent "The Washerwoman's Song." "Ironquill's" poem on John Brown, which did not appear in the first edition, must have pleased Mr. Gosse could he have seen it:

" States are not great
Except as men may make them;
Men are not great except they do and dare.
But States, like men,
Have destinies that take them —
That bear them on, not knowing why or where."

There is no limping here, surely.

"The Aztec City" is too long to quote entire, but we must be pardoned two or three stanzas:

" There is a clouded city, that doth rest
Beyond the crest
Where Cordilleras mar the mystic West.

" There suns unheeded rise and re-arise;
And in the skies
The harvest moon unnoticed lives and dies.

" And yet this clouded city hath no night —
Volcanic light
Doth give eternal noon-tide, redly bright.

" A thousand wells, whence crystal waters came,
No more the same,
Now send aloft a thousand jets of flame."

If all of Ironquill's poems in this collection were of equal merit with "The Aztec City" and "John Brown," his book would command admiration everywhere.

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We have; in fact we have made a particular study of the subject, and are fortunately able to produce plates which obviate this difficulty.

We employ a process of etching on copper by which we obtain uniform depth and printing quality. This is not the only thing to be obtained in a finished half-tone plate, but other features, such as the artistic merit of the result, we do not say much about, for the reason that it isn't necessary. We refer you to our specimen on the other side, and to past numbers of The Inland Printer, as a proof of this.

Give us a fair trial and we will satisfy you, in the face of competition.

We have just added about fifty additional interesting subjects to our stock. Our specimen on the other side of this sheet is a sample. Send us particulars for estimate. Correspondence will have prompt attention.

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THE INLAND PRINTER.



CHILDHOOD'S JOYS.

"Sweet childish days, that were as long
As twenty days are now." — *Wordsworth.*

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(See other side.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

THE CANADIAN PRINTING BUREAU.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., December 30, 1892.
 Mr. A. J. Magurn, in his able paper on the Canadian printing bureau, in the December number of your valuable journal, states that "a noticeable thing about the plant is, that with the exception of the engines, it has all been purchased in the United States." Why Mr. Magurn should make such a statement I cannot understand, as from the publicity since given the matter, he must be well aware of the fact that the entire outfit of type, brass rule, brass galleys, etc., which cost over \$200,000, or more than two-thirds of the entire value of the printing bureau equipment, was purchased in Canada, and is either of Scotch or Canadian manufacture. The cutting machines, and much of the other machinery in use in the bureau are of English manufacture; in fact, it was the policy of the then management of the printing bureau to obtain his outfit, as far as possible, either in Canada or Great Britain.

Your kind insertion of this letter may have the effect of removing a false impression.
 R. L. PATTERSON.

THE NEW TYPE SCALE.

To the Editor: NEW YORK, N. Y., January 10, 1893.
 The decision arrived at by the Syracuse convention on the measurement of type composition will be hailed with satisfaction by all printers. In it they will see a forecast of the time when the petty wrangles that now disturb the harmony of composing rooms will be done away with. The manner in which the newspaper reports gave the decision or recommendation was somewhat confusing: "That the lower-case alphabet of all faces of body-type shall not measure less than fifteen lower-case letter m's of its own face, and that the thirteen letters of the alphabet most frequently used — c d e i s m n h o u t a z — shall equal the remaining letters of the alphabet." The first proviso involves this:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm

Here is a lean letter which yet gives the compositor a slight advantage, but so small as to be practically nil. To guard against that manipulation which compositors are so fearful of the second proviso seems adequate:

acdehimnostuz
 bfgjklpqrvwxy

It is evident that the letter m measure must be used type-wise, but the old measure must obtain columnwise.

TALPA.

FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., January 17, 1893.
 The glad New Year was ushered in here by what I am afraid will be the forerunner of serious trouble to the members of the craft in our city. Some two months ago two of the Rogers Typographs were set up in the *Presbyterian* office, but it was not till the 3d of the present month that matter set by them was ready for use. In the meantime girls were the operators, and after repeated efforts on the part of the executive of No. 91 to avert trouble, nothing came of it, and on Monday, the 9th, by order of the union, thirty-one people, the entire staff, walked out, and up to the present time they have stood

firm for the right. The manager has not succeeded to any great extent in replacing his former employes, and from appearances I do not think he will for some time to come. The action of our union will be indorsed by every right-thinking person when the position of affairs is made known. Mr. Robinson, manager of the office, is president of the Employing Printers' Association, and being the first to put in the machines he is evidently backed up by those of the association who contemplate a like move. At the present time four of the larger book offices in the city have machines ordered, and if the *Presbyterian* was allowed to ignore our scale others would demand the same privilege. I am sure the scale in force here is not exorbitant, being placed at \$14 per week of fifty-one hours. However, I suppose it had to come to an issue sooner or later, and the sooner the better. I trust that by the time of your next issue victory will have perched on the banner of No. 91.

Since I wrote you last the *Evening News*, after a losing struggle of six weeks, is again a union office, having unconditionally surrendered and placed in its office an entire union staff.

The *Evening Star*, which was started by the men who were locked out of the *News*, is in a flourishing condition, having at once sprung into popularity as the organ of the workmen, and right well is it fighting on that line. A few days ago was started its own fast press, and there is at present every prospect of it proving a solid business and financial success.

During the *News* trouble Mr. John Ross Robertson was again approached and requested to make his office union. After a number of interviews terms were arranged and the men employed in the composing room of the *Telegram* were initiated into the union, and after being without the pale for seventeen years the *Telegram* is now a strictly card office. To Mr. John A. Cowan, an ex-member of No. 91, but now of Her Majesty's Customs, great credit is due for the active part he took in bringing about the settlement, and for the first time in my recollection every newspaper office in the city is union — four morning and four evening.

I was almost forgetting the new candidate for public favor that sprung into the ring a few weeks back — the *Sun* — an annexation paper, and from the initial numbers it is evidently not afraid to tell its readers its policy. I suppose that if it succeeds in its chosen field this "neck of woods" will ere long be part and parcel of the glorious republic to the south of us.

Business in the book and job offices here is booming just at present, but I can assure you there are enough printers here to attend to it all.
 WELLINGTON.

THE NEED OF A COMPETENT FOREMAN.

To the Editor: OAKLAND, Cal., January 12, 1893.
 Occasionally there is a printing office with the jobroom under the supervision of a foreman that knows comparatively nothing about good job printing nor how a jobroom should be managed. In such an office the foreman is a source of continual annoyance to a job printer who understands his business and is trying to keep up with the times in fine jobwork. He can't set a line of script and space it correctly, and any job he sets would be a first-class specimen for a collection of monstrosities. When he attempts to criticise and mark a proof of a job set by a competent printer it is spoiled every time.

Under such a foreman an ambitious artist will progress like a boy climbing a slippery pole — he will never get on top. Such an office generally runs behind at the end of the year, and all caused by the ignorance of the foreman, whereby jobs are dragged along, material wasted, etc.

In this office a printer may work hard all day setting a job that the foreman couldn't duplicate in the same time; then he takes a proof; it is read, corrected and another proof taken; the foreman thinks it might be improved some by changing two or three lines, and, of course, they have to be changed.

A revise is then taken, which is handed to the respective solicitor who took the job to submit to the customer, but the solicitor thinks that a line or two ought to be set in lighter type or something else. Well, the foreman doesn't know the difference, so he has the change made and another clean proof taken. When finally they are all satisfied it is taken to the customer, who tears his hair and howls and wonders why they can't hire some printers that can set a job right side up. And he won't have the job, so it has to be all set over again. Now, I want to ask, why wouldn't it have been better to have sent the first good proof to the customer, and save all that time wasted in making useless changes?

In an office in this city, on all the jobs that are printed, one-third of the profit is lost before the job is ready for the press by trying to suit everyone with the job before it is shown to the customer, and a number of other items might be mentioned where time is lost and the patience of the printers worn, but suffice it to say that money would be made by putting a competent man in charge of such a jobroom. ANT IQUE.

"DOES COMPOSITION PAY?"

To the Editor:

CHICAGO, January 18, 1893.

As the above question is one which concerns *all* printers both employers and employed, if you will permit me I will endeavor to show why. I served my apprenticeship (seven years) in England, and for several years had charge of printing offices there, and I had also twelve years' experience in business on my own account. As I also worked as journeyman, both on "piece" and as "time hand," I may fairly say I have been on "both sides of the fence," and am, perhaps, competent to give some hints on the matter. As I never heard the complaint in England that "composition doesn't pay" (apart from the croaking in almost all businesses, that they don't pay) there might be some difference in the methods of running the printing business in the two countries which would suggest a remedy, and I am inclined to think such is the case. Speaking generally, I have nothing but praise for the equipment and management of American printing concerns which, as a rule, can give valuable pointers to the English printer; but in the matter of composition I maintain that the English method of estimating and paying for all piecework typesetting is the most practical and satisfactory. Composition, as you are aware, is paid for at per 1,000 *ens*, and the price varies with different sizes of type, and special classes of work carry certain extras with them. The "make-up" is included in the charge for setting, and the imposition, which is also done by the "companionship" or its "clicker," carries a certain charge per sheet, varying according to whether the work be 8vo, 12mo, 16mo, etc. As all corrections, revises, etc., have been made at the expense of the "comp," any variations from the original copy have to be paid for by the author, whose proofs are turned over to the companionship, who charge the time occupied in correcting them — and extraordinary proofs some of them are. As the matter is all made up into pages as fast as the matter is set — before reading — the charge for "author's corrections" is frequently a heavy item in the total cost of a work. I have known, when author's proofs have been returned, the "printer" — Anglice for "foreman" — to pass the word to have the whole matter reset, as being cheaper than to correct it. Any "fat" the companionship can make out of the original matter is thus their privilege. As the work proceeds the mode of payment for it is thus: A page of a book contains — including headline and white line and a white line at foot — a certain number of *ens* of the type it is set in; consequently the cost of composition of a sheet is got at at once by multiplying by the number of pages in the sheet. The extras the work carries is well known to the "printer" and to the "clicker," and at the end of the week the latter writes a bill for a certain number of sheets of the work and is paid on account; and only at the conclusion of the job is there anything but perfect sheets paid

for. The "clicker" draws the cash and pays each compositor either for the proportion he has set, or divides it into equal parts among the whole companionship, himself included; for he has, in addition to making up the pages, set the heads, tails, whites and any blank pages necessary, as also the chapter headings, if wanted, and if he has any time to spare lays up the forms when a return of letter comes.

I am, perhaps, unnecessarily minute in these details, but I want to show that in addition to enabling the employer to arrive at an unflinching method of estimating the cost of composition on bookwork, the "clicker" system is also more satisfactory to compositors, who by this method receive the entire cost of the work, where, as at present, the type is generally handled by three sets of hands — the compositor leaves it on galleys for the "make-up," who in turn (in most offices) leaves it on the stone for the "stone-man"; a cumbersome and expensive division of labor, to which is traceable most, if not all, of the grievances the bookhands of today complain of. By this division of labor, much of the cost of a publication is incurred *after* its actual composition, instead of forming part of the charge for composition. This additional charge is very difficult to figure out under the present system, and is the main cause of the query, "Does composition pay?"

The English printers, at a comparatively recent meeting of employers and employes, mutually agreed on a revision of the piecework prices and the extras attendant thereon; and should American boss printers decide to take steps to improve upon their present system and make composition afford them a fair return, as it should do, they have a good basis to work upon in the scale referred to; and a conference between the two parties most interested would doubtless result in a scheme as satisfactory to both sides as the London one referred to. A large quantity of work now done on time could be much more cheaply and expeditiously done by piece-hands, where a fair and equitable scale existed — a scale which, while not paying the compositor an exorbitant rate of wages, would enable the employer to calculate very closely what almost any description of work would cost per page or sheet. There may be some difficulties in the way of adopting this suggestion, but the difficulties are not insuperable. The writer once had charge of an office, in an important city in England, in which, in consequence of a difficulty with the printers' society, the owners decided to pay piece-work for everything done in the office. That was several years ago, and I believe continues up to the present time. The scale of payment was peculiar, and gave the foreman something to do to keep track of; but the men who did the work were quite satisfied with it, as they earned about ten per cent over the regular wages paid in the other offices in the city. Should any of your readers feel interest enough in the matter a copy of the scale could doubtless be secured for publication, and the writer would be pleased to render any assistance to make it operative. H. MORTIMER.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor: SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., January 9, 1893.

Although the printing trade in this city is far from being as prosperous as might be desired, there has lately been a considerable increase in the business of the leading printing houses. In fact, some of the larger offices have been able to average up the year comparatively well, and claim for the year's business an increase in trade over that transacted in 1891. This may be attributed, to a considerable extent, to the large amount of work supplied for the last election. The printing matter required in connection with the World's Fair for official and advertising purposes has also served to increase business, one large establishment having recently turned out 50,000 copies of a colored lithograph of the California building at the Columbian Exposition, and many other similar jobs being now under way. The increased number of books being published in this city is also a factor of great importance to the printers, helping, in a

lull of trade, to keep the hands employed, and preventing what would otherwise be dull times. At the present date there are several books in press, and the work being executed on these cannot, for style and typographical appearance, be excelled in any office in the United States.

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held December 18, three new members were initiated, three new members were elected, and three proposals for membership were received. W. E. Crockett and Daniel T. Riordan resigned as members of the newspaper executive committee, and W. A. Bushnell and E. Backess were elected to fill the vacancies. The amendment submitted at the November meeting proposing a minimum scale of \$3 per day for the piece-work system in job offices was made the special order of business for the meeting to be held January 29. The committee appointed some time ago to prepare a plan for the reorganization of the union submitted its report, which was placed on file to be acted upon at the January meeting.

The committee on reorganization states in its report that the investigation was commenced at the time of the settlement of the *Call-Bulletin* boycott, as this settlement put into the treasury a considerable sum of money and dates the beginning of the era of the union's greatest strength and prosperity; that, after a searching investigation, the committee has come to the conclusion that, with a few exceptions, none of the running expenses can be cut down without impairing the dignity and efficiency of the union; that these exceptions are connected with the Executive Committee, the publication of the *Pacific Union Printer* and advertised meeting notices in the local daily papers; that a saving of \$567 a year could be made by securing estimates on the printing of the union's journal in the future; by requiring the secretary to collect the moneys due on advertisements, which collections are now put into the hands of a collector who is paid for his services; by not advertising the regular meetings of the union, the secretary's monthly notices being sufficient for the purpose, and by reducing the number of the members of the Executive Committee to five with but one chairman, three of this committee to be newspaper men and two to be book and job men; that the present system of monthly meetings should be abolished, instead of which should be substituted monthly meetings of a board of delegates, elected by chapels to transact all current and unimportant business; that the basis of representation in the board of delegates should be one for each twenty or less members in each chapel and that the term of office should be six months; that besides the monthly meetings of the delegates, general meetings of the union should be held quarterly or semi-annually; that in case of a strike or other serious emergency, the board of directors should call a special meeting of the union; that any amendment to the constitution or change in the scale of prices shall be submitted to a chapel vote, and shall require a two-thirds vote to carry.

The difficulty existing between the pressmen's union and the typothetæ has not been settled amicably as anticipated. In reply to the communication received from the typothetæ, in which it was stated that on account of the pressmen's union on the day before work was commenced on the Great Register having compelled the employing printers to pay the back dues of all pressmen in their employ by the threat that unless all the employing printers acceded to the demand no pressman would be allowed to work even in the offices that did comply, and that the typothetæ regarded this action as an abrogation of the agreement of September 11, 1891, in which it was stated that any matters not covered by that agreement cannot properly be enforced by either party until "after consultation and agreement," and therefore considers itself released therefrom, the pressmen's union has sent a long communication stating that they are the persons wronged, that the typothetæ has violated the agreement, and that they accordingly declare themselves no longer bound to act in accordance with its terms. The document further states that the agreement has never been violated

by the union, but that it has been repeatedly disregarded by individual members of the typothetæ; that the communication containing the notification of the pressmen's union addressed to W. I. Sterett, who had the contract for printing the Register of Voters, was delivered to him personally on October 6, and not on October 21, the day before work was to be commenced; that a copy of the resolution passed by the union was in the same envelope with the list of offices which employed non-union men and members who were in arrears for dues; that Mr. Sterett acknowledges the receipt of this list but says he does not remember having seen or read the communication; that if one was received it is proof that both were delivered; that the motion passed was entirely outside of the agreement, had no connection therewith, and was entirely foreign to anything agreed upon; that the statements made in the communication of the typothetæ are not borne out by facts; and that some of the misstatements made can only be construed by the pressmen's union as willful on the part of the typothetæ, since the latter organization had ample opportunity to avail itself of the truth. The communication is signed by R. G. Rice, president of the union, and James H. Roxburgh, its secretary. No action in the matter has yet been taken by the typothetæ.

The San Francisco rate on book and job composition is 40 cents, *not 30* as heretofore published in THE INLAND PRINTER.

E. P.

MR. VAN BIBBER REPLIES TO "S. K. P."

To the Editor: CINCINNATI, Ohio, January 10, 1893.

Allow me to make a reply to our friend, S. K. P., of Chicago. I very much regret the intemperate tone of his letter, which was plainly written in anger. He accuses me of having written "in opposition to the interests of workingmen." I thought at the time, and still think, that I wrote directly in their interest. S. K. P. errs in supposing that the results of the nine-hour day are already clearly known to workingmen and to him. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Don't be too sure in predicting the future. Suppose the results of the nine-hour day, when attained, were disappointing to you? I think that I did workingmen a real service in showing them a side of the question that they had not yet discussed. I know that all thoughtful workingmen appreciated any new light on the matter. But S. K. P. does not want any new light, nor any discussion of the subject whatever. He becomes personal and furious when any aspect of the thing is presented differing from his set opinions. For my part, I am always thankful for all the information I can get on any matter that I am interested in. I always want to hear the views of the opposition, and I want them presented in the strongest possible manner. Then I know where I am, and know the dangers of my position. The men who rush into needless dangers, and who fail, are the men who look at only one side of a thing. I am sorry that our unions do not discuss both sides of this matter in the most thorough manner. When they do that they will be able to act intelligently. When they are first sure that they are right, then they will win in whatever they undertake.

But this fanatical hatred of any argument of the question savors too much of the days of the inquisition. I object to so large a body of workingmen as the typographical union being led blindly into a serious contest without the fullest and freest examination of the ground beforehand. I do not look upon the contest as a thing to be lightly and carelessly undertaken. It may involve the loss of many weeks' wages to very many men whose families are unable to stand the loss. That is no light matter. I am interested in neither side of the question in the smallest degree. But I do get tired of seeing great struggles inaugurated by men who leap before they look. We have had enough of strikes of that kind. I am tired of strikes that end in nothing except tremendous loss to both employés and employers. I object to the typographical union being flung blindly into such a strike by a few fanatical so-called

leaders, who do not understand the question and do not want to understand it.

S. K. P. pronounces my letters on the question "nonsense." I admit that they are nonsense to him. He is no more capable of understanding the laws which will cause the failure of the movement he champions than an Indian is capable of understanding an electric railway. So it is all Greek or "nonsense" to him.

This is the stripe of ignorant and horribly incompetent leadership that has cost the cause of labor so many totally unnecessary and distressing defeats. Where so many men are involved it pays to have the very best leadership and advice in the world. Suppose that the typographical union employed a man of the grade of Judge Cooley, of Michigan, the present chairman of the Interstate Commerce Law Commission to be their counsel and advocate? Suppose they engaged half his time at a salary of \$10,000 a year, he to act for them to the very best advantage? How cheap that service would be compared with that of the present leaders, whose management is beneath all contempt, and far worse than no management at all.

There is nothing wrong in unionism. It ought to be encouraged. But unionism has against it nothing except the low grade of the shallow-pated, glib-tongued fellows who assume the leadership. Unionism calls for only the highest grade of leadership. The numbers of the great army of unionists justify the employment of men of the very highest grade. There is nothing to dread at all in intelligent unionism. It is a friend of all.

But a locomotive in the control of an ignorant fool is to be dreaded.

The record of loss is sickening. The Burlington strike, the Homestead strike, the Buffalo strike and how many others. All from the leadership of glib fools who were incompetent to weigh the questions or estimate the results. And the silly violence of the typographical union in stopping the issue of great daily papers. It looked so easy and plausible at the time. What was the natural result? Great publishers furnished all the money that inventors wanted—a thing they would never have done until driven to it by violence. "The mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind exceeding fine." The result has been the typesetting machines, that are just in their earliest infancy. What was gained to compensate for this tremendous blow? A few dollars for a few men, long since spent and gone. Small, shortsighted leaders are absolutely incapable of seeing ahead. There is nothing the matter with unionism except that it fails to employ only the most capable counsel obtainable.

Of course S. K. P., having read my letters in a rage, did not at all understand them. Consequently, his comments are unworthy of a schoolboy. It is tedious to have to repeat things to such a person. He is unable to comprehend them, and the time of our readers is wasted by the necessary repetition.

Of the operations of the law of supply and demand S. K. P. is as innocent as a child. I stated that if the grocers of the country were all to combine, and to agree to give only fourteen ounces to a pound, that the price per pound would fall, so as to exactly counterbalance the short weight. S. K. P. says that it would be simply raising the price per ounce, and asks, if every grocer joined in the movement, where the competition would come from to cause it to fall. If I must talk down to children, then I must. He believes that it could be done, and that it only requires complete combination to maintain the price of a fourteen-ounce pound at the price of the sixteen-ounce one. He has too much faith in combination. I have already told S. K. P. that it is a fixed law that every advance in the price of anything tends at once to cut down the demand and to narrow the market. The price of any commodity regulates itself, and no combination can raise or lower it.

One of the greatest drawbacks to business in our country is the poverty of our farmers, caused by the low prices of wheat.

Our cities are supported entirely by the purchases of the farmers. Citizens can't live off each other, any more than gamblers can. More wheat is consumed and more is wasted at a low price. At a high price, less is used and less is wasted. A small crop has to be held at a high price to enforce economy and to make it last to the next crop. When the crop is large, free consumption and waste has to be encouraged by the low price, so as to get the large crop out of the way of the next crop.

Now, perhaps S. K. P. supposes that if an absolutely perfect combination of all our farmers were formed to sell no wheat at less than a dollar a bushel, even if that combination included every farmer in the world, that that would raise the price of wheat. Suppose that were tried with the present large crop? I will admit that all the wheat that would be sold this year would be sold at a dollar a bushel. But what of it? The price would lessen the consumption, and instead of the whole crop being sold a tremendous surplus would have to be carried over to weigh on the price of the next crop. The scheme of fourteen ounces to a pound would fail for the very same reason. The lessened demand would cause a surplus to be carried over that would make the next year's prices lower than ever. In the nine-hour movement I will admit that you can temporarily carry your point. But there will be surplus labor, just as in the case of the wheat, there would be surplus goods. In other words, less hands will be required. The discharged ones will struggle to get back to work again, and that will undo the whole thing. The question is a much more complicated one than S. K. P. realizes. He says that surely, sooner or later, everybody will be working nine hours. If that can be achieved, I certainly say, amen. But I very much fear that the inevitable tendency will be the other way as our population increases in density. At present the labor of one supports a whole family. In densely crowded countries this is no longer possible. I fear the same condition will reach this country when the population is much denser than at present.

I have tried to point out to union workingmen some of the difficulties of the ground over which they propose to pass. What I have said to them will bear their most careful consideration. I suggest to S. K. P. that he go carefully over my previous letters without any personal feelings, and not leave any point in them till he thoroughly understands it. It is not well to hear only one side of a question. He wonders why all non-union men are so blind as not to come into the union. All the typefoundries would not come into the typefounders' trust. I confess I cannot see why, myself. No force or persecution will compel all men to be either Catholics or protestants. There will be dissenters as long as the world lasts. We must take this as an accepted fact.

A paper-maker wants to sell his paper at a high price. The printer wants to purchase it at a low price. But there is no war between them. They are the best of friends. The paper-dealer wants the printer to prosper that he may use plenty of paper. The printer wants the paper-maker to prosper that he may be amply able to supply him. They arrive at their prices without the smallest ill-feeling. I commend their methods to labor organizations.

And in closing, I will say to S. K. P. that I am not "trying to square myself" with anybody or with any class. That is not the "sort of a hairpin" I am. I was taught in the army to face danger freely, and to keep the colors floating in full view of the enemy. I never indulge in personal abuse of either man or cause from behind a *nom de plume* or initials. I never say a thing that I do not believe to be the truth. When I flinch from the truth to curry favor with any living man or men, I shall lose respect for myself. What I have said in my letters on the nine-hour question has been said honestly in the interests of the poor workingmen, and to protect them against their fool leaders. Worthless leaders experiment at the workingman's expense.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER.

FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor :

PARIS, France, January 5, 1893.

The expired year has been unsatisfactory for the printing trade, and more compositors have experienced longer stretches of non-employment than hitherto. This situation implies unceasing recurrence to the strong boxes of the benefit societies. Nor is the immediate outlook bright. Perhaps in August, when the campaign for the general elections opens, business will quicken up in the newspaper world. It is not in the latter the test of trade activity is to be found, for the journals bring out no supplements when important events are stirring; they merely exclude other matter. Then, again, three-fourths of the newspapers have three out of their four pages stereotyped. This explains the wearisome monotony of the sheets. The birth of a journal causes never any joy in the printing world. All the odds are in favor of its succumbing to the diseases of infancy. Financial schemes being at a very low ebb, and company promoters viewed somewhat as Ishmaelites, no forming of a page, or of all the pages, of a struggling or a newly launched journal is required to boom *El Dorados*. Excepting a half-dozen of newspapers, the only advertisements to be met with are connected with patent medicines, and it is questionable if they are remunerative, judging from the competition between the rival medicaments.

The provinces accuse Paris of sending out travelers to snap up printing contracts at cutting-out prices. The opposite charge would be nearer the truth. However, not many orders are now sent to Belgium and Switzerland. The publishing trade has been very depressed in 1892. Sales are not only less in the home market, but the tons of books and periodical literature shipped to South and Central Americas find no buyers. The government offices have, on the contrary, kept printing presses well employed. There is no unique printing establishment for the state. Each minister is free to have its official or blue-book literature brought out by any printer not only in Paris, but in the provinces. The *Imprimerie Nationale* is popularly believed to be the government printing establishment. It executes a good deal of current official work, but it has not the plant to meet all demands, is rather slow, its tariff is higher, and it inclines to the specialty of high-class printing in Oriental languages.

During the holiday season journals and periodicals are largely occupied with reviews of gift-books. The period might be called the Leipsic fair of French literature. Each publishing firm supplies from its varied catalogue show specimens of letter-press and illustrations. The notices of the works are so many puffs, and mostly written by the authors themselves. Garrick wrote the criticisms on his own acting. Although the matter supplied by the firms is stereotyped, the journals, etc., are paid as if the matter had been separately set up. Just as in the mammoth dry goods store, each establishment has its own printing office and sends its advertisements in stereo to the publications, paying all the same setting-up prices. This will help the revenue of a journal, but will not augment work for typographers.

The list of exhibitors from France in Class 20 at the coming Chicago exhibition is anything but strong, brilliant or representative. Confined to the stationery trade apparently, the leading firms may be regarded as conspicuous by their absence.

In mammoth printing machinery America cannot find a market in France, still less so for fancy or displayed type; the French are not at all inclined to, in this sense, change their "*carrière*." Caslon, of London, seems to have a monopoly of all demands for foreign-made type. As the Germans are pushing folding and stitching machines, perhaps American fabricants of printers' *matériel* might pick up a few orders, and more especially among provincial firms.

The publishing firm of Hachette & Co. has to deplore the loss of one of its ablest members. Mr. Georges Hachette, son of the founder of the house, has just died at the comparatively

early age of 54. It is little more than half a century since M. Louis Hachette, a professor, lost his chair from political differences with the government of the day; in search of occupation, he decided to publish his own writings, and so drifted into the business of publisher, and which has become the first house of its kind in France. It has had many distinguished men in its employment, who in their life-commencing days occupied situations as clerks. The most noteworthy of these was Emile Zola. The Hachettes and their immediate relatives rallied to the new enterprise, and each member was intrusted with a department of the business in harmony with his special talent and tastes. This has been the secret of the great success of the house. The deceased, after graduating at the university, read for the law, and that was the science he was intended to look after when enrolled a member of the firm. Accident, however, decreed that he should take charge of the incipient geographical department; a branch of knowledge in which the war of 1870-71 showed the French to be lamentably defective. M. Hachette at once threw himself into the work, and has since provided his countrymen with all that was obtainable connected with physical, commercial and descriptive geography in the widest acceptance of the science. He was an excellent judge of good literary work, and had a sound business head. It was to his efforts and organization that France owes her magnificent library display at the 1889 exhibition.

It must be on the principle that what never existed can never die, which accounts for the periodical resurrection of the imaginary chestnut about "glass type." Some months ago, to oblige a friend, I was induced to "run in" the legend, especially as glass type was rumored to be employed in Paris. Orthodox typefounders were ignorant of the novelty; the furnishes of printers' *matériel* never as much as heard of it; and none believed it, of course. At last I called upon Messrs. Bonnet & Co., the manufacturers of wood type. M. Bonnet informed me that, some score of years ago, he cast some glass for type as an amusement, but he never could succeed in obtaining letters of the desired height, so relinquished the little experiment in toy-making. Glass type, he said, is of course impracticable, and, if feasible, could offer no advantages over the types in current use.

A small brochure-form of journal, costing 1 cent, has been founded to work on the "pick-me-up" lines of the "Missing Word." The speculation does not appear to "catch on"; the idea is perhaps too literary for the horsey world, where all gambling bonanzas, whether big or little, are "totalized."

A very sad and singular machine accident has just occurred. Mr. Symonds is well known to the Anglo-American colony here as their general printer since thirty years. Business being heavy at this period, every machine had to be requisitioned. A machine, worked by pedal movement, was running to work off labels. Mr. Symonds' son William, a promising young printer, aged seventeen, was passing by and stopped to gather up a few labels that had flown about. He stumbled, and his head came between the revolving shaft and the wall. The skull was not crushed in any way; there was simply concussion of the brain, and the poor fellow only survived two hours. His disconsolate father told me that if the shaft had been but one-half inch more distant from the wall the head could have passed through and the accident been averted.

Complaints are heard that some large shops will only give their printing orders to those who will consent to take payment from them in goods. We seem to be returning to the age of barter, and to forget the conveniences of "hard money." At Rheims, a short time ago, the operatives employed in a woolen mill struck because the proprietors reduced wages 30 cents a day. They offered, as a compromise, to supply the hands gratuitously with soup!

Messrs. Minot & Co., of the rue Béranger, are printers and publishers and employ a total of one hundred persons, women hands included. Since some time M. Minot founded a benefit society for the use of his employés and endowed it with the

necessary funds. He has gone forward another step. He has created assurances against accident, by which the firm, that pays all the premiums, guarantees, in case an operative be the victim of a work accident, to secure during illness a daily allowance equal to the salary earned.

The *Cercle de la Librairie*, Paris, is holding a very interesting international exhibition of bookbinding that must please the eyes of art-lovers and make glad the hearts of bibliophiles. The varieties of leather, of colors, of designs, of gilding, of imitations of styles of all the centuries are worthy of serious study, not only from amateurs, but from professionals. M. E. Bosquet objects to a patent being accorded for the "Worckman, of Chicago, system of bookbinding." He denies that it is an American invention, but is "due to a Frenchman, Lesné, who placed it at the disposal of his countrymen since 1834." The same *Cercle* is on the eve of organizing an exhibition of designs, paintings, water colors, etc., that have served to illustrate books, periodicals and journals. This appears to be duplicating the "Black and White" show Paris has had during the last summer.

Professional schools are not in the odor of sanctity, either with employers or journeymen who have served their apprenticeship. Only the "shop," they assert, can turn out skilled hands. The wood engravers are now up in arms against their craft being destroyed by the schoolmaster, and inundating the profession by unfinished workmen. They have resolved to tolerate no more apprentices during five years—or more, if necessary, so as to keep wages from falling. The Municipal Council of Paris grants an endowment of \$45,000 annually to teach 280 pupils "all the industries relating to the bringing out of a book"—printing, of course, included.

EDWARD CONNER.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

THE month just past has witnessed the birth of the usual number of patents relating to this great industry. John Hooker, of Beccles, England, has secured a patent in the United States upon a machine for setting up type. The type is set up in a continuous line, which is then broken up into short lines of the required length. The patent discloses a number of improvements in detail over Mr. Hooker's patent granted in England in 1874.

Figure 1 shows a side elevation of a paper folding and pasting machine, the invention of T. C. Dexter, of Fulton, New York. The outside sheet is conveyed to the folding rollers R by the usual tapes. The inside sheets are placed upon the tilting table D, which at the proper time is tilted by the cam F so as to deliver the sheet to the first sheet waiting to receive it. As soon as the sheets are properly located, the cam I, through the arms T and P, depresses the blade which forces the sheets down between the rollers. A pasting device, not shown in the view given, applies paste before the paper is folded.

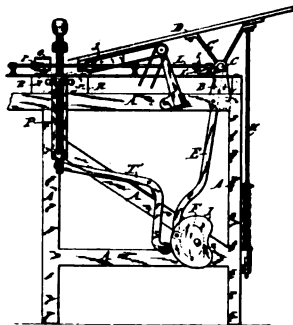


FIG. 1.

As soon as the sheets are properly located, the cam I, through the arms T and P, depresses the blade which forces the sheets down between the rollers. A pasting device, not shown in the view given, applies paste before the paper is folded.

John Brooks, of Plainfield, New Jersey, has patented an improvement upon devices heretofore invented and patented by him, for causing the impression cylinder and bed to travel at the same rate of speed, so as to secure accurate register of the sheets with the form. The patent is assigned to Charles Pratt, Jr., Horace W. Fish, Joseph M. and David E. Titsworth, all of Plainfield, New Jersey.

Figure 2 shows a side view of an improved form of press designed by Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey. At each

stroke of the bed each of the impression cylinders L and R takes an impression. The sheets are then reversed by the cylinders K and M, and upon the reverse motion of the bed the opposite faces are printed. The partly severed sheets are then fed to the tapes 21, and from them to the tapes 25. The latter moving more rapidly than the former tear the sheets apart. If it is

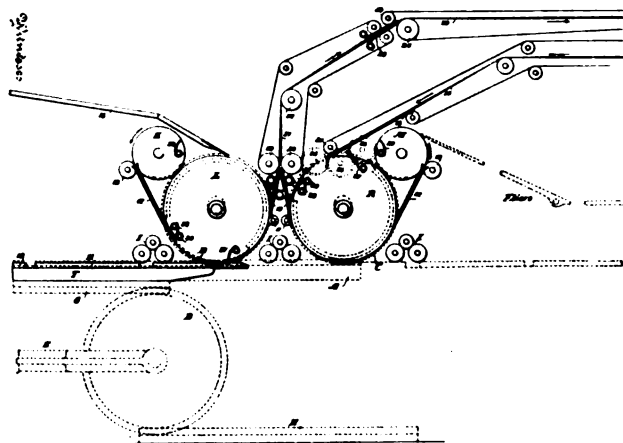


FIG. 2.

desired to print the sheets upon but one side they may be removed from the reversers by the flies instead of passing back to the impression cylinder.

A printers' chase, invented by John S. Brown, of Jersey City, New Jersey, is designed to do away with the great amount of "furniture" used when a small form is secured in a large chase. The chase-frame is made up of interlocking sections and in a very short time a chase can be built to fit the form on hand.

Figure 3 shows a plate-bending machine invented by C. B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island. The plate is clamped to the wheel F and then the wheel is partly rotated, moving the carriage toward the right and causing the plate to conform to

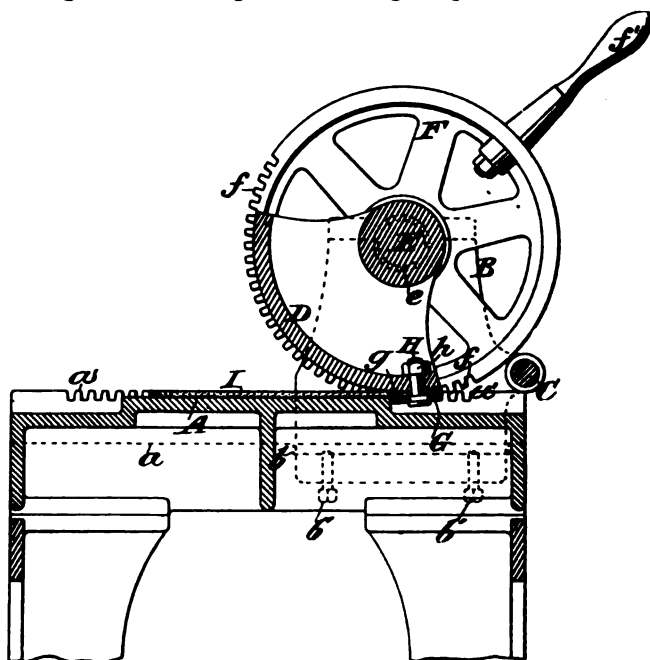


FIG. 3.

the segment D. The same party, in addition to the above, received a patent for a printing machine adapted to feed sheets of different lengths to the impression cylinder and keep perfect register.

Frederick Hart, of Poughkeepsie, New York, patented a feeding device for printing machines. The sheets are fed from a pile and the inventor claims great accuracy of register. The

registering device is operated from the printing press or other machine to which the sheets are fed, thereby enabling trial sheets to be operated upon although the paper feeder is not in motion. The patent is assigned to D. H. Burrell & Co., of Little Falls, New York.

Robert W. Murphey, of Seattle, Washington, has invented an ink roller, which possesses apparently a great deal of merit.

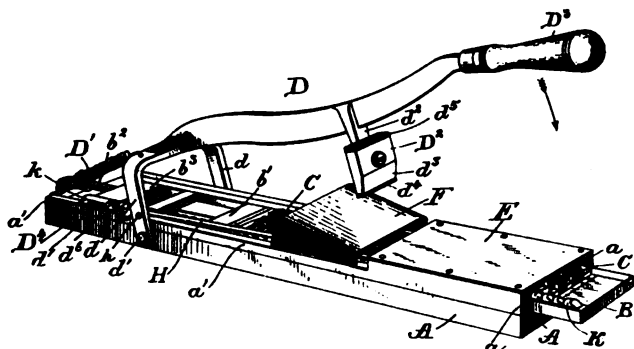


FIG. 4.

In presses doing jobwork, it frequently happens that the form used will occupy but a small portion of the bed. In this case, with the ordinary roller, while the entire roller is inked, only a small portion of it is used; thus resulting in a waste of ink and an unequal wear of the roller. The inventor uses a roller of any desired length, which is shifted along its shaft so as to coincide with the form.

Clermont A. White, of Marcellus, Michigan, is the inventor of a machine for addressing mail matter, shown in Fig. 4. The names are set up in type in the block B, which is inked and placed in the groove prepared for it. The wrappers are placed upon plates E, F, and the handle depressed, when the pad presses the paper against the type in the slot between the plates. At each release of the handle the type-bar is moved along a notch by the pawl H.

Charles Sears, of Cleveland, Ohio, has received a patent for a machine for making linotypes in which a small quantity of metal is injected through a series of holes with a cold mold between a previously prepared slug and the matrix. He claims a great saving of time over the old method in which a large quantity of molten metal is injected into a warm mold and then allowed to harden as a whole.

The revolving printers' cabinet, shown in Fig. 5, patented by George M. Williams, of Santa Rosa, California, is so clearly



FIG. 5.

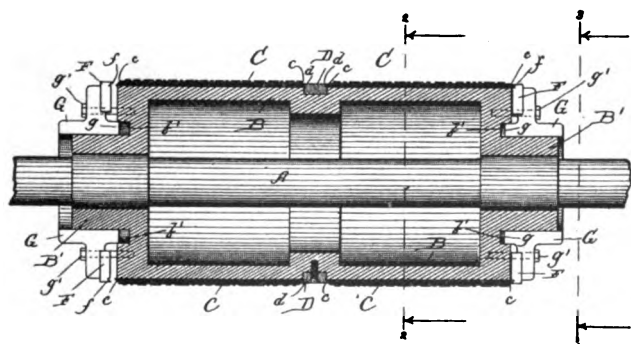


FIG. 6.

illustrated that it requires no explanation. The faces are provided with compartments adapted to hold the various kinds of printing office material.

Figure 6 shows a plate holder for printing cylinders, invented by John J. Clause, of Chicago, Illinois. The object of

the same is to afford a device for centering, locking and holding cylindrical stereotype forms accurately and firmly when made comparatively thin and light. The plates are locked upon the cylinder by a pair of grooved clamping-rings secured in place by sliding sleeves carried upon the ends of the cylinder.

Edwin L. Shattuck, of Brooklyn, New York, has patented a printers' galley and assigned the patent to Robert Hoe and others, of New York. His object is to do away with the screw holes which permit water to get access to the wooden base and cause the same to swell. Rectangular metal tubes are drawn into close contact with the metal base by screws passing through and having heads deep enough to extend to the upper surface of the tube.

Figure 7 shows a type-case stand designed by George B. Miles, of Washington, D. C. The arms are adapted to hold the type case, and part J, the "copy." The whole is vertically adjustable to suit the convenience of the compositor.

Hayden C. Snoddy and Samuel D. Snoddy, of Greenville, Kentucky, have patented a machine for setting up ordinary type, each line being automatically spaced and justified.

A design patent for a font of type was taken out by G. F. Schroeder, of Mill Valley, California.

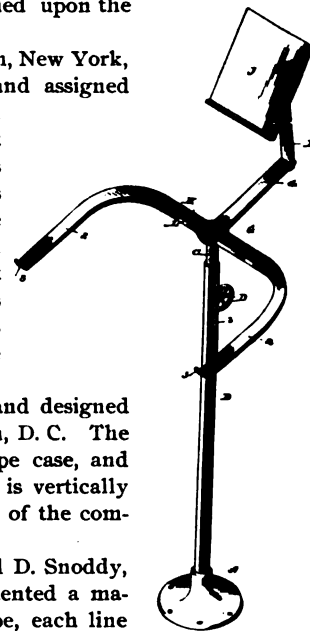


FIG. 7.

Translated from *Archives de l'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

ARABS NOT THE INVENTORS OF THE NUMERALS NOW USED.

M. THÉOPHILE BEAUDOIRE, director of the Foundry General, has just issued a little work destined to make considerable stir among linguists and savants in general. The volume is entitled "Origine des Signes Numeraux," the object of which is to prove that the Arabs were not the inventors of the numerals we now use, but that they probably borrowed them from the Hindoos. One point upon which he lays considerable weight is the fact that the Arabic writing reads from right to left, but that the numerals used by them are used in the same relative positions as with us. When the Arabic reader comes to the figures, he is therefore obliged to reverse the order of his reading, because they appear in this wise, "stnatibahni 12,850,000 dah aiseP 1892 nI," whereas, in the Hindoo and Sanscrit the figures and letters appear in the same order as we use them, and the same-sentence would read straight, "In 1892 Persia had 12,850,000 inhabitants." This, he contends, proves to some extent that they not only borrowed the forms of the figures, but also the order of their value at the same time. In the course of his remarks, M. Beaudoire incidentally alludes to the difficulties experienced in printing Arabic, and concludes with the remark that some genius should do for that language what Didot did for the Greek. Before Didot's time the latter language was printed with 750 letters, but that gentleman succeeded in suppressing 560 of them at one stroke, so that, instead of six pairs of cases being necessary to enable a compositor to set Greek, one case today holds the 200 letters and signs requisite, while the reader has also been benefited by the reduction, which has left the text easier to read and understand.

As is customary, the *Whig*, of Quincy, Illinois, came out this year with a mammoth holiday number containing a most comprehensive review of the city's growth during the past year. It was printed in magazine form, and reflects much credit on the proprietors as well as the printers.



"A HIVE AND ITS BEES"—G. P. O. JOBBROOM EMPLOYÉS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

- Wm. Vandever. P. A. Caton. G. Wm. Sellers. H. C. Knapp. J. C. Gawler. F. C. Barker. H. G. Johnson. M. Barnum, Jr. R. A. Johnson. Jas. B. Knapp. Albert Baker. L. W. Koon.
- Frank Pritchard. S. M. Robinson. G. H. Proctor. W. H. Hutchinson. B. M. Connelly. John W. Michael. W. F. Ashford. H. M. Armisted. W. K. Martin.
- Jeff Smith. J. F. McGinness. T. K. Davis. Theo. McClure. Arthur H. Smith. C. A. Bartlett. M. E. Bullock. Thos. J. Alleger.
- H. B. Mahan. H. C. Underwood. A. H. Potts. W. A. Fulton. Clint O. Price. O. N. Lanning. J. L. C. Wilson. Ber. Smith. A. O. Silvey. Rich. O'Connell. Abner C. Proctor.
- Thos. W. Cadick. Judson Withall. John A. Heytler. W. A. Hartman. L. C. Hay. Allan C. Clough. Frank Wallace. Geo. F. Thompson. Chas. W. Summers. C. M. Kenyon.

A HIVE AND ITS BEES.

THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE JOBROOM.

THERE is a tie that binds printers closer together, in some respects, other than the objects and attainments of the typographical union. When printers have worked side by side month after month, or year after year, a kindly feeling and a common interest in each other spring up between them. Probably this is more noticeable in the government printing office at Washington, D. C., than elsewhere, because more printers are working in this office than in any other printing establishment in the world.

As the fortunes or misfortunes—which?—of politics will soon cause a scattering among the employés of this great bureau of political patronage, the printers of the jobroom, desiring to perpetuate the memory of the pleasant associations and attachments formed here, have provided themselves with that which each will regard as a treasure. Most of the members have had their photographs taken in a group, making a picture 20 by 26 inches. This has been reproduced by Messrs. Blomgren Brothers & Company, half-tone engravers, 175 Monroe street, Chicago, on opposite page, and very successfully. As each is satisfied with his own shadow, the picture as a whole, of course, is first-class. The only defect is the absence of those who did not get "in it." Each possessor of one of these will certainly find pleasure in the future in looking into the faces of his former companions and living again, in memory, their years spent in the government printing office.

The jobroom of the government printing office has had a phenomenal growth since 1860, at which time, according to Mr. R. W. Kerr, it had "100 fonts of type, 224 cases, 80 chases of all sizes and 25 composing sticks." At the present time there are 550 fonts of type, and other material in proportion. There are also on hand from fifty to sixty thousand plates of jobs that are seldom changed from year to year.

Mr. L. C. Hay, foreman of the jobroom; Mr. William A. Hartman and Mr. Allan C. Clough, assistants, are competent men, of ripe experience in their work, and their efficiency is abundantly attested in the great amount of work done in the room. Mr. H. G. Johnson is the "plate man," and he has become so familiar with his work that he can tell, at sight of a job, whether it is plated and laid away in its place.

During the year about forty-five thousand jobs were done in this room. The range of the work is as broad as the country itself, and is comprised in part of the following: The composition on blank books, blank forms of all kinds, pay rolls, vouchers, contracts for all departments of the government; schedules, circulars, letter-heads, envelopes, specifications; all work for the postoffices except postal cards and money orders; all work for custom houses, pension agencies, mints, the railway mail service, signal offices, etc., in all the states of the union, and all the blanks, blank books, etc., used by diplomatic and consular officers of the United States, wherever located. The printing of pension blanks alone amounts to about six million copies a year.

Special or hurried work is given out and completed in the jobroom in a shorter time probably than in any other office in the country. For instance, the foreign mail scheme is a broadside containing about 120,000 ems of brevier, rule and figure work. Four hours after the copy is received the proof is corrected and the job ready for the press.

Mr. Hay has under his direction an excellent corps of workmen, many of them having been selected because of their special ability. Many of them have grown gray in the work, but none have become "antique" or "out of date." The quality of the work turned out is not excelled by any office in the country. The number on the pay roll averages ninety-five. There are sixty-five compositors, nine men in the proofroom, ten makers-up and stone men, and four laborers.

The jobroom was never in better shape for doing work, both as regards material and workmen, and whatever the changes that shall occur, it will continue "onward and upward."

Printed by Permission.

THE MACKELLAR MOVABLE UNIT SYSTEM FOR MEASURING TYPE COMPOSITION.

BY WILLIAM B. MACKELLAR.

DURING the past few years several methods have been proposed to replace the one in vogue for the measurement of type composition. From the complexity of their nature, or from their lack of practicability, they have met with little favor.

The dissatisfaction prevailing among kindred interests in the craft, and of the employer and the employed, demands that some remedy be at once applied that shall correct the existing inconsistencies in measuring composition and also the inequalities of remuneration for it.

In this paper is presented a simple, just and comprehensive plan, new in feature yet easily applied. As it interests not only individual cities, but affects the well-being of the printing fraternity throughout the entire country, it is a matter for thoughtful consideration, and it should receive the earnest attention it deserves.

At the session of the International Typographical Union of the United States held in 1886 a committee was appointed to take into consideration the existing variations in the thickness of lower-case alphabets of plain or newspaper type. The committee met and reported a resolution objectionable in principle and difficult of uniform application. The entire scale of measures of lower-case alphabets, from pica down to diamond, was increased one em, as follows:

	Old Scale.	New Scale.		Old Scale.	New Scale.
Pica.....	12	13	Minion.....	13	14
Small Pica...	12	13	Nonpareil...	14	15
Long Primer.	12	13	Agate.....	15	16
Bourgeois...	12	13	Pearl.....	16	17
Brevier.....	13	14	Diamond....	17	18

The fact that no one typesetter in the United States makes type of all sizes with lower-case alphabets thick enough to meet the requirements of the decisions of the committee at once shows the hardship and impolicy of this resolution. *It also compels the printer or publisher using type not coming up to the standard given to pay an extra price for composition.*

The effect of this proposed radical change in the thickness of type was probably not estimated by the committee. A compliance with such a provision would not only compel the recutting of a large proportion of fonts of type of all sizes, involving a great and unnecessary expense, *but would restrict the choice of an author or a publisher to type of a broad face, even though the necessities of the case demanded a thin face*—as for directories, dictionaries, encyclopedias—and would increase the size and cost of books of such character.

The subject has been several times agitated at recent meetings of the International Typographical Union, but without arriving at any satisfactory reformation. The same antiquated and unjust method of estimating the value of 1,000 ems of type composition upon the basis of the em quad still continues its unreasonable existence.

The restrictions placed upon typesetters, compelling them to cast type in unusual and distorted proportions to conform to compulsory regulations lately formulated, have led to increased study in the origination of a remedial scheme, equitable and satisfactory to all interested.

While my original system of adopting the letter *m* of its respective alphabet as a standard, and of abolishing the use of the em quad, was in every way equitable, my new system now offered possesses additional advantages. Under this new principle the alphabet may be of any length, either above or below the requirements of the union. There also exists no necessity for guarding the lessening or increasing of the thickness of any letter. The thickness of the thirteen letters contained in the large boxes of the lower case need not equal the thickness of the thirteen letters contained in the smaller boxes. For this

At a conference held November 28, 1892, at Syracuse, New York, composed of committees representing the four distinguished bodies, the Newspaper Publishers' Association, the United Typothetæ of America, the International Typographical Union and the American Typefounders' Company, called together to consult upon the recommending of a new standard of measurement for the lower-case alphabet, a resolution was passed favoring the adoption of the lower-case letter *m* in place of the em quad.

For a still more favorable indorsement, I now present the movable unit standard to the printing world. It being so correct and equitable in its result, and will prove a medium so productive of harmonious results, may it not be hoped that it will receive the degree of approbation that it deserves.

ENTERPRISE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

ON January 12 the Chicago *Tribune's* first page represented in outline drawings of prominent politicians hastening toward the state capitol on the occasion of the inauguration of Governor Altgeld. The page excited considerable comment, its novelty consisting in the fact that both pictures and type were occupying the same space at the same time, and many were the theories advanced as to how the work was done, that most generally urged being that the paper had been run through the press twice.

And yet, to quote the *Tribune's* own explanation of the matter, the process was not particularly complicated. As fast as the story of the inauguration arrived by wire it was set up in Knight & Leonard's printing office in heavy-faced long primer type. The job-office type was selected because its "face" was broad and clear and better suited to the scheme than ordinary newspaper type. The measure of the columns was made one-third wider and longer than the usual width and length of the *Tribune's* columns.

The face of the type was a third larger than the ordinary reading type used on the paper. The same relative proportions were observed in setting the headlines—that is to say, they were a third larger than usual.

When the typesetting for the first page was finished the matter was divided into two parts or "forms," to use the printer's technical expression. One "form" consisted of four, the other of three columns. Proofs were taken of these two "forms" on heavy sized paper. The utmost care was exercised, as it was absolutely necessary to have each letter clear and distinct for the subsequent development of the work. It was also required that the ink should be dried thoroughly and quickly, for time was flying and the artists were waiting to do their part.

Two *Tribune* artists then took charge of the proofsheets, one going to each. They drew the outline figures on the proofsheets, over the type impression, making the parts match with nicety. It will interest newspaper artists to know that the sketches were all made in a little less than one hour. It should

also be remembered that the artists literally had to "think twice" before making a pen stroke, as not a line could be erased after it was made, as an attempt in that direction would have spoiled the type impression. The artists' work spoke for itself.

The whole was then photographed to the exact size and zinc-etched in the usual way. The cut herewith will give an idea of how the work appeared.

CELEBRATIONS OF FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.

SEVENTH ANNUAL BANQUET OF THE OLD-TIME PRINTERS.

THE Old-Time Printers' Association, of Chicago, celebrated the anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's natal day, January 17, 1893, by a banquet at the Sherman House. In every respect it was the most successful reunion the old-timers have ever held. Not only was the old-time printer there with his wife, but his young friends as well. Eleven large tables were brought into requisition, about two hundred and sixty-five sitting down.

Divine invocation was offered by the Rev. C. H. Morton. Around the speakers' table were R. W. Patterson, Jr., H. H. Kohlsaat, James W. Scott, Washington Hering, M. H. Madden,

Journal, by N. H. ...
 Illinois Register, by Lanphier and Walker.

The former was an afternoon print, and space was so scarce in it that it required two issues of it to present the inaugural of Governor Matteson. There was no report of the day's doings in the issue of the *Journal* of the proceedings of January 10, 1853, the day Matteson and his ticket were sworn in, save the bare announcement in the legislative proceedings. The inaugural address was printed in full without introductory or comment.

But there was a jubilee later. It did not occur at the State Capitol, however. The *Journal* of the 14th, contained the following "local":

"A train of five cars left this place for Alton at 12 o'clock yesterday. Nearly all of the members of the two houses, state officers, besides many citizens, were among the passengers." WASH. HESING

No special correspondent accompanied the party. The *Journal* had no correspondent at the other end of the wire, and but for the Alton *Telegraph's* enterprise, there would have been no record of the outcome of the trip.

In the *Journal* of the 15th, the following clipping from the Alton *Telegraph* appears. It is worth reading and preserving for several reasons. The article is reproduced just as it appears in the *Journal*:

"The Banquet

Given by the citizens of Alton, to the Governor, State officers, members of the Legislature, Judges, etc., at the Franklin House, on last Wednesday evening, agreeably to pre-

witnessing the administration of the oath of office to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor-elect, Chief Justice Peck of the Supreme Court now appeared and administered the oath of office.

"The inaugural address was then read by the Clerk, after which the Senate retired."

Mr. EGAN moved that 10,000 copies of the message be printed.

Mr. ENOCH moved to amend by printing 15,000.

Mr. LOGAN moved to print 20,000 copies.

"The vote being taken on the highest number, Mr. Logan's motion was carried."

"Adjourned to 2 o'clock tomorrow."

The Register makes no mention of the ball at Alton.

HARRISON
 CARTER
 Gov. Matteson's Route to Springfield.

The way in which Matteson went to Springfield to become governor was different from the way in which Mr. Altgeld came. Matteson lived in Joliet. Five days before the inauguration he and his family, and his household effects took passage on one of the Green Line packets on the canal and went down to La Salle. There they disembarked on a waiting steamer on the Illinois river which took them to Naples. From thence they went to Springfield on the Sangamon and Morgan railroad, now in the Wabash system, and traveled at the rate of ten miles an hour. They reached the capitol at the end of five days, having journeyed in that time five hundred miles. The household effects of the new executive were loaded on the same

Martin J. Russell, Maj. Moses P. Handy, C. R. McLain and Slason Thompson.

John Anderson, the president, recited the prosperity, past and present, of the association. He spoke feelingly of the members who had died since the last annual banquet, concluding as follows: "And now, having partaken of the good things at the table, I invite you to the mental feast to be furnished by the enlightened and esteemed gentlemen who are about to address you." Mr. Anderson then introduced R. W. Patterson, Jr., of

the Chicago *Tribune*, who responded to the toast, "What is News, and Ought the People to Get it All."

"My theme is certainly one which should inspire anyone connected with a newspaper," Mr. Patterson began. "But before I begin I want to pay my respects to the old-time printer. I see among those here tonight men who took me up years ago and taught me how to get up a paper. I thank them for their patience and their intelligence." Mr. Patterson went on to state his ideas of what was and what was not news. He thought it impossible for all the people to get all the news.

Mr. Patterson was followed by H. H. Kohlsaas, of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, taking for his subject, "Impressions of a Newspaper Man New at the Business." Mr. Kohlsaas treated his topic in a humorous manner. He also spoke feelingly of the old-time printer, ending with these words: "I can only wish that before you pass before the Great Foreman, the infallible proofreader may find no errors in your 'take,' and that you may hang your strings on a golden harp."

"What Constitutes a First-class Modern Newspaper Establishment," was explained by James W. Scott, of the Chicago *Herald*.

"The Old-time Printer," had been assigned to Mr. James Hayde, but as sickness prevented that gentleman from being present, the president took occasion to read a letter from Joseph Mediil. He wrote: "I feel flattered at being remembered by the Old-time Printers' Association while so far away from home. The general rule among mortals is: 'Out of sight, out of mind.' I should be delighted to be present at the banquet of the 17th inst. in honor of the patron saint of the craft preservative of art and science, and expressive of all human progress and amelioration." Letters had also been received from George W. Childs, F. G. Logan, Abner W. Taylor, A. C. Durborow, ex-Postmaster-General Hatton, J. R. McLean, A. J. Cummings, Whitelaw Reid, John Arkins and William Penn Nixon.

Washington Hesing spoke on "News for the Foreign-born Chicagoan; Its Great Value to the City."

"The Editorial Page" was handled by Martin J. Russell.

"Benjamin Franklin, Patriot, Philosopher and Printer," was responded to by M. H. Madden. "In my mind," he said, "the career of Franklin is a theme for an eloquent orator. I learn that he founded the first anti-slavery society, he delved into the mysteries of anæsthetics, he founded a hospital, he took the part of the poor Indian, he planned a loan association much as they exist today. Franklin had no use for any class of masters. He was one of the committee of five that framed the Declaration of Independence and helped to draft that other bit of choice literature, the Constitution of the United States."

Moses P. Handy responded to the toast, "What the Printing Press has done for the World's Fair."

C. R. McLain, of the Chicago Board of Trade, spoke on the "Commercial Page." The enjoyable affair wound up with a dance.

INFORMAL DINNER OF THE TYPOTHETÆ.

About seventy-five members and guests gathered at the Victoria Hotel to partake of an informal dinner given by the Typothetæ of Chicago in honor of Franklin's birthday on January 17, 1893. Amos Pettibone, of Pettibone, Wells & Co., was in the chair, and in rising to welcome the assembled guests eulogized Benjamin Franklin in his capacity of statesman, patriot and printer. The several toasts were responded to as follows: "Benjamin Franklin," by Leon Hornstein. "The United Typothetæ of America," by P. F. Pettibone. "How to Make a Weekly Paper," by W. D. Boyce. "A Piece of Ancient History," by R. R. Donnelley. Remarks were also made by several other speakers.

THE LETTER PUZZLE.

Owing to an unexpected delay, much to our regret, we are compelled to hold over the dismantled initial letter puzzle until the next issue.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

WHAT BABY SAYS TO ME.

BY A. H. M.



He never fails to voice his wants
(He uses mainly vowels),
And gestures in an aimless way,
Begirt with bibs and —towels.

Sometimes, indeed, upon my mind
His meaning fails to dawn,
And then he quizzically smiles,
"Ol' chap, don't oo catch on?"

When tired with the little plague,
For quiet, I am wont
To rock him, but he sits erect
And gurgles, "No, you don't."



PRINTING THE BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.

A contributor to the London *Referee* gives an interesting account of the manner of producing the Bank of England notes. In the printing department sheets of postal orders are being worked off like so many colored posters. This, it appears, is a new department in the bank. The old-fashioned money orders are printed elsewhere, along with the various kinds of stationery used by the postoffice. Hard by, there is a large printing room, where six or eight smallish presses, such as might be found in an ordinary jobbing office, are at work. One enters without misgiving. Who would have thought the bank had so much printing to do, I said to myself, as I looked upon this array of whirling pulleys and belts and creaking cylinders, tended by a dozen besmudged employés? I am invited to examine the work which is being turned out. I do so carelessly. Gracious powers! These are bank-notes, which are being thrown out by the thousand. Hundred-pound notes, twenty-pound notes, fivers, notes of the Government of India representing so many rupees — all the varieties of the imperial bank-note are to be found here. Each has its turn upon the presses. In this dirty printing room, reeking of oil and ink, they manufacture wealth at the rate of a million a day. I say wealth, because my education is not complete enough to enable me to distinguish between bank-notes and

what they represent. To be precise, in this printing room they turn out per day 50,000 bank-notes of various denominations, and this output goes on continually. As the notes are paid into the bank from the outside, they are seized and put away for destruction, and new ones issued in their place, the turnover being about a million pounds daily. I looked with curiosity at the men engaged in what is really a magical process, surpassing anything described in "The Arabian Nights." They may have been members of the aristocracy in the receipt of thousands a year, but they looked and acted like common printers, feeding their machines and taking off the printed sheets *secundum artem*. The honest employé over whose shoulder I looked was receiving one-hundred-pound bank-notes from the tapes at the rate of eighty a minute, and he told me that he was engaged in this sort of work for six hours a day. Whether the notes bear on the face of them thousands or hundreds or twenties, it matters not to him. He laboriously performs his day's "darg," and goes home to his tea as unpretentiously as if he had not been handling money enough to form a decent loan for a South American republic. There is no contempt greater than that which is bred of familiarity with money.

BRITISH NOTES.

AS MIGHT have been expected, there has been a great run on the late Lord Tennyson's poems. Indeed, so great was the demand that the printers had twenty-six machines working upon them.

I REGRET having to announce the death of Mr. Jesse Robert Forman, editor and part proprietor of the Nottingham *Guardian*. He was educated at Oxford, where he took his degree with honors. He was prominently associated with the Press Association and Newspaper Society, and was actively identified with political work in Nottingham.

MR. HARVEY DALZIEL, the inventor of the fine art stereotyping process, tells me that the one or two defects noticeable in his earlier stereos have been completely overcome, and that the process now produces stereos practically perfect. *Hood's Comic Annual* for 1893, just published, was printed from the new stereos, and I understand that from the commencement of this year the whole of the publications of the firm will be printed from stereo instead of electro plates.

SPEED OF THE MODERN PRINTING PRESS.—An illustration of the speed of the modern printing press is furnished by Kelly's ponderous London directory, the issue for 1893, which has been ready for some time, includes appointments announced as recently as November 25, and other matters of quite recent date. This is the more remarkable as the book contains some 3,000 pages, and the issue is a very large one. The manner in which this indispensable work is brought up to date and produced reflects great credit upon all concerned in its production.

THE LATE JOHN BASSETT.—We regret having to record the death of our able and esteemed friend, John Bassett, the editor and proprietor of the *Printing World*. The sad event took place somewhat suddenly on December 14. Mr. Bassett, who for some time corresponded to THE INLAND PRINTER, was born on December 12, 1863, and after leaving school was apprenticed to Mr. Rodda, of Penzance, with whom he served his time. He eventually made his way to London and secured a situation in one of the largest printing houses in the city, filling the positions of compositor, clicker and reader. In course of time he became editor of the *Effective Advertiser*, which he conducted with marked ability until the end of 1890, when he resigned the position in order to launch his own journal in January, 1891. With the assistance of a few whom he imbued with his own enthusiasm he was enabled in the short space of two years to place the journal in the front rank of the artistic publications of the world. That this was not accomplished without a severe strain upon his strength goes without saying. Always a hard worker, there is, unfortunately, little doubt that during

the early months of his new venture he worked too hard, and his health naturally gave way. Even against his own wishes it was imperative for him to attend his office to deal with matters that came pouring in by every mail. It was one of the inevitable penalties of success, but in spite of the great pressure upon his time he always had a pleasant smile and a cheery word for those who called upon him. His death at the early age of 29 is deeply deplored by a large circle of friends.

AN INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS OF NEWSPAPER STEREOTYPING.—The inventor of this machine has kindly given us some early particulars of the advantages and capabilities claimed for this new process. These may be summed up as follows: It will produce a level and perfect matrix in less than a minute; quick duplication of matrices—a great advantage in the working of a number of casting boxes. The first matrix is obtained practically instantaneously, and with this advantage most morning papers would be able to "keep open" their last pages half an hour longer; the adaptability of the machine and process to the finest letterpress and illustrated work; combines all the benefits of the present hot and cold processes without any of the disadvantages; reduces the present process of beating, rolling, handling and drying, and the use of two and three machines to one simple operation; the pressure is instantaneously regulated, by which a solid impression can be obtained on one portion of a form, and "open" outside corners, by which burstings and other flaws are avoided; reduces damage to the type to a minimum; occupies small space and can be worked in or adjoining caserooms without any inconvenience, thus avoiding risk and serious delay in the removal of heavy forms from upper floors to basements for stereotyping; it is a machine easy to work, with no complications, and, in conjunction with the process, can be manipulated to meet all reasonable requirements. The invention is the outcome of work extending over seven years and of some hundreds of experiments in the stereo room by Mr. Eastwood, who has had very considerable experience in connection with the management and production of newspapers. To show that the invention is that of a thoroughly practical man, we may mention that Mr. Eastwood commenced his career at the office of the Brighton *Gazette*, where he had the opportunity of obtaining a thorough practical training in all departments. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he joined the staff of a new halfpenny morning paper, the *Daily Mail*, as reporter and afterward as sub-editor. He was next identified with the *Hull Times*, and was instrumental in starting the *Hull Daily Mail*. He was also associated with the *Eastern Morning News* for five years as manager, and in all his connections with the eastern press Mr. Eastwood has exhibited an energy united with true journalistic talent that renders him a man of mark in the field of daily journalism.

H. WOOD SMITH.

SECRETARY McCLEVEY RESIGNS.

General surprise and regret has been expressed by the many friends of W. S. McClevey, secretary of the International Typographical Union, that he has tendered his resignation to the Executive Council. His purpose in retiring from the position which he has so long and so ably filled is to engage in business life again. The record Mr. McClevey has made during his incumbency is an enviable one, and he will carry with him the sincere wishes of that community which he has so admirably served for success and prosperity in all his enterprises. An admirable selection has been made to fill the unexpired term of the secretary-treasurership in the person of Mr. A. G. Wines, of St. Louis, Missouri.

THE *Daily Union* is now the only morning paper in Bridgeport, Connecticut. It is rumored that they will soon put on more frames and give the public a metropolitan sheet from a home office. With proper management, it has a good field and can be made the paper of the town.

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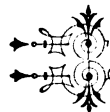
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SPECIMENS OF PLAIN JOB COMPOSITION.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

OLDEN LOVE-MAKING.

BY NICHOLAS BRETON.

In time of yore when shepherds dwelt
Upon the mountain rocks;
And simple people never felt
The pain of lovers' mocks:
But little birds would carry tales
'Twixt Susan and her sweeting;
And all the dainty nightingales
Did sing at lovers' meeting;
Then might you see what looks did pass
Where shepherds did assemble;
And where the life of true love was,
When hearts could not dissemble.

Then yea and nay was thought an oath
That was not to be doubted;
And when it came to faith and troth
We were not to be flouted.
Then did they talk of curds and cream,
Of butter, cheese and milk;
There was no speech of sunny beam,
Nor of the golden silk.
Then for a gift a row of pins,
A purse, a pair of knives;
Was all the way that love begins,
And so the shepherds wives.

But now we have so much ado,
And are so sore aggrieved;
That when we go about to woo
We cannot be believed.
Such choice of jewels, rings and chains
That may but favour move;
And such intolerable pains
Ere one can hit on love.
That if I still shall bide this life
'Twixt love and deadly hate;
I will go learn the country life,
Or leave the lovers' state.

DISPRAISE OF LOVE, AND LOVERS' FOLLIES.

BY SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

If love be life, I long to die,
Live they that list for me:
And he that gains the most thereby,
A fool at least shall be.
But he that feels the sorest fits,
'Scapes with no less than loss of wits.
Unhappy life they gain,
Which love do entertain.

In day by feigned looks they live,
By lying dreams in night;
Each frown a deadly wound doth give,
Each smile a false delight.
If't hap their lady pleasant seem,
It is for others' love they deem:
If void she seem of joy,
Disdain doth make her coy.

Such is the peace that lovers find,
Such is the life they lead,
Blown here and there with every wind,
Like flowers in the mead.

Now war, now peace, now war again,
Desire, despair, delight, disdain,
Though dead in midst of life,
In peace and yet at strife.

MADRIGAL.

BY THOMAS LODGE.

The earth late choked with showers
Is now arrayed in green;
Her bosom springs with flowers,
The air dissolves her teen,
The heavens laugh at her glory:
Yet bide I sad and sorry.

The woods are decked with leaves,
And trees are clothed gay,
And Flora crowned with sheaves
With oaken boughs doth play:
Where I am clad in black,
The token of my wrack.

The birds upon the trees
Do sing with pleasant voices,
And chant in their degrees
Their loves and lucky choices:
When I whilst they are singing,
With sighs mine arms am wringing.

The thrushes seek the shade,
And I my fatal grave;
Their flight to heaven is made,
My walk on earth I have:
They free, I thrall: they jolly,
I sad and pensive wholly.

SONG.

BY SAMUEL DANIEL.

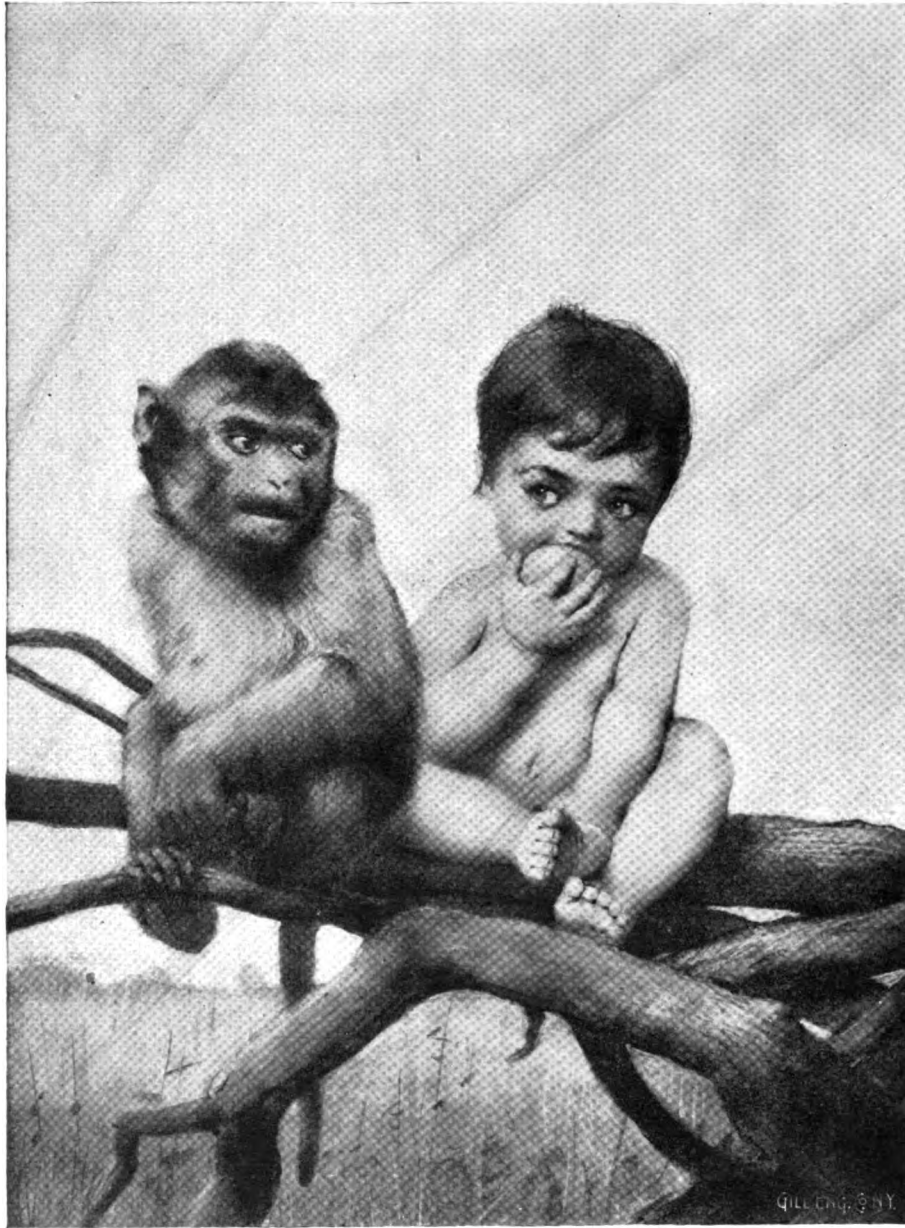
Love is a sickness full of woes,
All remedies refusing;
A plant that with most cutting grows,
Most barren with best using.
Why so?
More we enjoy it, more it dies;
If not enjoyed, it sighing cries,
Hey, ho!

Love is a torment of the mind,
A tempest everlasting;
And Jove hath made it of a kind
Not well, nor full, nor fasting.
Why so?
More we enjoy it, more it dies;
If not enjoyed, it sighing cries,
Hey, ho!

Translated from *L'Imprimerie* for THE INLAND PRINTER.

HOW TO REALIZE THE EFFECT OF CONTRASTING COLORS.

KNOWLEDGE of the laws of contrast in colors is essential to all printers, in order that a proper display may be made in their work. An easy way to realize the effect of contrasting colors is to cut patterns out of different colored paper, and after looking attentively at one of them for a few moments to look at a white sheet, when the complementary color will appear in exactly the same design as if printed. For instance, if a leaf or a circle or a diamond is cut out of blue paper and watched closely in a good light, the same shape will appear on the white sheet in an orange tint; after looking at a green pattern a similar one will appear in red; yellow will give a lilac tint, orange a bluish tint and red a green tint.

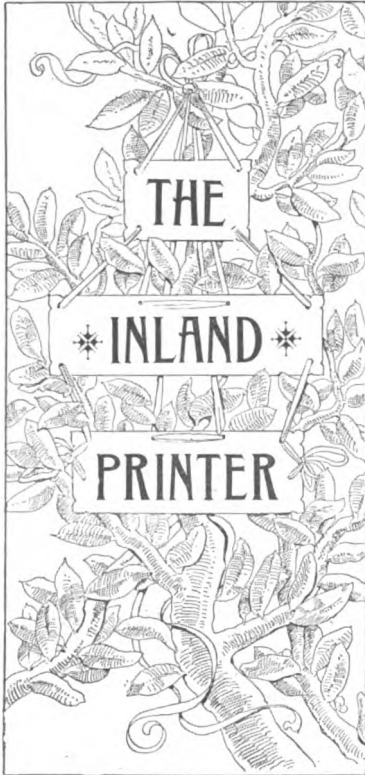


THE APPLE OF DISCORD.

As apples first aroused discord,
And caused our parents' fight,
So Jacko's chum his utmost tries
To get his "out of sight."

Specimen of Half-Tone Engraving, by
GILL ENGRAVING COMPANY,
104 Chambers street,
New York.

WANTED AT ONCE!



Advertisement Writers!
Advertising Managers!
Business Men in general!
Employing Printers!
Journeymen Printers!
Apprentices!
Photo-Process Engravers!
Paper Dealers!
Paper Makers!

To Subscribe.

SITUATIONS!

Made valuable by perusing the pages of
THE INLAND PRINTER! It is an epitome
of the printing arts

For which we want

Subscribers in Every Establishment in the Country.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR IT.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO.,

\$2.00 per year.
20 Cts. per copy.

212-214 Monroe Street, CHICAGO.

WALTER S. MARDER.

THE recently appointed manager of the Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Walter S. Marder, was born in Chicago in 1867. The name itself suggests a typefoundry, so long has it been prominently associated with that industry, and Walter is of the guild, being the second son of Mr. John Marder, the builder and until recently the head of the well-known house of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago. Mr. Marder is a product of the western metropolis, having imbibed the enterprise and fearless energy which characterizes the younger generation of business men who have grown up in the atmosphere of western activity. He received his education here. After leaving the high school he entered the Morgan Park Military School, where he graduated with high honors after a tuition of three years. The management of the paper published at that institution was placed in his hands while he was there, and during the two last years of his tuition he was adjutant and captain of a company. At graduation he was awarded three medals, one of which was the medal of scholarship.

In the year 1886 he began business life in the typefoundry of Marder, Luse & Co., where he has been for six years. During this time he has served in every department of the foundry, beginning with the mechanical and finishing with the commercial. He has shown great aptitude for all the details of the business, though he confesses that his taste lies in the commercial direction. For the past year, and up to the advent of the American Typefounders' Company, he has filled the office of secretary of Marder, Luse & Co.

Two very interesting events in the life of our popular young friend occurred about the same time, namely, his appointment to the responsible position as head of the famous typefoundry mentioned above, and his marriage, January 12 ultimo, to Miss Franc Robbins, the accomplished daughter of Dr. A. B. Robbins, who recently removed to this city from Denver, Colorado.

It may be said without flattery that Mr. Marder is, by education, training and inherent qualities, peculiarly well equipped to discharge the duties and wear the honors of the dual relations in life which have so recently fallen to his lot. He inherits

from his father, whom he resembles in many important characteristics, keen perception, quick and accurate judgment, and a moral courage which will enable him to grapple with and solve the weightier problems of business life intelligently and finally—problems which men of less courageous mold would hesitate to assail.

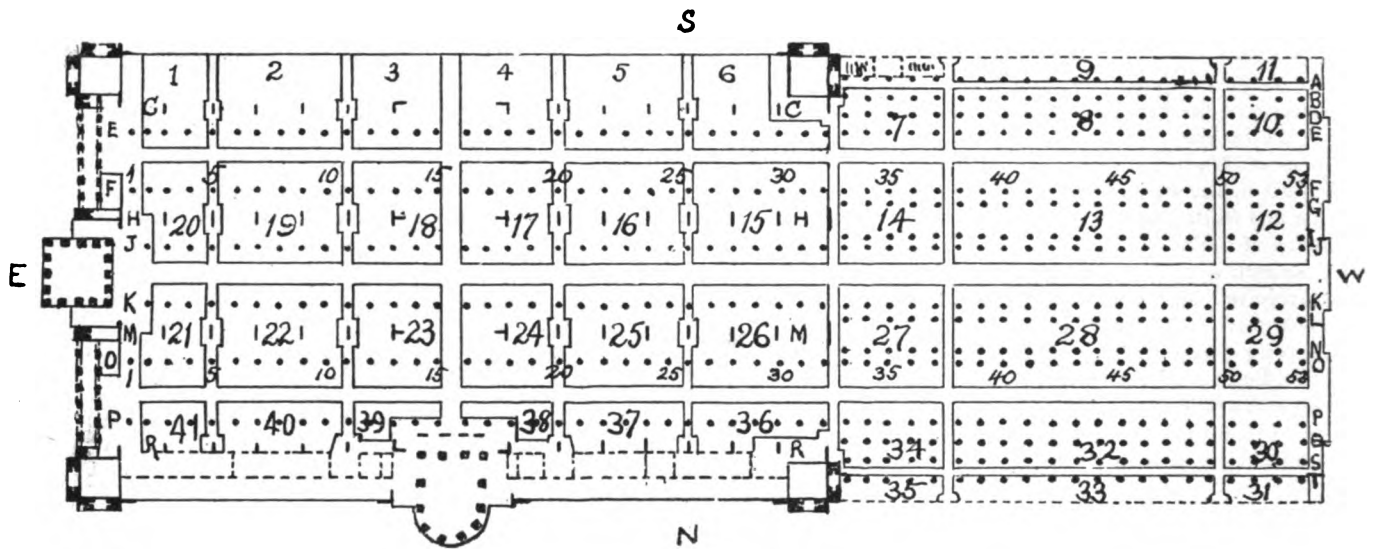
Mr. Marder, in addition to his business qualifications, is the possessor of musical and artistic taste of a high order. He is particularly fond of oratorio, and is always to be seen at vocal or instrumental entertainments of the better class. He is extremely popular in his social life, and his strict integrity, high-mindedness and pure personal character have gained for him the confidence and esteem of a large number of friends.



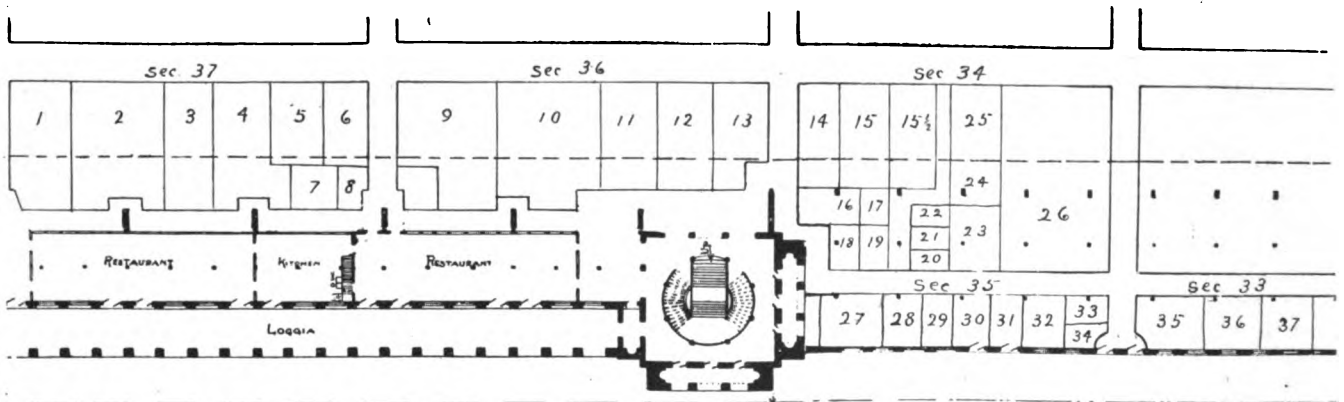
WALTER S. MARDER,
Manager Central Typefoundry, St. Louis.

AN EDITOR'S FAREWELL.—The following is the way Editor S. W. Knox, of the Malvern (Ohio) *Doings*, bids adieu to a constituency which has failed to support his paper: "In bidding adieu to Malvern as the scene of our struggles in the field of journalism, our readers will pardon a brief outline of the causes which have compelled our departure. On our lack of judgment and failure to comprehend the essential littleness of the place—our expectations that we could dispel the hoary prejudice and burst the rust-eaten shackles of rural conventionalities, has recoiled with stupendous force upon our pocketbook. We have cried 'bread, bread,' where there was no bread. We have wasted our energies and dulled the edge of our wit in trying to make blood gush from a turnip. We have laughed where there is no mirth. We have wept where tears are un-

known. We have danced and the daughters of music are dumb. We have stung you into madness. We have tickled you under the chin. We have nursed and coddled the lean and meager truth. We have created and disbursed the large and lusty lie. The fruits of our efforts have been apples of Sodom, and our belly is filled with wind. Were poverty a sin, this were a hamlet in hell; were selfishness a virtue, this were a palace in paradise. To our friends—to those who succored us in the hour of our distress—our memory will ever be green, and may the gods of time and fortune be ever kind to them. To our enemies—to those who withheld their supporting arm and word of cheer—may they reap as they have sowed. Farewell."



MACHINERY HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.
Ground Plan of Entire Building.



GROUND PLAN SHOWING SECTIONS DEVOTED TO PRINTING INTERESTS, AND KINDRED LINES,
ON ENLARGED SCALE.

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Morning papers and Evening <i>Dispatch</i>, by Walter Scott & Co. 2. <i>Daily News</i>, by R. Hoe & Co. 3. <i>Evening Mail</i>, by Goss Printing Press Co. 4. <i>Evening Post</i>, by C. Potter, Jr., & Co. 5. <i>Evening Journal</i>, by Goss Printing Press Co. 6. Campbell Printing Press Co., Perfecting Presses. 7. Howard Iron Works. 8. McIndoe Bros. 9. Walter Scott & Co. 10. C. Potter, Jr., & Co. and Orcutt Lithographing Co. 11. R. Hoe & Co. 12. Campbell Printing Press Co. 13. Duplex Printing Press Co. 14. W. G. Walker & Co. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Not assigned. 15½. Babcock Printing Press Co. 16. Miehle Printing Press Co. 17. Dow Type Composing and Distributing Machine Co. 18. Lanston Monotype Machine Co. 19. Mergenthaler Linotype Co. 20. The Prouty Co. 21. Geo. W. Prouty & Co. 22. The Paige Typesetting Machine Co. 23. W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Co. 24. Brown Folding Machine Co. 25. T. W. & C. B. Sheridan. 26. C. B. Cottrell & Sons. 26. Montague & Fuller. 26. Smyth Manufacturing Co. 26. Chambers Bros. Co. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 26. R. H. Brown & Co. 26. C. Keck & Co. 26. D. H. Burrell & Co. 26. Seybold Machine Co. 26. Child Acme Cutter and Press Co. 26. Lieb Machine Works (Chas. A. Lieb). 27. John Thomson Press Co. 28. Golding & Co. 29. Shnidewend & Lee Co. 30. Johnson Peerless Works. 31. Model Press Co. 32. Liberty Machine Works. 33. Duplex Color Disc Co. 34. Reserved for concession. 35. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler. 36. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co. 37. Hamilton Manufacturing Co. |
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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

OUR GIRLS.

BY A. H. M'QUILKIN.

'Tis such as these that make our homes the brighter,
'Tis such as these that make our griefs seem lighter.

Whose "romping," "chatter," "nonsense"—what you will—
Dispel our care and brighter hopes instil.

Whose laugh provokes our sympathetic smile,
Urging some claim with many an artful wile;

There's no resisting, petulance dies,
Quenched in the light of saucy, laughing eyes.

DIAGRAMS OF MACHINERY HALL.

We print, on opposite page, a diagram showing the ground plan of Machinery hall at the World's Columbian Exposition, and also an enlarged portion of same, exhibiting the sections devoted to printing and kindred industries, which includes sections 33, 34, 35 and 37 in that building. By reference to the lower diagram, and to the note appended, it will be observed that the manufacturers of perfecting presses are grouped together in section 37, and that the various companies will show their machines in actual operation, printing the Chicago morning and evening papers. This alone is a most attractive feature. The companies making cylinder presses in addition to the perfecting machines, have also secured space, as shown by the diagram in section 36, and propose to make a handsome showing. The manufacturers of type-composing machines, paper cutters, bookbinding machinery, folding machines and bindery machinery in general are also well represented. Although there has been considerable delay in allotting space, and even at this time one or two spaces are yet unassigned, there is no question but what everything will be in running order when the Fair opens. A great deal of interest is being manifested in this particular section of Machinery hall, and the display as a whole will no doubt be a very creditable one. Printers and publishers from out of town will find the section where the printing exhibits are located a very convenient one, being situated in close proximity to the railroad station and adjacent to the Administration building.

THE *Evening Post*, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which is now using a Thorne typesetting machine, has come out with a new dress. They have laid the same kind of type in the cases that is used in the machine, and the nicks on the back are the delight of the "comps." They have raised the price of composition to 35 cents per 1,000 on that account.

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE friends of E. M. Kerrott, of Washington, will be glad to learn that he is a candidate to represent Columbia union at the Chicago convention.

THE Miehle Press Company has completed for the Eight-Hour Herald Company, a press which prints 1,600 hourly of the *Cigarmakers' Journal*, a sheet 38 by 50 inches.

THE INLAND PRINTER chapel acknowledge a courteous card of New Year's greeting from their fellow-craftsmen of the government printing office, Sydney, New South Wales.

"JACK PLANE'S" letters in the *Eight-Hour Herald* form the spiciest reading in that publication. The *Herald* is, perhaps, the best advocate of labor interests in the country, and of shorter hours in particular.

MANY of the friends of Mr. M. H. Madden, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, are favorably discussing that gentleman's availability for appointment as one of the commissioners of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics.

INDICATIONS point to a very large attendance at the International Typographical Union convention in Chicago next June. A Baltimore club of union printers, forty strong, is already making inquiries as to accommodations here during convention week.

THE committee of arrangements elected by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, to care for the delegates to the International Typographical Union convention here next June, has nearly completed negotiations for a hotel for the accommodation of the many visitors to the city at that time, and expects to have matters on that score arranged very shortly.

THE first issue of the *University Extension World*, from the University Press of Chicago, made its appearance January 12. The editors are George Henderson, Ph.B., and Edward Bensley, A.M. Twenty pages are filled with news notes, contributed articles on the extension work and other university matters, editorials and announcements. The magazine will appear once a month and its purpose, as announced, is to "extend and popularize higher education."

THE marriage was celebrated at noon, January 10, of Miss McNally, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McNally, formerly of Chicago, to Edwin D. Neff, at the home of the bride's parents at Altadena, a suburb of Los Angeles, California. The house was tastefully adorned with palms, ferns, tropical plants and pink roses. The wedding was private. Afterward a large reception was held from 2 until 4 o'clock, for which 800 invitations were issued. An orchestra furnished selections of music. Mr. and Mrs. Neff left for a month's trip through California and will be at home Tuesdays in February at Altadena, California.

THE committee of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, which has in charge the arrangements for the International Typographical Union convention, to be held in Chicago in June next, will publish a souvenir which is intended to surpass anything of the kind ever before attempted. The book will be silk-cloth bound, the covers gold embossed, and will be printed on the finest paper. The composition and presswork will be the best obtainable, and it will be the aim to produce a volume that will be a credit to the craft. The book will be sold by subscription, and it is thought that the printers of the United States will take advantage of the opportunity to secure a work which will be at once ornamental and valuable.

THE editorial page of the *Tribune* of this city is largely given over of late to attempts to prove that concessions made to organized labor by legislative or other public bodies are illegal, unlawful, and a great injustice to the large and respectable portion of the American people who are not members of trades unions. We are not able to see the matter in that light.

Every concession made to union men, every advance in the wages paid or reduction in the hours of labor, are shared in directly or indirectly by non-union as well as by union men. If union men are forced to reduce the scale of wages, the pay of non-union men in the same industries will certainly fall in proportion.—*Eight-Hour Herald*.

THE Chicago Press Club held its annual election January 5 and the following ticket was elected without opposition, eighty votes being cast: President, Stanley Waterloo; first vice-president, Montgomery B. Gibbs; second vice-president, Sidney P. Browne; third vice-president, John Fay; treasurer, George Schneider; recording secretary, William Igleheart; financial secretary, I. A. Fleming; librarian, James Maitland. Directors, John J. Flinn, J. F. Henderson, Ernest McGaffey, Lincoln Macmillan, Frank A. Vanderlip. Members of the auxiliary association, H. H. Kohlsaas, J. W. Scott, Washington Hesing, H. E. O. Heinemann, Charles Dowst, J. B. Waldo, J. E. Wilkie, M. E. Stone, Nate A. Reed, A. T. Packard. The new administration proposes to be a progressive and aggressive one, and was elected on a platform to push the erection of a permanent home for the club on the site secured on Michigan avenue, and to carry out a regular annual lecture course at the Auditorium, with the clear understanding that only the most famous men should speak for the club. In the present year the club will be, in intention at least, the host of newspaper men from all parts of the world, and the purpose is to extend and improve its service and facilities for entertaining them. A design for the proposed new home of the club, made by Henry Lord Gay, the architect, was on exhibition at the club rooms, but in regard to the building nothing definite as yet has been decided upon.

THE consolidation of several Ohio and Chicago publishing houses on January 3 gave Chicago the largest publishing house in the world. It is the Werner Company, with a paid-up capital of \$3,500,000, recently organized. The first suggestion to form such an organization was made on November 3, last, and before the end of the year the company was in existence, with the entire capital subscribed and paid for. The directors of the new company are: Paul E. Werner, George W. Seiber and George Berry, Jr., of Akron, Ohio, and R. S. Peale, D. H. Kochersperger, J. T. Edson and A. Belford, of Chicago. The officers of the company, elected last Saturday, are: President and treasurer, Paul E. Werner; first vice-president, A. Belford; second vice-president, H. L. Kochersperger; secretary, J. T. Edson. The publishing and selling department of the business will be under the charge of the managing directors, D. H. Kochersperger, J. T. Edson and A. Belford. The encyclopedia business outside the city will be under the direction of the second vice-president, H. L. Kochersperger, and his assistant, J. S. Barcus. The attorneys of the company are Jacob Newman, of Chicago, and George W. Seiber. The new company assumes control of all the business formerly done by the Werner Printing & Lithographing Company, of Akron, Ohio, the R. S. Peale Company, People's Publishing Company, Webster Dictionary Company and the encyclopedia and subscription business of the Belford-Clarke Company. The company will employ over 6,000 people in its selling and manufacturing departments.

W. B. CONKEY, on January 5, was given finally the contract for the concession for printing the Exposition catalogue. The papers were signed by President Higinbotham and other World's Fair officials. Mr. Conkey deposited the check for \$10,000, and demonstrated his ability to pay at the proper time \$100,000 as a bonus. The catalogue of the World's Columbian Exposition will be bound in English cloth, and will cost \$2.50 per volume. This is for the volume containing all the lists in one book. There will be individual catalogues for each of the twelve great exhibit buildings, which may be carried in the pocket. These small books will cost at the rate of 10 cents for sixty-four pages. If they exceed this number, an additional

price will be charged, and if they fall below it a lower price will be fixed. The system of designating the location of exhibits is one of letters and figures. Each building will be marked off with lines running longitudinally and latitudinally. The longitudinal lines will be lettered; the latitudinal ones numbered. For instance, if Mr. Smith's exhibit were designated "P 31," the visitor would first discover the longitudinal line on which it was located and then seek for the intersecting line with the proper number. One feature new to catalogues will be the absence of a single line of advertising as such. The book will be printed neatly and form straightforward reading matter. After the statement of the exhibitor's name and address and his exhibit, there may be additional descriptive matter. This additional matter will be charged for at the rate of \$5 per line. Mr. Conkey, as soon as the contract was closed, sent out specifications to typefounders ordering twelve tons of type. This large quantity was deemed necessary because it is the intention to keep the entire composition "standing." The matter when put in type will be kept in that form throughout the period of the Exposition. In order to guarantee the safety of the electrotypes, ten sets will be made. One set will be stored in the First National Bank, another in a safety deposit vault on the West Side, another will be stored on the North Side, and six sets will be kept in the office of the publisher. The amount of metal that will be used in the electrotypes is estimated at six tons; amount of printing ink required, fifteen tons. The type, if "set up" newspaper column width, would make a line of metal one mile long. It will require a force of 1,000 people to handle the enterprise. At least forty cylinder presses, besides perfecting presses, with a capacity of 12,000 perfected sheets per hour. Two hundred carloads of paper will be used in the books. The estimated sale of the volumes ranges from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Major Handy, of the Department of Publicity and Promotion, will be the editor-in-chief of the work. The descriptive matter and everything in reference to the exhibition will be furnished by the exhibitors themselves. This will be procured by means of blanks now being sent out to them for the purpose. This matter upon reaching Chicago will be turned over to Major Handy, and under his supervision edited and sent to the publisher. Mr. Conkey prints the work, places it on sale and pays the Exposition Company ten per cent of the gross receipts until they shall reach \$500,000. After that he pays twenty-five per cent of the receipts. In addition to the catalogue concession Mr. Conkey, associated with C. H. Taney, of West Virginia, has secured the concession and contract for printing a directory of the Exposition. This directory is to contain a complete list of exhibitors, their home addresses, and the names of their exhibits. It will also embrace a history of the Exposition, cuts of all the buildings, portraits of the leading World's Fair officials, as well as all the members of the Board of Lady Managers. In addition there will be given the rules and regulations of the Exposition. This volume will also be copyrighted and sold at \$2.50 per copy. The contract for printing the catalogue was approved January 16 by the Board of Control of the National Commission. The board, however, in order to protect Mr. Conkey, adopted a resolution forbidding foreign governments from printing catalogues of their sections in any language except that of the country which makes the exhibit. There is a clause, however, in the resolution which says that it shall not be operative should it violate any rights heretofore obtained by the commission of any foreign country. So many rules have been promulgated that a thorough legal examination of the records of the Exposition will be required to determine whether this last action of the Board of Control will stand or not. States are limited, in publishing a catalogue of their exhibits, to descriptive matter purely. No advertisements may be inserted, and the pamphlets or books must be for gratuitous distribution. To many these restrictions may seem unnecessary, but some such action as the foregoing was deemed necessary in justice to Mr. Conkey.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

M. LIPMAN, Chester, Pennsylvania. Advertising calendar of indifferent merit.

BROWN THURSTON COMPANY, Portland, Maine. Calendar blotter, thoroughly artistic.

THE *Times*, of Erie, Pennsylvania, send their almanac for 1893, a creditable compilation.

THE *Lawton Leader* (Lawton, Mich.) holiday edition is a creditable number in every respect.

CORBIN & KEYES, stereotypers, St. Johns, Michigan. Business card, neatly and artistically executed.

PATTERSON-RICABY PRINTING COMPANY, Benton Harbor, Michigan. Card of holiday greetings of fair execution.

W. H. DEAM, Lamoni, Iowa. Booklet, "Lamoni Illustrated." Neatly printed and illustrated with numerous half-tones.

FRANK LANDIS, Nebraska City, Nebraska. Advertising booklet and business card, well designed and well executed.

Trade is the title of an enterprising publication recently issued at Los Angeles, California, by Messrs. George Rice & Sons.

GEYE, The Printer, Joplin, Missouri. Advertising holiday greeting card of average merit and composition. Presswork indifferently done.

THE *Day*, New London, Connecticut. Advertising calendar well executed and well designed. The colors have not been chosen judiciously.

C. P. STEIN, manager Minnesota Typefoundry, St. Paul, Minnesota. Holiday greeting folder. Well designed and artistically executed.

CENTRAL TYPEFOUNDY, St. Louis, Missouri, have issued their artistic novelties for printers. A fine display is shown on its well printed pages.

FRANK MABIN, Plymouth, England. Samples of printing. The designs in some are good, but generally there is little to commend in the work.

R. S. DENHAM, printer, Superior, Wisconsin. Booklet on "A Few Facts Concerning Fine Printing," well designed, well executed and tastefully colored.

STANDARD PRINTING COMPANY, Providence, Rhode Island. Advertising calendar in which utility is the prevailing characteristic. The work is creditable.

W. D. OSGOOD, Unadilla, New York. Specimens of advertisement composition which are creditable, but also show that the contributor is capable of doing better.

GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, submit another set of their handsome samples, which well sustain their high reputation for first-class work.

LONGWELL & CUMMINGS, Logansport, Indiana. Business card and bill-head which show that the testimonials which the firm have received for good work are well deserved.

PAUL BRODERSEN, of the *Evangelisches Gemindelatt*, Lincoln, Nebraska, sends specimen of receipt blank and bill-head. The work is well composed and well printed.

MR. CONRAD LUTZ, of Burlington, Iowa, sends us his annual Christmas souvenir, "Photos of Burlington." It is one of the neatest specimens of typography we have seen.

THE Russell Printing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, have sent out a very neat little card, "A Cordial Greeting for the New Year." The idea is good and artistically carried out.

W. H. WRIGHT, JR., Electric Press, Buffalo, New York. Souvenir of the First Baptist Church of Frankfort, Kentucky. About as neat a specimen of typography as anyone could desire.

C. H. CUSHING, Hinsdale *Beacon*, Hinsdale, Illinois. Review issue of the *Beacon* of December 31. The paper shows commendable enterprise in printing a history of the suburb of

Hinsdale and its advantages. The drawings are well executed and well printed, and the publication is a credit to the town which it represents.

Leisure Moments is the title of a perpetration by Will F. Lindsey, at Leon, Iowa. We thought our collection of monstrosities was complete, but the contributor has shown us our mistake.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. F. J. Brainerd, of Oakland, California, we are indebted for specimens of body type of the Pacific Press Publication Company, issued in a handsomely printed catalogue.

THE Nashville *Banner*, of Nashville, Tennessee, has issued a unique advertising circular printed on black cardboard in white and gold. The envelope is also black, the address being written in white ink.

THE Sanderses (Sanders'?), general printers, New York city. Advertising calendar of neat design, which narrowly misses being a creditable job. The desire for lurid effects spoils its effectiveness.

D. L. GRAHAM, Terre Haute, Indiana. Advertising card which shows that Mr. Graham is capable of doing better work. The idea is good, but the type faces used are too much alike to give a harmonious contrast.

"TO HELP You Remember R. W. Burnett, Printer, Rochester, New York." Mr. Burnett's little vest-pocket calendar, diary and memorandum combined contains much useful information. Such advertising pays.

HENRY L. HART, manufacturer of printers' rollers and roller composition, Rochester and Buffalo, New York, favors us with his neat Daily Reminder, consisting of calendar, diary and memoranda combined. The work is artistic and useful.

E. D. GIBBS, advertising editor, National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. An excellent booklet, entitled "Stop the Leaks." The coloration, the printing, and in fact all pertaining to the production of this booklet awakens admiration.

W. H. WAGNER & SONS, printers and publishers, Freeport, Illinois. Specimens of general work in black and in colors. The execution of the half-tones are particularly well done. In all that constitutes first-class workmanship the specimens excel.

WE beg to acknowledge from Messrs. W. H. Wagner & Sons, of Freeport, Illinois, their brochure "Freeport and Vicinity," printed from half-tones direct from photographs. The work is exquisitely done, and highly creditable to the firm producing it.

WE acknowledge receipt of a handsome calendar from the *Daily Press*, of Utica, New York, sent through the courtesy of Mr. Otto A. Meyer, of that paper. It is gotten up as a "Carriers' Greeting," and contains a handsome half-tone engraving of a number of the carriers of that publication.

E. L. SMITH, foreman *Chronicle*, Ingersoll, Ontario. Samples of general run of work, with specimens of first attempt at embossing. The work generally is creditable. The specimens in colors are not as harmonious as could be wished. The embossing can hardly be said to be successful.

THE Republican Publishing Company, Hamilton, Ohio. Advertising calendar. A perpetration of blues and greens is inflicted on the suffering public in this specimen. Until printers understand something of harmony of colors we strongly advise them to adhere strictly to the use of black ink.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Glens Falls, New York. "Souvenir of Glens Falls, with Compliments of Glens Falls Printing Company." This little brochure is illustrated with numerous half-tones of very good execution. The advertisements are well set and reflect much credit on the firm producing the work.

EWENS & EBERLE, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Advertising calendar, the general effect of which is somewhat mixed. The card on which the monthly calendars are mounted is of a

bright blue and the calendar of the first month, January, is a shade of green. The effect is incongruous. The type display is ineffective.

C. H. POSSONS, Glens Falls, New York. Brochure of sixty-four pages, entitled "Glens Falls," showing numerous half-tones, admirably executed, of that interesting town. There is no advertising matter in the book; all straight reading matter, describing the town, its history and its manufactures. It is a very creditable compilation.

L. BARTA & Co., printers, 148 High street, Boston, send us one of their business calendars for 1893, gotten up in the form of a tablet about note size, each page taking up one week and having a blank opposite each day for memoranda. It is one of the most convenient calendars that has come to this office and is a neat piece of work.

STONE & FORSYTH, manufacturers of paper, twine, bags and boxes, Boston, Massachusetts, send advertising calendar, which in general appearance is characteristic of the business. The calendar is designed to show samples from their stock, each month being printed on a different sample of their paper. The work is poorly done. Coarse and unattractive, it defeats its purpose.

JULIAN W. SHIFFER, address not given, sends a specimen of his ingenuity in the shape of an advertisement for the *Recorder*, address not given. We beg to differ from anyone calling such work artistic. Ingenious and laborious work it undoubtedly is, but artistic it is not, and until printers will turn from the idea of wasting their time in such creations we are afraid these columns will be devoted more to censure than to praise.

J. R. PUTNAM, Chillicothe, Ohio. New Year's Greeting of the *Daily News*, of that city. The greeting is a brochure of twenty-four pages, and contains on each page, centered between advertising matter, a verse from Will Carleton's "A Tramp's Story." The execution of the work is commonplace. The title, designed and executed by Mr. Putnam, is striking and artistic, and reflects much credit upon that gentleman.

THE Engraver and Printer Company, Boston, Massachusetts. Calendars, one showing a handsome, colored half-tone of "The Old Wharf at Edgcomb, Maine," and one for the Magee Furnace Company, four leaves of cardboard, each containing three of the months of the year, a different half-tone on each card. The half-tones are exquisitely worked. The two calendars are thoroughly characteristic of the output of the Engraver and Printer Company.

WE have received from Matthews-Northrup Company, of Buffalo, New York, an advance copy of their publication, "Some Proofs," the specimen book they have just got up, showing the various styles of engravings made by them. It is one of the most excellent compilations we have ever had the opportunity of examining. The demand upon the firm for samples, proofs, etc., have been so great that in self-protection they have been compelled to place a charge of \$1 upon this brochure.

IN response to several inquiries received since the publication of the article regarding Mr. W. H. Wright, Jr., in our January issue, Mr. Wright desires us to say that he has quite a supply of some issues of his advertising blotters. The designs vary and are made up in from four to fourteen colors. For those who are desirous of adopting the scheme Mr. Wright offers to make up a batch of samples, including various blanks for order, entries, etc. The nominal charge of \$1 will be made for the collection.

W. N. DURANT, Milwaukee, sends a neat advertising brochure entitled "A few things that don't count and some that do." The advantages of Mr. Durant's counting machines are well set forth. Mr. Durant evidently knows how to make his specialty known. He advertises in THE INLAND PRINTER; Mr. F. W. Thomas, of Toledo, Ohio, gets up his advertising books; and Mr. W. H. Wright, Jr., of Buffalo, produces his

calendar blotters. Mr. Durant is, therefore, eminently successful in placing his "tallys" with the printing trade.

EARHART & RICHARDSON, superior printers, Cincinnati, Ohio. Advertising calendar of original and unique design. The name of the firm is sufficient to vouch for the mechanical execution of the work. On the right and left margins are arranged the monthly calendars of the twelve months of the year; in the center is a pad of the weeks, each week's calendar being printed on a different colored paper from the one immediately preceding. It is a useful and ornamental specimen of this class of work.

BALL programme of Second Annual Ball of the James Leahy Lodge 475, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, at Grand Junction, Colorado, December 29, executed at the office of the Grand Junction *Daily Star*. The cover of the programme is of yellow satin, hand painted, the work of the ladies of Grand Junction. The work is creditable, but we wish that the ladies of the town had had something to do with the selection of the colors of the printed work. We do not think they would have selected the contrasts of blue and green therein shown.

TRADE NOTES.

THE *Gazette*, of Burlington, Iowa, will put in a double-cylinder newspaper press in a short time.

E. L. KAPPELMAN has established himself in the job printing business at 422 Davis street, Evanston, Illinois.

THE Omaha Typefoundry has purchased the stock and fixtures of the Atlantic-Pacific Typefoundry at Omaha, Nebraska.

THE Tolan-Cook Printing Company, of Fort Wayne, Indiana, have put in a power paper cutter from Shniedewend & Lee Company, Chicago.

THERE is a movement on foot in Lima, Ohio, backed up by several substantial men, to start a new paper there. It will be devoted to the cause of labor.

L. L. BROWN PAPER COMPANY, Adams, Massachusetts, have issued their annual "Ledger Diary," which is fully up to its usual standard. We are indebted to the company for a number of copies which have come to this office.

THE Saratoga (N. Y.) *Daily and Weekly Union* changed hands January 9, John H. Miller and Richard Mingay becoming the proprietors and John McDowall, city editor. They also bought out B. F. Judson's job office and will run it in connection with the *Union*.

THE Epworth Publishing Company is the latest venture in the printing business at Fort Worth, Texas. It is an incorporated institution, whose charter calls for a capital stock of \$5,000; its object and purpose, as specified in its charter, is to do a general printing and publishing business.

JAMES B. LYON, state printer, Albany, New York, has introduced and has working in his office six Mergenthaler linotype machines. They are utilized on different kinds of state work. Mr. Lyon has been awarded the printing of the New York State Court of Appeals reports for a period of three years.

QUINCY, Illinois, can justly lay claim to having the greatest number of job offices of any city in the state outside of Chicago, there being no less than an even two dozen in the field, and rumor has it that another is yet to come. Of this number over two-thirds are amateurs, with no knowledge whatever of the business.

THE Posegate Printing Company's plant at St. Joseph, Missouri, recently sold at trustee's sale and purchased by the Combe Printing Company, has been divided up and the bulk of it purchased by Ed B. Ford, who has moved into larger quarters and is branching out. He has just added two new cylinder presses.

THE Fort Pitt Engraving Company, of 717 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are now making relief engravings

for all purposes, and are operating very successfully in half-tones. A specimen of their work is shown in the illustration accompanying the verses "Our Girls" in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to abolish the use of stereotyped plates on the daily newspapers in St. Joseph, Missouri. The movement really originated with the proprietors themselves, and will be put through by Typographical Union No. 40. If the plates are abolished it means employment for from fifteen to twenty additional men.

ON January 12, the business of Bellman Brothers, printers, engravers and stationers, of Toledo, Ohio, was sold to the Bellman Brothers Company, an organization under the laws of Ohio, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The new company will pay all debts and collect all outstanding accounts of the old firm, and continue the business as heretofore.

WILL ESKEW & CO., of Quincy, Illinois, the new firm of job printers that opened an office less than four months ago, will shortly move to larger quarters on account of constantly increasing business. They have ordered a new job press, paper cutter and will put in electricity as a motive power. They have the reputation of doing the finest work in the city.

THE Prouty Company, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, are building a combination type and photogravure American cylinder press for the Globe Lithographing and Printing Company, of Chicago, which they guarantee will turn off the finest work done in this country or Europe. The ink distribution roller contact at each revolution of the press will be 1,800 inches. The press will have five form rollers.

THE *Evening Journal*, of Burlington, Iowa, which was started on January 2, 1893, by ex-Mayor George A. Duncan, who is its editor and proprietor, will be run in the interest of the democratic party. The *Journal* is a six-column, four-page folio, set in brevier and nonpareil, and is the brightest and newest penny paper in the state. The outfit was purchased of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, Chicago.

THE new Constitution of Kentucky provides that the public printing and binding shall be let out to the lowest bidder. What effect it will have on the union printers of Frankfort is hard to determine. The present public printer and binder, Col. E. Polk Johnson, has always paid the scale, but when the work is let out to the lowest bidder, it is going to be hard on the printers who have been working in the Capital Printing Office.

AT Seattle, Washington, an earnest effort is being made to secure the passage by the present legislature of a bill prohibiting county officers from sending outside the state for printing and supplies. Of late this has grown to such an extent that even the letter-heads, etc., used by each department of the county offices have been purchased in California and eastern states. The District Typographical Union, in convention on the 12th inst., declared in favor of such legislation.

THE Omaha Printing Company, of Omaha, Nebraska, was burned out on the evening of January 5. The value of the stock and equipments was estimated at \$75,000. Loss in the neighborhood of \$50,000, with an insurance of \$45,000. The concern is one of the largest in the West and employs between fifty and one hundred people. New quarters have been secured, the company putting as many of their old employes at work as they possibly can under the circumstances.

THE Prescott-Powell Company was incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio last month, for \$30,000, to do a general printing, publishing, bookbinding and engraving business at Cleveland, Ohio, the new firm opening their shop to the trade February 1, at 30 Vincent street, with a complete new outfit. Mr. George F. Prescott was the former manager and secretary of the Plain Dealer Publishing Company; his son, Latimer Prescott, a well-known journalist and printer, and Willis B. Powell, the junior member of the firm, was formerly the foreman of the

Plain Dealer jobrooms. Mr. Powell's rise in the printing world is something remarkable, and he attributes it to trade journals which he has read religiously, and whose teachings he has practiced.

THE *Morning Telegraph*, of New London, Connecticut, has issued quite an attractive New Year's souvenir printed on enameled paper in a number of colors of ink and neatly tied with cord. We understand that the whole twenty-four pages were run on a job press having the Duplex color disc attached, which enabled the company to print each page in two colors and at the same time save half the number of impressions that would have been necessary in the ordinary way. It is a very creditable job.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

SINCE our last issue, the paper and the paper stock markets are both decidedly mixed. The recent order by the government putting an embargo on all continental European rags (with but a few exceptions) has put the paper-maker in a very uneasy position. This embargo will continue, no doubt, until late next fall if not longer, and is quite likely to be extended over all of Europe, including Great Britain, before spring. What effect it will have on the paper market is easily surmised. The prices of all grades of cotton rags have advanced fully $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per pound over prices obtained in December, and many large dealers are holding their goods until late in the spring, as it is the general impression that rags will be higher in February than in January, and higher in March than in February. The supply on hand is fairly good but the accumulation is very light, as is always the case in a cold winter. The writing paper mills are most affected by the advance, and in most cases have laid in as large stocks as they can conveniently store. There are few mills which have storage capacity to carry one month's supply of rags, and are compelled to hire storage, which but few care to do. Will paper go higher? is the question often asked. It must advance or many paper-makers will be bankrupted. While it is generally conceded by paper-makers that there is no danger of cholera coming in rags to this country, yet the sixty millions of people at large think there is danger. The public clamor has brought about the embargo, the public should be willing to pay more for paper, and will do so if obliged to do it. If the cholera makes its appearance in any of our principal cities the coming season, the rag houses will be closed in those cities, and it would be of little use to a paper-maker how many rags were stored in those cities, as they could buy none there. The mill will be the best fixed who has within the borders of its own town stock enough to run it until next fall whatever may be the cost. Wood fibers will be in great demand and will advance in common with rags, even if extensively used in place of rags. "In time of peace prepare for war."

THE Bremaker-Moore Paper Company Mill, of Louisville, Kentucky, was sold for \$80,000.

PAPER mills in the Miami valley, Ohio, have suffered much of late on account of low water.

S. D. WARREN & CO., the new owners of the Richards Paper Mills, of Gardiner, Maine, will shortly enlarge and improve the property.

JAMES L. RUBEL, of Louisville, Kentucky, is to be the business manager of the reorganized Bremaker-Moore Paper Company, of Louisville.

THE Little Falls Paper Company, Little Falls, New York, are still running on manila tissue paper, and have an enviable reputation on the quality of their goods.

THE United Paper Company has purchased the mills at Greenwich, New York, and also the H. W. Knight & Son Mill, of Ithaca, New York, which is a part of their plant.

JOHN E. CROWLEY, recently employed in the Agawam Paper Company's No. 2 Mill as a foreman of the finishing

department, is to superintend at the new Mitteneague Paper Company's mill. This mill is gradually getting into operation.

THE Agawam Paper Company, at Mitteneague, Massachusetts, have been kept very busy all winter at their two mills, and Manager Rising has all he can do to keep up with his orders.

SULPHITE fiber is being made by the Remington Paper Company, of Watertown, New York, which is considered by experts to be equal to any of the foreign made, and will have a ready sale.

EXTREME cold weather has caused the work on the new Riverside Paper Company's mill to cease for a while. The foundations are all laid and the walls well up, making a very imposing structure.

A. W. ESLECK, of Beebe & Holbrook Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has returned from his trip to Bermuda much improved, and can be found daily at his post in the office as treasurer of that company.

ROBBINS & EATON, who have bought the old Tanner & Faxon mill, in Lee, Massachusetts, are getting on well nigh to completing their improvements, and will be ready to run in a month or two on photograph paper.

THE Thistle Wire Company, of Lee, Massachusetts, the popular Fourdrinier wire makers, are putting in a new 140-inch loom. This loom is the largest in America. Their wires are used in the very best mills in the East.

THE Carew Manufacturing Company, of South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, has been shut down for extensive repairs and improvements. They have started up again, and hope soon to be running both the old and new mills to their full capacity.

E. H. STERNS, of Springfield, Massachusetts, who has been president for a number of years of the Sterns Paper Company, has resigned his position in that company and has opened an office in Fuller's block, Springfield, where he will do business in his own name.

EX-GOVERNOR Byron Weston and wife, of Dalton, Massachusetts, have gone to California to spend the balance of the winter. The governor has been more or less out of health. His son Frank takes his father's place in the management of the paper mills at Dalton.

THE Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company, of Ticonderoga, New York, are running full again, since the temporary stoppage caused by a serious steam-boiler explosion last month, in which the engineer, who alone could have known the cause of the explosion, was killed outright and the fireman was considerably injured.

JOSEPH PYNCHON, late salesman for Atterbury Brothers, paper stock importers, of New York city, has engaged with the Fairfield Paper Company, to succeed Mr. Spencer, who has accepted a position with the Valley Paper Company. "Joe," as he is usually called, is a rising young man and has the good wishes of all who know him.

ONE of the oldest concerns in America, the Old Berkshire Mills Company, of Dalton, Massachusetts, are busy as usual, and keep up their reputation as writing paper makers. It is surprising how much Old Berkshire paper is in office use all over the country. The water mark "Old Berkshire" can be seen almost anywhere that good paper is used.

WE are glad to report the profits of the L. J. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, Massachusetts, for 1892 to be unusually large. This is mainly due to the skillful and careful management of its business manager, Mr. T. A. Mole. This company's ledger papers cannot be excelled, and the general public have learned to know it, and by the most critical buyers are regarded the very best made.

THE New Norman Paper Company has been shut down for a short time to put in a new steam outfit. Homer L. Stratton, late traveling salesman for the Hampshire Paper Company, of

South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, and formerly with the Fairfield Paper Company, is to be the business manager of this company. Mr. Stratton is well known to the trade and a promising young man, and we wish him great success in his new undertaking.

THE failure of the American Wood Paper Company, with mills at Spring City and Manayunk, Pennsylvania, was a surprise to many. The company's liabilities were about \$475,000, with assets estimated at \$1,500,000. The mill is now being run by the assignee, Mr. Arthur S. Miller, in the interest of all concerned. A movement is on foot to reorganize, and it is hoped that a satisfactory arrangement can be entered into which will in time enable all creditors to get their just dues.

CHANGE in management of the Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, is expected to take place at the next annual meeting. Henry McElwain, Arthur French and others are expected to retire, in order to look after their interests in the New Linden Paper Company, and will be succeeded, most likely, by C. B. Prescott, treasurer. T. H. Spencer, late of Fairfield Company, is to take general charge of the office work, and A. H. Morton, also of Fairfield Paper Company, is to be the superintendent of the mill.

THE Traveling Men's Association connected with the paper trade held a very successful banquet at the Hotel Hamilton in Holyoke, on December 30. It was largely attended by representative men. Among the speakers was ex-Congressman Roswell W. Horr, of Michigan; C. W. Gray, of Worcester, Massachusetts; Oscar Ely and Lawyer Brooks, of Holyoke, and others. The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: President, C. H. Davenport; secretary, Campbell Chapin; treasurer, C. M. Phelps; executive committee—George F. Barden, George M. Castle, George Nye, Jr., S. H. Rust, E. H. Bush, Frank Keeney and C. S. Hemingway. To say that the boys had an enjoyable time of it is putting it very light.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE Saratoga (N. Y.) *Union* has been sold by Spencer Trask to Walbaum & Co., of New York.

A NEW morning paper is promised for Schenectady, New York. There is said to be a good field for it.

THE pressroom of the *Daily Jeffersonian* office, at Findlay, Ohio, has been graced with a handsome Stonemetz folder.

THE *Semi-Weekly People*, of Cairo, Illinois, promises to verge into a daily paper in the near future, both morning and evening.

THE Fort Worth *Gazette*, Fort Worth, Texas, has introduced typesetting machines. The appearance of the paper is very indifferent.

THE Waynesburgh *Hustler* is the latest newspaper published in Ohio. It commenced business the first of the year as a four-column quarto.

THE *Daily Bulletin* is a new and neat little four-page leaflet issued daily by Brown & Co., of Fort Worth, Texas, devoted to court and legal matters.

A NUMBER of French papers demand the expulsion of M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, whom they accuse of systematic hostility to France.

THE Kansas City *Sunday Journal* came out on January 8 with its first page printed in three colors done at one impression on its new Scott inserting perfecting newspaper press.

THE *Daily Argus*, of Cairo, Illinois, has suspended publication until April 1, when it promises to come out in regular metropolitan style. The *Argus* job office is being run by W. B. Harris.

PATERSON *Pencilings*, the live society journal of Paterson, New Jersey, is making rapid strides toward popularity. More stock has been issued, and on February 15 they start a plant of

their own. An elegant office has already been selected, and will be equipped with a fine job outfit. William S. Harper is the editor, and William Lettis, business manager.

THE *Republican Register*, of Galesburg, Illinois, appeared in a new dress of minion and nonpareil on January 3. They have bought a lot on Simmons street and will build a home of their own this year.

WE acknowledge the receipt of a copy of *La Sentinelle*, Duluth and Superior, Wisconsin. In all its mechanical departments it is, perhaps, the worst specimen of newspaper work that we have seen for some time.

STILL another paper has been started in Dayton, Ohio, making four within a year. This latest is an eight-page weekly, called the *People's Voice*, a people's party organ, published under the auspices of the Populist Club of that city.

THE *Guardian*, of Paterson, New Jersey, has discarded its "blanket sheet," and is now an eight-page paper. They made the change on January 2. Their new press is of the Cox make, printing from the roll. The weekly edition still remains the old style.

THE *Bridgeport Standard*, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, one of the oldest dailies in that city, made the editors and foremen of the various departments a New Year's present of a reduction in salary ranging from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. It is rumored that the paper has not been a howling success for the past year or so.

COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD got out only half a newspaper January 2. The fact is suspicious in itself, but behold the following text which it contained: "Set thee up waymarks, make thee guideposts; set thine heart toward the highway." Evidently the colonel couldn't keep in the middle of the road.—*Indianapolis News*.

MR. L. M. WOOD, for two years the efficient telegraph editor of the *Daily Telegraph* of Seattle, Washington, has resigned that position and commenced the publication of the *Trade Register*. It is a thirty-two-page semi-monthly journal devoted to the commercial interests of the Sound cities. The Commercial Printing Company is doing the work on it.

HAMILTON, Ontario, has three 1-cent evening papers, the *Times*, *Spectator* and *Herald*. The *Spectator* promised some time ago to resuscitate their morning edition on introducing machine composition, claiming that they would be enabled to do so on account of the saving in expense, but so far they have not taken any steps in that direction. The machines have been in operation about six weeks.

THE *People*, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, the state prohibition paper of Pennsylvania, is now published in the city of Scranton. The interest and good will of the publication having been sold to the Record Publishing Company, of Milton, Pennsylvania, it will hereafter be issued at that place under the management of Samuel Murray. The plant of the original publishers will be maintained and run as a job office at the old stand.

THE Military Tract Press Association held its opening session at Kewanee, Illinois, January 19. Mayor W. H. Lyman gave the address of welcome. Gersh Marten, of the *Press and People*, Galesburg, responded to the address of welcome, defining the origin of the Military Tract and giving his ideas of the dignity of the profession. The Rev. J. H. Delano, of Kewanee, gave the address of the evening on the subject, "Words: Their Origin, Use and Abuse."

THE *News*, of Bridgeport, Connecticut, which for the past twelve years has issued as a morning paper, is now in the evening field. This paper has made several changes in 1892. May 1 it left the independent field and came out as a straight republican organ, price 3 cents. About July 1 they reduced the price of the paper to 2 cents; October 1 they came down to 1 cent per copy, and December 1 they left the morning field and commenced an evening issue. What their next move will be is hard to conjecture.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Californian* for February, in its literary tone and the excellence of its illustrations, is a decided improvement on its predecessors. The frontispiece shows a fine view of the famous Multnomah Falls of Oregon. Many thoughtful and timely articles of national interest appear, besides a rich collection of short stories, poems and sketches by Estelle Thompson, Mrs. N. B. Eyster, Cora E. Chase, M. L. Feusier, C. P. Nettleton, L. J. Shaw and others. Published in San Francisco. 25 cents each, \$3 per year.

THE *New England Magazine* for February offers the following table of contents: Literary Chicago, William Morton Payne; Prophets, Nathan Haskell Dale; Insomnia, Edward A. Uffington Valentine; About Critics and Criticism, Walter Blackburn Harte; A Biographical By-path Through New England; The Girls of Danger, Louise R. Baker; The Larger Self, Alfred J. Hough; A Romance of Casco Bay, III, Herbert M. Sylvester; Nesbitt, Ada Marie Peck; "If I Should Meet Thee," Arthur L. Salmon; Philip Bourke Marston, Newton Marshall Hall; Fayal, Rose Dabucy and Hester Cunningham; Kentucky's Pioneer Town, Henry Cleveland Wood; A Notch in a Principality, Frank Bailey Willard; John Ballantyne, American, IV, Helen Campbell; The Soul of the Violin, Margaret Manton Merrill; Compensation, Edith Perry Estes; The Pilgrims' Church in Plymouth, Arthur Lord; The Story of a New England Parish; Tacoma, Hale M. Howard; Whittier's "Countess," O. M. A. L.

ALPHONSE DAUDET has sent his portrait, with a complimentary autograph letter, to the *Illustrated World's Fair*. This appears in the January issue. The Austrian Commission furnishes the portrait of the Archduchess Maria Theresia, patroness of the Austrian Board of Lady Managers. A magnificent picture of the Fair, as it looks from afar out in Lake Michigan, is a novelty, and a close and large view of Martiny's "Four Races"—the groups of statuary that stand on the corners of the Agricultural building—reveals their great beauty. The following pictures, each $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide by 6 inches high, appear in January: The northern side of Machinery hall; the northern loggia of the same building; the grand square and basin; the harbor screen and basin; the Administration building and the basin; Diana on the Agricultural dome; a picture of painters in the Electricity building; the landscape gardeners; the Rhode Island building; the Connecticut; the Iowa pavilion; the Hayti building; the Turkish carpenters; the Hōōden or Japanese temple; articles by Clinton Furbish, Ossian Guthrie and the Austrian commissioners, all illustrated; Colonel Norton's beautiful elegy (one page), and the most important and consequential news of the Fair for a month. The pictures are all large and are never falsified, figures being shown with the candor of photography. Jewell N. Halligan, general manager, McVicker's Theater, Chicago. \$2.50 a year, 25 cents a copy. Dedicatory edition, with list of exhibitors (8,000), 116 pages, \$1.

M. J. VOIRIN has just issued a work of great interest to engravers and printers entitled "Practical Manual of Phototypie," which is issued of the Library of Family Science, 118 Rue d'Assas, Paris, under the department of photography and its applications. The object of the work is to give in every-day language a brief description of the various processes of printing from photographs with ordinary printing ink, which are essentially practical and not obscured by voluminous technicalities. The landscape which appears as the frontispiece of the pamphlet is an elegant piece of work, of artistic conception and beautiful execution, rivaling in its intensity of tone and bright lights the best steel engravings, while for the softness of its blending of tints, preservation of minute details and clearness of outline it will compare very favorably with the chief d'œuvres of the great steel and copper-plate artists. The principle on which the process of making the plates is based rests on the facts that bichromated gelatine which has been

exposed to the sun becomes impermeable to water, that is to say, its affinity for water diminishes in proportion to its exposure to the light, hence the parts thus acted upon repel moisture but at the same time will "take" ink. This is illustrated by the following experiment: Expose to the light, under an ordinary photograph negative, a dry layer of bichromated gelatine on a sheet of glass. The transparent parts of the negative will allow the rays of light to pass through and modify the nature of the gelatine, rendering it hard and impermeable to moisture, while at the same time the dark parts of the negative will preserve to the remainder of the sheet its affinity for water. The gelatine is then placed in a water bath to remove the bichromate and when that is eliminated the sheet is dried out and again moistened with glycerine water. After removing the excess of moisture, a roller charged with printing ink is passed over the gelatine and an impression is then taken on paper in the ordinary way, in a manner analogous to the lithographic process. In fact after being properly prepared the gelatine acts precisely the same as the lithographer's stone after it has received the design and been moistened with acidulated water, the only difference being that the stone needs to be repeatedly damped, while the glycerine will give from fifty to two hundred impressions without needing moistening afresh. The layer of bichromated gelatine is formed of 25 grammes of white gelatine and 10 grammes of Nelson gelatine No. 2, dissolved in 400 grammes of water for four or five hours at a temperature of about seventy degrees, to which is then added 3 grammes of bichromate of potassa and 3 grammes of bichromate of ammonia dissolved in 100 grains of water. In cold climates the quantity of ammonia may be increased to five grammes, if necessary. This, in short, is the whole process, the details of which M. Voirin strips of their technicalities and explains in every-day terms to his readers in all their minuteness, giving formulas and practical illustrations and reasons for every step, so that the amateur may follow his directions intelligently and successfully.

THE PRINTING ARTS: An Epitome of the Theory, Practice, Processes and Mutual Relations of Engraving, Lithography and Printing, in black and in colors. By John Whitfield Harland. Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co., London and New York.

This a comprehensive work of 176 pages, with numerous illustrations. We trust at another time to give a more complete review of the work than we have space for here. It will suffice now to quote from the preface a paragraph which will indicate its scope and singular usefulness: "The main intention of these pages is to impart to workers, and, above all, to apprentices, some technical knowledge of other branches of their craft than their own, and to impress upon them that to do good work demands an intelligent knowledge of the technique of after-processes to render it fully useful and purposeful." The price of the book is not given, but the value of its contents renders it a desirable acquisition for any printer.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

ROANOKE, Virginia, Typographical Union, No. 60, has voted unanimously in favor of resubmitting Plan No. 2 to the referendum.

CHARLES E. HAWKES, of Seattle, Washington, organizer for the Eighth District, has been reelected organizer by the Eighth District Union.

THE printers of Minneapolis, Minnesota, have notified the proprietors that a nine-hour workday will be requested in the near future in that city.

THE printing business has commenced to pick up at Fort Worth, Texas, and the prospects for the future seem brighter now than for a long time.

THE *Spectator*, of Hamilton, Ontario, has introduced four Mergenthaler linotypes into their establishment, and have no further permanent employment for six of their men. Four of

the old staff have been placed on machines. I. G. Duncan, an old Detroit typo, is the expert operator placed in charge as instructor.

"SENATOR" George Heck has taken charge of the mechanical department of the *Journal*, of Burlington, Iowa. O. E. Shanon is the city editor.

BUSINESS is very brisk at Hamilton, Ontario, at present, all the job offices being rushed. The supply of compositors is quite equal to the demand.

IN Brussels, Belgium, says the *Export Journal*, are more than eight hundred business houses engaged in graphic arts, printing and trades pertaining thereto.

EDITOR McDONNELL, of the *Labor Standard*, Paterson, New Jersey, entertained a number of printers on New Year's day. His composing room was a veritable banquet hall.

JOHN C. PFLAUM, for over twenty-five years foreman of the *Daily Journal* composing room, Dayton, Ohio, has tendered his resignation. His successor has not been named as yet.

THE Parmentier Printing Company, of Lima, Ohio, have signed the scale of prices of Lima Typographical Union, No. 296. All but one office in the city now recognize the union.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union No. 195, of Paterson, New Jersey, contemplate holding an entertainment ere long. A committee has been appointed, consisting of Messrs. James O. Thurston, George Taylor, Robert Hanna, Fred W. Miller and David O. Stoddard.

THE Society of Compositors, of London, England, has grown so rapidly that now the number of its members reaches the respectable figure of 9,714. The capital of this society, which is one of the most important in England, is now over \$100,000.

CLARENCE HOUGHTON and Eugene Ferris, two of the fastest linotype operators in the country, have resigned from the Albany *Journal* and have gone to New York city, where they have positions on the machines recently put in the *World* office.

THE German Association of Printers on January 1 adopted a new tariff, which contains several modifications in the manner of valuing the price of composition, rules on the subject of apprentices and young workmen in small towns, and various other regulations.

AUGUST W. MEYER, an old Quincy (Ill.) typo, but now a parachute jumper, has returned to that city after an absence of nearly two years. Mr. Meyer says he will engage in the parachute business on a much larger scale this year. Any remarks associated with case jumping will not be received with favor.

THE state of trade in Roanoke, Virginia, is better than it has ever been before. There is a scarcity of good printers. Heretofore very little incentive has been offered to a good workman to remain, but it is a fact that there is a fairly good living open to a few good men who will go there and take their chances for a while.

W. H. THOMPSON, one of the originators of the *Industrial News*, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, and late editor of the same periodical, has sold out his interests to G. M. Wallace and A. C. Redfield, two young men prominently connected with the railroad brotherhoods of Scranton. The paper will still be devoted to the interests of labor.

THERE has been a change in the composing room of the *Evening World*, of Roanoke, Virginia; C. K. Schwrar, secretary of No. 60, has succeeded J. R. Ackerly as foreman of that sheet. It is the intention of the new foreman to make a "sit" on the *World* one to be desired. A new dress of minion and brevier will be donned about February 1.

ON Monday, January 2, at No. 28's hall, the bookbinders and rulers of Galveston, Texas, were organized into the Galveston Bookbinders' Union. To Organizer Whitehead is due the credit for this happy consummation. Galveston enjoys the distinction of having the only bookbinders' union in the South.

Mr. Whitehead acted as presiding officer during the ceremonies, with Secretary Dirks, of No. 28, acting as reading clerk. Members of No. 28 and No. 12 were present and aided materially in the reception of the new members.

At a regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 59, of Quincy, Illinois, January 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. M. Van Dorn, president; Edward Helstern, vice-president; J. M. Weinhoener, corresponding secretary; B. F. Monger, financial secretary; R. F. Russell, treasurer. The board of directors remains unchanged.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 149, of Saratoga, New York, elected officers on January 7, 1893. Thomas Connolly was elected president; J. Menges, vice-president; Charles A. Hopkins, secretary; E. J. Scanlon, treasurer; C. L. Starks, J. E. Hays and D. P. Sullivan, trustees; D. Barbey, S. H. Ball and R. Devlin, auditing committee; Henry Johnson, sergeant-at-arms.

THE annual ball and reception of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, occurred on the evening of January 17, Franklin's birthday. The Albany union is one of the oldest in the country; its first ball was given on Franklin's birthday forty years ago. Among those who had the first ball in charge appears the name of the late Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury under President Cleveland.

THE Stone Printing & Manufacturing Company, of Roanoke, Virginia, gave a banquet to their employes, January 5. The affair was a great success. The rooms were beautifully decorated. The menu souvenir card was a fine piece of work, the cover, of flexible light-brown leather, matching the leaves of brown cardboard. The ink used, a deep shade of brown. Silver bronze, judiciously used, set off the title-page effectively.

THE printers of Berne, Switzerland, are agitating for a uniform nine-hour day, because although some offices have adopted the nine-hour system, others still keep in the ten-hour rut and, as may be expected under the circumstances, those printers who are still putting in the extra hour are not at all satisfied with the arrangement. As business is very brisk in Berne and the surrounding cities, this is thought by many to be a favorable opportunity for urging a readjustment of the hours of labor.

SCRANTON (Pa.) Typographical Union, No. 112, at its last regular session, elected and installed the following officers for the current term: President, Joseph Oliver; vice-president, H. F. Wagoner; recording and corresponding secretary, Eli J. Davies; secretary-treasurer, C. S. Benedict; sergeant-at-arms, Frank Connery; reading clerk, Harry Kunz; auditing committee, H. G. Bacon, Charles Rhinehart and J. J. Morgan; trustee, George F. Weeks; delegates to Central Labor Union—H. G. Bacon, W. R. Hughes and W. H. Thompson.

RECENTLY a matrimonial epidemic has pervaded the rank and file of Galveston Typographical Union, No. 28, as witness: On December 24, Mr. A. R. Hopkins, of the *Tribune* chapel, and Miss Augusta Geoppinger were married. Sunday, December 25, Mr. John Lenz, a case-holder on the *News*, was married to Miss Mathilda Habild. Mr. J. J. Dirks, secretary of No. 28, was joined in matrimony at Waco, Texas, on January 3, to Miss Florence Schirlitz. Thus doth Cupid do his work, the coming of the machines notwithstanding.

At a meeting of Springfield (Ill.) Typographical Union, No. 177, held on January 1, the annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, J. C. Ankrom; vice-president, H. H. Eads; financial secretary, W. H. L. Rotramel; recording secretary, M. J. Power; treasurer, C. M. Higgins; sergeant-at-arms, J. E. Sprague; executive board—H. H. Eads, W. O. German, H. R. Grubb, George Hoole, J. Marx. Committees: Finance—B. F. Talbott, H. A. Breusing, G. F. Hahn; resolutions—E. W. Sholty, B. F. Talbott, F. M. Lloyd; relief—H. H. Eads, W. O. German, G. Hoole, I. C. Kerr, W. H. L.

Rotramel. The union unanimously indorsed Mr. C. J. Riefler, one of its members, for the position of printer expert of the state.

THE International Exposition of Ancient and Modern Printing, to be held in the Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels, next April and May, is exciting considerable interest among European printers, who are making strenuous efforts to produce works of art for the various departments that will merit commendation if they do not earn prizes for their excellence. All the ancient ateliers are being ransacked for antiquities for exhibition, and some remarkable and hitherto little known works of the early printers, together with the implements of the craft used by them, are expected to be shown.

MR. ROBERT CLARKE, the founder and leading spirit of the mammoth printing house of Clarke & Courts, of Galveston, Texas, has retired from business and carries with him the good wishes of the entire community. The Texas House is the largest institution of the kind in the South, and Mr. Clarke has endeared himself to all alike. Upon retiring, many expressions of kindly feelings were extended to him, among which were a handsomely arranged set of resolutions and a testimonial in the form of a gold-headed cane from the employes in the printing departments.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION No. 28, of Galveston, Texas, started the new year by holding a largely attended meeting on Sunday, January 1, and transacting considerable business. The following officers were elected to serve during 1893: President, Guy C. Harris; vice-president, Carrington Viser; secretary, J. J. Dirks, P. O. box 172; treasurer, E. J. Pettibone; sergeant-at-arms, Allen G. Nichols; executive committee—E. W. Beall, chairman; George Q. McCracken, A. A. Tomlinson, Frank Dinsmore and Robert Slater; finance committee—election deferred; cemetery committee—V. C. Hart, chairman; F. O. Millis and J. H. Barnes; visiting committee—F. L. Robinson, chairman; J. E. Taylor and W. L. Love; delegates to Texas Labor Conference—A. W. Hartman, F. N. Whitehead, H. B. Johnson; alternates, Frank B. Hall, W. B. Tupman and Columbus Moise; auditing committee International Typographical Union—F. S. Drake, John Sandilands and O. L. Knapp.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, an old paper-maker, aged 87 years, died on December 18, 1892, at his home in Bellows Falls, Vermont. He was the father of William A., George W. and Henry O. Russell, of Lawrence, Massachusetts.

THE printers of Hamilton, Ontario, are mourning the death of their old friend and fellow-workman, Caleb H. Buchanan, who was for twenty years assistant foreman of the *Times* job department. He held, at various times, nearly every office in Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129, and represented that body at the session of the International Typographical Union, held in Detroit in 1878.

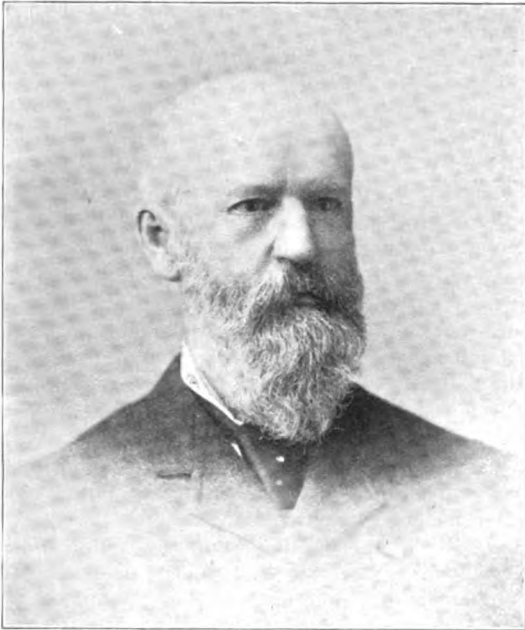
CHARLES E. MENAMIN, who for the last five years has been connected with the firm of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, as traveler, with headquarters at Milwaukee, died January 13, in that city, from pneumonia following typhoid fever. Mr. Menamin was born in New York city, March 23, 1862. In past years he was in business with his father, R. S. Menamin, publisher of the well-known *Printer's Circular*, in Philadelphia. The news of Mr. Menamin's death has awakened universal regret, and for his afflicted wife and little child the sympathies of his many friends are feelingly expressed.

FRANKLIN P. ELLIOTT.

Franklin P. Elliott, head of the firm of F. P. Elliott & Co., paper dealers at 208 Randolph street, Chicago, died, January 10, at his home, 141 Oak Park avenue, in Oak Park. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of death. He leaves a widow and two children, a daughter and a son. Although Mr. Elliott

attended to his business regularly within a few days of his death, he had not been well for nearly a year. He suffered considerably from nervous trouble, and had been under treatment for it for several months. He looked well, and comparatively few of his friends knew of his trouble.

Mr. Elliott had been a resident of Chicago and its suburbs for a great many years, arriving here in 1857. He was born at Millbury, Massachusetts, July 24, 1834. During his residence in Chicago he has always been in the paper business. He was connected with Bradner Smith & Co. until the fall of 1862, when he organized the firm of Cornwells & Elliott, at 93 Clark street, shortly after removing to 86 Dearborn, where he



F. P. ELLIOTT

remained until he again united with Bradner Smith & Co. His partners were Cornelius, Harvey, Henry and Clark Cornwell, of the Ypsilanti Paper Mills at Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, Michigan. In July, 1875, he organized the business of which he was the head at the time of his death, with his old partners, the Cornwells.

About seventeen years ago Mr. Elliott moved his family out to Oak Park. The present family residence on Oak Park avenue was built only a year ago. He was a man of domestic taste and loved to spend his time with his family. For that reason he was not prominent in social organizations. Financially Mr. Elliott was well to do. He had hosts of friends in the city and near his home.

At a called meeting of the members of the paper trade resolutions were adopted as follows:

WHEREAS, We are again called together to pay a tribute of respect and mourn the loss by death of an esteemed member of the paper trade fraternity of this city, Mr. Franklin P. Elliott,

Resolved, That as a man and a merchant he has left us a worthy example of integrity and honor in all his business transactions which should inspire us to maintain his commendable business traits of character and sturdy manhood.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the surviving members of his business firm in this sudden loss of so wise a counselor, who has gained a position in the front ranks of the paper trade of the West.

Resolved, That our earnest sympathy is also extended to the family of our departed friend in this their hour of sore bereavement.

The funeral was held at 1 o'clock, January 12. Only the intimate friends of the family were present. The services were simple and impressive. Rev. C. M. Hoyt, of Oak Park Congregational Church, delivered an address, in which he spoke of Mr. Elliott as he knew him: "He was a good husband, a

good father; he was a good neighbor and a good employer." Rev. H. M. Morton, of Oak Park, also spoke. The honorary pallbearers were W. A. Sheridan, George Clapp, A. O. Butler, Thomas Morris, James Ward, J. C. Rodger. The active pallbearers were chosen from the employes of the firm of F. P. Elliott & Co. After the services the remains were interred in the family vault at Forest Home cemetery.

In addition to the neighbors and immediate friends and employes, the following were noticed in attendance: Julius W. and Fred Butler, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company; James White, of the Illinois Paper Company; John T. Ustick, of the G. H. Taylor Paper Company; George Arnold, Fred Smith, T. F. Rice, Gregory and Thorndyke, of Bradner Smith & Co.; James Conley, of the Kaukauna Paper Company; A. L. Gilbert, of the Gilbert Paper Company, Menasha, Wisconsin; William M. Morrill, of the Champion Paper and Card Company, Pepperell, Massachusetts; W. C. Gillet, of the Chicago Paper Company; Arthur H. Hill, of the Holyoke Envelope Company; Joseph Joyce, of the Calumet Paper Company; P. R. Hilton, of the Henry O. Shepard Company; A. H. McQuilkin, of THE INLAND PRINTER.

HE FINISHED THE GALLEY.

He was a copyholder in the proofroom of a daily paper—a quiet, reserved man, of whom little was known, except that he was always on hand and attended closely to his business.

When he came to the list of the killed and injured in the report of the accident he suddenly stopped, and for a moment seemed unable to speak. Then he recovered his self-possession and read the list.

"That last name is spelled wrong," he said quietly, when he had finished it.

"That young woman's name?" asked the man who had the proof.

"Yes," he replied. "It's according to the copy, but—" He reached over and crossed out a letter. "Now it's all right," he said.

"You seem to know a good deal—" began the proof-reader.

"Let's finish this," said the other, sharply.

"But—why, man, you're sick," exclaimed the proofreader, as he looked up. "You're as white as a—"

"Only a little faint," was the reply, "but I can finish this galley, anyway."

He finished it, and then, without a word, went for his coat.

"I can't finish the night," he said. "I'll try to get around tomorrow, but tonight—"

"Look here! Where are you going?" asked the proof-reader.

"Home," he replied, "and if there's a train in the morning I may go to—. I didn't know she was coming on that train until I saw—" He stopped, and then as he opened the door and went on:

"She wrote that she would be here tomorrow or next day, and then we were to be—"

The door closed behind him. He was back two days later and did his work in the same methodical, quiet way, but his story—no one ever asked him for the details, and he never volunteered them.—*Sedalia Bazon*.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATED DAILIES.

The American Associated Dailies have issued the proceedings of their organization, and constitution and by-laws, from the press of Robb & Carpenter, Michigan City, Indiana. In our notice of the first session of the association, on page 325 of the January INLAND PRINTER, the Inland Daily Press Association was confused with that of the American Associated Dailies.

EIGHT POINT CUSHING

*44 a, 20 A, \$3.25
 In fonts of 25 pounds and upwards, 48 cts. per pound.*

THE lines of this face have been cut of a uniform weight, and the proportion is intended to be about the same as that of the Franklin Series of Old Style, shown as the Dickinson, No. 9. It is the result of experience and experiment by Mr. J. S. Cushing of Boston, and it is intended to make the face as complete as a regular body letter, including italic, etc. It is particularly adapted for book work,—printing very clearly and readably, and making a strong and durable plate. As a new departure in Romans, it is worthy of special attention by book printers and publishers. It has received the approval of Theo. L. De Vinne, J. S. Cushing and at least one of the most progressive publishing houses of Boston, a concern famous among bibliophilists for the original and tasteful character of its productions, has signified an intention of adopting this style of face for its future list of books. Its firm and graceful lines must commend it to all progressive printers, who believe that the world does change!

TWELVE POINT CUSHING

36 a, 14 A, \$4.00

THE lines of this face have been cut of a uniform weight, and the proportion is intended to be about the same as that of the Franklin Series of Old Style, shown as the Dickinson, No. 9. It is the result of experience and experiment by Mr. J. S. Cushing of Boston, and it is intended to make the face as complete as a regular body letter, including italic, etc. It is particularly adapted for book work,—printing very clearly and readably, and making a strong and durable plate. As a new departure in Romans, it is worthy of special attention by book printers and publishers. It has received the approval of Theo. L. De Vinne, J. S. Cushing and at least one of the most progressive publishing houses of Boston, a concern famous among bibliophilists for the original and tasteful character of its productions, has signified an intention of adopting this style of face for its future list of books. Its firm and graceful lines must commend it to all progressive printers, who believe that the world does change!

TEN POINT CUSHING

40 a, 16 A, \$3.50

In fonts of 25 pounds and upwards, 38 cts. per pound.

THE lines of this face have been cut of a uniform weight, and the proportion is intended to be about the same as that of the Franklin Series of Old Style, shown as the Dickinson, No. 9. It is the result of experience and experiment by Mr. J. S. Cushing of Boston, and it is intended to make the face as complete as a regular body letter, including italic, etc. It is particularly adapted for book work,—printing very clearly and readably, and making a strong and durable plate. As a new departure in Romans, it is worthy of special attention by book printers and publishers. It has received the approval of Theo. L. De Vinne, J. S. Cushing and at least one of the most progressive publishing houses of Boston, a concern famous among bibliophilists for the original and tasteful character of its productions, has signified an intention of adopting this style of face for its future list of books. Its firm and graceful lines must commend it to all progressive printers, who believe that the world does change!

In fonts of 25 pounds and upwards, 42 cts. per pound.

SIX POINT CUSHING

50 a, 20 A, \$3.00

THE lines of this face have been cut of a uniform weight, and the proportion is intended to be about the same as that of the Franklin Series of Old Style, shown as the Dickinson, No. 9. It is the result of experience and experiment by Mr. J. S. Cushing of Boston, and it is intended to make the face as complete as a regular body letter, including italic, etc. It is particularly adapted for book work,—printing very clearly and readably, and making a strong, durable plate. As a new departure in Romans, it is worthy of special attention by book printers and publishers. It has received the approval of such printers as Theo. L. De Vinne, J. S. Cushing and others, and at least one of the most progressive publishing houses of Boston, a concern famous among bibliophilists for the original and tasteful character of its productions, has signified an intention of adopting this style of face for its future list of books. Its firm and graceful lines must commend it to all progressive printers, who believe that the world does change!

In fonts of 25 pounds and upwards, 58 cts. per pound.

Astoria  Series

15 A 30 a 6 POINT ASTORIA (Nonparell) \$2 20

NEWEST SPECIMEN SHEETS**Cheap Newspaper Press****Printers Standard Nonparell Emerald****1234567890**

12 A 20 a 10 POINT ASTORIA (Long Primer) \$2 30

SIXTEEN HUNDRED**Tourists Exploring Africa****Starve to Death**

12 A 25 a 8 POINT ASTORIA (Brevier) \$2 20

AMERICAN MACHINIST**Brand New Shaft****Repairs Given Extra Attention****1234567890**

10 A 20 a 12 POINT ASTORIA (2 line Nonp.) \$2 50

USFEUL SERIES**Includes Nice Figures****Eighty Seven**

6 A 12 a

18 POINT ASTORIA (3 line Nonp.)

\$3 25

UNITED STATES CADET**Torpedo Boats Quickly Repaired****French War Vessel**

6 A 10 a

24 POINT ASTORIA (4 line Nonp.)

\$4 60

CENTRAL BUILDING**Manager Desires Agents****Womans Temple**

4 A 6 a

36 POINT ASTORIA (6 line Nonp.)

\$6 40

DEARBORN**Street Milk Depot**

COMPLETE WITH FIGURES.

Manufactured by BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, CHICAGO. Kept in stock and sold by Great Western Typefoundry, Omaha; Great Western Typefoundry, Kansas City; Minnesota Typefoundry, St. Paul; and St. Louis Printers' Supply Co., St. Louis.

A. D. FARMER and SON

— NEW YORK —
63 & 65 Beekman Street and
62 & 64 Gold Street.

TYPE FOUNDING CO.

— CHICAGO —
Warehouse, 109 Quincy Street.
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

12 POINT LOCKWOOD.

PATENT PENDING.

18 a 12 A—\$3 50

THIS HANDSOME SERIES NAMED LOCKWOOD

The Thirty-six Point Size in preparation and will be ready next week

The Fonts are cast to Line 1893

18 POINT LOCKWOOD.

12 a 8 A—\$4 00

THE SLEIGH BELLS RING OUT

Old Fashioned Wintry Weather will Delay Business

Saratoga 1893

24 POINT LOCKWOOD.

10 a 6 A—\$4 50

THE LOCKWOOD SERIES

Bookmaking by Authors and Workmen

Monmouth 1893

30 POINT LOCKWOOD.

8 a 5 A—\$5 50

PLEASANT TIMES

Choice Stories of Fishing Exploits

Students 1685

36 POINT IN PREPARATION.

IVANHOE SERIES.

12A, \$1.20. 20a, \$1.20. 8 POINT IVANHOE. Complete Font, \$2.40

LAUGH AND THE WORLD SNICKERS

With You, But Weep and You Will Weep Quite Alone

When Glad Your Friends Will Be Many

\$123456 Be Sad and You Will Lose 67890

10A, \$1.20. 16a, \$1.20. 12 POINT IVANHOE. Complete Font, \$2.40

EVERY ONE OF THE SUNSHINE

Friends Who Stuck to Him While His

Ducats Lasted, Alas! Have

\$12345 Faded and Gone 167980

10A, \$1.15. 18a, \$1.20. 10 POINT IVANHOE. Complete Font, \$2.35

WITH THEE, MY BARK, I'LL

Swiftly Go Athwart the Foaming Brine, Nor

Gare What Land Thou Bearest

\$3245 Me to, So Not to Mine 16789

8A, \$1.50. 14a, \$1.55. 16 POINT IVANHOE. Complete Font, \$3.05

HE IS A PLAIN HONEST

Man in the Parliament of Man

The Federation of the

\$12345 World! 567890

8A, \$2.00. 12a, \$1.75.

18 POINT IVANHOE.

Complete Font, \$3.75

THE MORNING WATCH WAS COME

The Vessel Lay Her Course and Gently Made Her Way

67889 The Cloven Billows Flashed 12345

6A, \$2.35. 10a, \$2.40.

24 POINT IVANHOE.

Complete Font, \$4.75

FRIENDS ARE MANY, BE SAD

\$12356 And You Lose Them 67890

4A, \$2.90. 6a, \$2.35.

30 POINT IVANHOE.

Complete Font \$5.25

BUT ALONE YOU MUST

\$1234 Drink Life's Gall 67890

4A, \$3.30. 5a, \$2.20.

36 POINT IVANHOE

Complete Font, \$5.50

IN THE HALLS OF

\$1234 Gaily Sing 5688

CAST BY CLEVELAND TYPE FOUNDRY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Typefounders' Company.

PATENTED NOV. 29, 1892.

8 A, 32 a.

12 POINT ISABELLA.

\$3.80



Isabella Series



Falltime Invitation to Fastidious Womankind

Display of Shapely Parisian Styles

The undersigned, Artist Milliners from Paris, beg leave to inform the ladies of Fadville that they have opened a Grand Emporium for the sale of Fashionable Millinery and Ostrich Plumes calculated to heighten attractiveness of form by producing graceful effects. Every requirement of good style and superior service can be relied upon when purchasing from us


Cagliostro, Tartufe & Company

2637 Maiden Lane, Fadville

5 A, 20 a.

18 POINT ISABELLA.

\$4.15



Headquarters Ladies' Dress Reform Club


Special Circular to Members

In pursuance of Resolution adopted at the November meeting, members will hereafter, when visiting places of amusement, refrain from wearing towering bonnets and hats decorated with soaring plumes and glaring flowers

10 A, 35 a.

9 POINT ISABELLA.

\$3.45



Enforced Sale of Fashionable Headgear and Trimmings

Entire Stock to be Sold without Reserve

Owing to resolutions recently passed by the Ladies' Dress Reform Club, and the unexpected demands from our creditors, we have this day decided to sacrifice our large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Headgear, consisting of

Fashionable Bonnets

Crinkled Feathers

Silk and Satin Ribbons

Colored Ostrich Plumes


Hamburg Edgings

Artificial Flowers

As no reasonable offers will be refused for these pretty and stylish goods, ladies should not hesitate to call on us and avail themselves of this chance

December 24, 1985

Richwine, Jackson & Company



Tasteful Original Design

American Type Founders' Company

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN FOUNDRY

Philadelphia—Pittsburgh—Buffalo—Chicago

MULTIFORM SPECIMENS.



ORIGINAL.

4A

36-POINT MULTIFORM No. 1.

\$4.25

COURTEOUS JUNIORS
OLD * ACADEMY

5A

30-POINT MULTIFORM No. 1.

\$3.75

RELATED SAD ROMANCE
* SENTIMENTALIST *

6A

24-POINT MULTIFORM No. 1.

\$3.25

GOLDEN HOUR
CHILDHOOD

8A

18-POINT MULTIFORM No. 1.

\$2.75

FAIR * MARGUERITE
EYES LIKE FATE

4A

36-POINT MULTIFORM No. 2.

\$4.25

COURTEOUS JUNIORS
OLD * ACADEMY

5A

30-POINT MULTIFORM No. 2.

\$3.75

RELATED SAD ROMANCE
* SENTIMENTALIST *

6A

24-POINT MULTIFORM No. 2.

\$3.25

GOLDEN HOUR
CHILDHOOD

8A

18-POINT MULTIFORM No. 2.

\$2.75

FAIR * MARGUERITE
EYES LIKE FATE

CAST BY CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Company.

MULTIFORM SPECIMENS.



ORIGINAL.

4A

36-POINT MULTIFORM No. 3.

\$4.25

COURTEOUS JUNIORS
OLD * ACADEMY

5A

30-POINT MULTIFORM No. 3.

\$3.75

RELATED SAD ROMANCE
* SENTIMENTALIST *

6A

24-POINT MULTIFORM No. 3.

\$3.25

GOLDEN HOUR
CHILDHOOD

8A

18-POINT MULTIFORM No. 3.

\$2.75

FAIR * MARGUERITE
EYES LIKE FATE

4A

36-POINT MULTIFORM No. 4.

\$4.25

COURTEOUS JUNIORS
OLD * ACADEMY

5A

30-POINT MULTIFORM No. 4.

\$3.75

RELATED SAD ROMANCE
* SENTIMENTALIST *

6A

24-POINT MULTIFORM No. 4.

\$3.25

GOLDEN HOUR
CHILDHOOD

8A

18-POINT MULTIFORM No. 4.

\$2.75

FAIR * MARGUERITE
EYES LIKE FATE

CAST BY CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JOHN T. STORY, 51 and 53 South May street, Chicago, after several years of experimenting, has succeeded in perfecting a preparation for binding letter-heads, bill-heads, statements, railroad blanks, etc., which is giving general satisfaction. It dries very quickly, retains its flexibility and will go further by one-half than the usual liquid preparations now extant. It is put up in cans holding one quart, one pint and one-half pint, with full directions for using on each can, and is made in bright red, dark red, purple, colorless, green and blue. This firm also makes roller composition and casts printers' rollers for the trade, and does varnishing and sizing of paper in all its branches. See their advertisement in another column.

ELITE RULE BENDER.

The Elite Manufacturing Company, of Marshall, Michigan, whose advertisement appears in another part of this magazine, are still turning out large numbers of their useful device. There seems to be a constant demand for a tool of this description, as rule twisting has by no means had its day, and many printers desire a compact and convenient little article that will do the work and which can be purchased at a reasonable price. Those interested in work of this nature would do well to write to the company for circulars describing their device. The price of the bender remains the same — \$2, postpaid.

SHERIDAN'S EMBOSSING MACHINES.

T. W. & C. B. Sheridan, manufacturers of embossing machines and bookbinding machinery in general, have sent us a sample of book cover embossing done on their No. 5 Rod Press. The cover design is 11 by 14 inches in size, is an excellent example of the work which their machines are capable of turning out, and is one of the handsomest ever produced on any machine, the harmony in colors and general effect produced being something marvelous. There are sixteen different impressions on the work. One of the most notable features of the design is the beautiful blending of color, this being one of the strongest points the company makes. On another page of this issue will be found the cut of the machine on which the cover was made. Bookbinders and others interested in this class of work would do well to correspond with Messrs. Sheridan when in need of a machine of this description.

A NEW AND USEFUL DEVICE.

Among the many new inventions which are of interest to the printing fraternity in general none are of more importance than the new automatic perforator and card scoring device invented and manufactured by the Slocum Automatic Perforator Company, of Caro, Michigan. This little device is to be used in connection with any platen or cylinder press, and has been patented in the United States (three patents), Canada, England, France and Germany. It is locked in the chase with the type form, and is actuated by a small motor pin attached to the tympan sheet, the perforating being done simultaneously with the printing. It is made of the best steel and is a trifle over one pica in width. Patents have been granted other devices for this class of work, but they lacked the features which make



FIG. 1.

Showing interior construction. Perforator bar raised and firmly resting, to receive impression. After the rollers have passed over the form the blade rises perpendicularly, entirely doing away with the saw motion which of necessity causes a slur in the print. The perforating blade rises to its full height before the impression is taken, and remains station-

ary until the impression is off and the platen has retreated some distance (see illustration), making a clear, clean perforation. The perforator blade is made of the best steel, and can be removed without taking off the outside cases. In perforating small checks, tickets, etc., only a section need be used. Aside from its value as a perforator, the perforating blade can be instantly removed and a card scoring blade, which is furnished with each machine, inserted. By reference to the illustration it will be seen that there are no weak points in the machine, and it is fully warranted. The price of the 6-inch perforator, fully nicked, with motor pin, screw-driver, etc., has been placed at \$8, and they can be secured direct from the company or from any of the leading dealers in printers' supplies. One of the perforators has been tried in the office of this journal, and the results it gave were very satisfactory.



FIG. 2.

Showing outer appearance of perforator, with openings in outer case for removing any part of perforating blade.

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A perceptive business man sees signs of success in the minutest details of the management and conduct of any business establishment, be it devoted to manufacturing or otherwise. He discovers system and generalship displayed in neat, clean warerooms, absence of dust and dirt and dark corners, and he knows intuitively there is a bright, alert and capable head to the establishment before he converses with a single employé. Bearing this in mind, it is not too much to say



that a visit to the office and warerooms of the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, manufacturers and dealers in printers' machinery, materials and supplies, at 11 Spruce street, New York city, will show a concern that is a model of first-class business discipline, and when the factory on the corner of Henry and Cranberry streets, Brooklyn, New York, is visited it will be discerned that the mental grasp of the chief of the house has seized and analyzed the correct solution for the conduct of a large and increasing business.

The office and warerooms of the F. Wesel Manufacturing Company, located as they are in the heart of the business portion of New York city, have peculiar advantages in the point of location. The factory building at Brooklyn, which can be reached in fifteen minutes from the New York office, occupies the entire building of four stories and basement, 50 by 100 feet, the first floor of which is devoted to office and wareroom purposes. On the second floor a large display of machinery of all kinds is nicely arranged, such as large planers, milling machines, lathes, etc., all necessary for the manufacture of paper cutters, job presses, proof presses, stereotype and brass rule saws, chases of all kinds and sizes, made of wrought iron, steel and cast iron; wrought-iron stands, etc., for which this entire floor is taken up. On the third floor are found the

departments for manufacturing galleys, composing sticks, brass rule, metal furniture and mahogany stereotype blocks; also the stock room for unfinished material, such as brass screws, bolts, etc. On the fourth floor are the pattern makers, wood working department and show rooms for machinery. The basement is used for dry rooms, paint room, blacksmithing and for engine rooms, the boilers being located entirely outside the building.

Each floor is under the sole charge and control of a capable chief, each of whom receives his instructions from Mr. Wesel, and though the business radiates widely, yet in all departments the influence of one mind is discernible. Accuracy, neatness, quick, prompt and alert attention to orders, are a marked feature, and the uniform courtesy and celerity of all attachés in meeting the wants of customers gives the clients of the company not only thorough satisfaction, but instruction in how to conduct a business successfully.

THE BATES AUTOMATIC NUMBERING MACHINE.

The accompanying illustration shows the Bates Automatic Numbering Machine, half its actual size, manufactured by the Bates Manufacturing Company, Edison building, Broad street, New York. The machine is designed and constructed with special reference to the requirements of printers and bookbinders. It is capable of absolutely accurate work, combines



the minimum of size and weight with the maximum of durability and simplicity of operation, and is sold at a low price. It is built upon an entirely new principle, making it small and light to handle, its weight being about sixteen ounces, thus insuring speed and ease of operation. It works with very slight friction, and therefore without noise. The frames are substantial iron castings, highly polished and nickel plated. Every wearing part is made of steel, including the figure wheels, and all parts receive the finest finish and are interchangeable to the smallest screw. Every figure disc changes automatically in its consecutive order, from 1 to the full numerical capacity of the machine. The changing from consecutive to duplicate and continuous numbering is effected by the mere moving of the pointer in front of the dial. This

is so easily understood that the most unskilled clerk or boy can operate the machine at once, without training or experience. The ratchets are not attached to the sides of the figure discs, but are solid in each disc, and present a wearing surface equal to the width of the wheel. This insures great durability and very compact spacing. One of the important improvements which this machine possesses is its inking device. The figures receive ink automatically from a thick felt pad which is held against them by spring pressure when at rest. These ink pads are practically indestructible. A gauge plate is fitted to each machine, and by placing the beveled points of the mortise to a line, the most accurate alignment is secured. For numbering in series, letters instead of figures will be engraved upon the last wheel; these letters, which precede the figures, will automatically change as the numerical limit of the machine is reached. These numbering machines are thoroughly first-class, and the work done with them is fully equal to presswork and often superior to paging machine printing. Each machine is guaranteed in every particular, is carefully packed in a wooden box with a bottle of ink, and will be forwarded to any address in the United States upon receipt of price, with full directions for using. The company's advertisement appears upon page 380 of this issue. Write to them for circulars.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

A ABOUT April 1 I will establish a paper at Greensburg, Indiana. I am in the market for a cylinder press, engine, folder, news type only, small jobber, mail type, stoues, racks and galleys. Will pay spot cash. No objection to machines that have been used. Address for present, J. A. WAYLAND, Pueblo, Colorado.

A FIRST-CLASS job office for sale, doing a business of \$25,000 per year, including bindery and paper box factory, and business increasing yearly. The best of reasons will be given for the sale. It has no mortgages or other incumbrances, and no opposition of consequence. Located in the Missouri valley in a place of 20,000 population, and has a well-established reputation. This is a very favorable chance for a good printer to step into a good paying business. Some of the employes now at work could probably be induced to take some stock in the business if desired. For information address "COMMERCIAL," care INLAND PRINTER.

A ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECMENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, 128 Duane St., N. Y., and all type useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER (who has successfully and satisfactorily filled these positions) desires permanent place as foreman, manager or superintendent. At present employed, but wants change for climatic reasons. References as to character and ability. Address "P. P." care INLAND PRINTER.

A SNAP, if taken before March 1; live country paper and job office. Patronage from two county seats in northern Indiana; \$1,500 takes this money maker. Good reasons for selling. Address "M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

DESK ROOM FOR RENT—We can accommodate a number of people at our office on the second floor of 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, gentlemen having charge of exhibits at the World's Fair, or anyone connected with printing and kindred industries. THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO.

FOR SALE—At North Adams, Massachusetts, one of the best job offices of its size in the United States. Point system of type, slugs, leads, metal furniture, brass rule, etc., and all type in series; office cost \$5,500, is worth today \$5,000 and will be sold for \$4,000. The office is in full operation, is in splendid condition and commands \$7,000 of steady unsolicited business; has the best business in town, best customers, best reputation and best prices. The competition is not fierce; none of the competing offices have point system or any other system; business may be easily and largely increased. This is a particularly good chance for a good business printer. Samples, unfilled orders, good will—everything goes at the price. Address "PRINTER," lock box 212, North Adams, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—For good and sufficient reasons I wish to at once dispose of my two newspapers, one in Bronson, Branch county, Michigan (population 900), and one in Orland (population 500), Steuben county, Indiana. Both papers are printed at Bronson. Have an abundance of first-class material, 11 by 17 Challenge job press, 22-inch Leader paper cutter and 8-column Washington hand press. Have good patronage. Plant cost me three years ago over \$2,200. Will sell at a sacrifice if sold at once, the purchaser being required to pay at least \$800 down. For further particulars address LOU E. DRAPEK, Bronson, Michigan, inclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply, or, better still, come and see me.

FOR SALE—Golding Jobber, chase 12 by 18 inches; chromatic attachment, Duplex distributor, automatic brayer, fountain and steam fixtures; used 18 months; cost \$525; \$275 takes it if taken at once. J. C. MANNING, Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—Good republican newspaper and job office in one of the best counties in southwest Missouri; county strongly republican. For terms, inventory, etc., address A. H. SCHOFIELD, Humansville, Missouri.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good second-hand printing machinery and material, the right to manufacture a patent writing tablet in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado. States disposed of singly or collectively. Address "ROOM 212," McCaig Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—The cleanest and most complete small job printing office, with an established and paying trade, in a live New York state city of about 150,000 population. Presses and type up to the times and in good condition. Will inventory about \$4,000. Am not obliged to sell, but have opportunity for other business which I prefer. Don't care to sell on the installment plan. If you have money to invest and mean business address "J. C.," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—The best equipped job office in a city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants; two cylinders, four jobbers; running two and one-half years, and has had an unprecedented run of jobwork. If not sold, a first-class foreman wanted to take charge during proprietor's absence. Address "C. H. M.," care INLAND PRINTER.

GOOD PRESSMEN discard old bearers. Our steel bearers for jobbers' presses are better. Never wear or break; little room in chase; save cost repeatedly. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, N. Y.

JOB PRINTER—Experienced in all branches of newspaper work desires permanent position in South or Southwest; steady and sober, with best references. Address "H. W. L.," care INLAND PRINTER.

MANUCRIN. Superior to any nail brush for cleansing and whitening the hands. By mail, 10 cents. REDDALL MFG. CO., Box 451, Philadelphia.

"ONLY PERFECT"
GALLEY LOCK. Adjusted by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival; price reduced to \$10 a dozen. CARSON, FENESY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

POSITION WANTED—A practical printer of good executive ability and thorough knowledge of the trade, desires a position as manager or superintendent; the best of references. Address "X. X.," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and proficient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

PRESSMEN—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to emboss; how to make, use, and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping; price 50 cents, postpaid. J. H. SERGEANT, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—A thoroughly competent printer, with many years' experience as reader and foreman, desires a situation in either capacity. Address "PICA," care INLAND PRINTER.

SPECIAL OFFER—For a short time I will send you, upon receipt of 65 cents, the two following books: My "Treatise on Job Printing," a valuable reference book for printers, especially devoted to the proprietor; insurance, running expenses, cutting prices, buying stock, new fields for job printing, etc., thoroughly discussed; many valuable receipts, job composition, presswork, color work, tint and rainbow printing, etc. Bound in leatherette; price 50 cents. Also, "Samples of Job Work," neatly bound with ribbon, printed on fine plated paper, illuminated cover, a work of art. Price 25 cents. Address R. M. SCRANTON, Alliance, Ohio.

WANTED—A position by a printer of five years' experience, to work under instructions in a job office. F. J. FISHER, Hebron, Nebraska.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or foreman; can estimate on job and bindery work, and thoroughly reliable. Address "NEW YORK," care INLAND PRINTER.

WANTED—Position to run Cox Duplex Perfecting Press; best references; twenty-six years old; now in New York state; go anywhere. Address "COX," care INLAND PRINTER.

"WHAT EVERYONE Says Must Be True!" that our "Practical Specimens No. 2" contains neat and useful designs in every-day jobwork which may be reproduced in any ordinary printing office. Inclose 25 cents (2's, if stamps) to McCULLOCH & WHITCOMB, Albert Lea, Minnesota.

"WHO WANTS a Pressman?" One who is capable of taking charge of medium sized pressroom; is sober and industrious; have had eighteen years' experience; recommendations given. Address "R.," care INLAND PRINTER.

CALF-LEATHER PAPER

For covers of pamphlets, catalogues, etc.; the very best article; insensible to moisture; manufactured in rich selection of colors, and pressure by the "Actien-gesellschaft fur Buntpapier- & Leim-fabrikation in Aschaffenburg" (Bavaria). Newly published illustrated sample book sent to any address free of charge on application.



TO KNOW WHAT IT IS IS TO WANT IT.

"Nothing of the kind has even approached it in excellence," is the comment of Mr. T. J. Spencer, of the Adkins Printing Co., New Britain, Conn. All say it is a remarkable little book. 113 pages, in colors; paper, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.35. Write to A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass., about it.

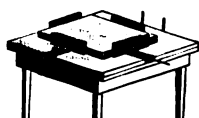
SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO., BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER

Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only \$10.00. R. A. HART & Co., Battle Creek, Mich.



3 of our PAPER JOGGERS are sold after giving first order. Evening Bars can be instantly removed.



HAVE YOU ONE?

ELITE MANUFACTURING CO. : NEWPORT, KY., November 6, 1892.
Sirs,—I pen you a few words in reference to the Elite Rule Bender. I am very well pleased with it. Just the thing for the tasty compositor. It is certainly all that could be expected for the money. Respectfully yours,
G. W. MARSTON, 211 West Tenth Street.

ELITE MANUFACTURING CO. : VINTON, IOWA, October 27, 1892.
Sirs,—I have used the Elite Rule Bender purchased of you for several months past and am well pleased with it.
The book of instructions to beginners accompanying it is of great value to those desiring to learn rule twisting. Yours,
W. P. KEAGLE.

THE ELITE MANUFACTURING CO. : TELLURIDE, COLO., October 31, 1892.
Dear Sirs,—I received your Elite Rule Bender some two months ago, and am so well pleased with it that I would not think of doing without it for any consideration. It is the handiest tool in the office.
Respectfully and fraternally,
E. D. MCKOWN, Treasurer.

\$2.00, Postpaid — United States, Canada and Mexico.
\$2.50, All countries in Postal Union
Hints on Rule Bending, 10 Cents.

ELITE MANUFACTURING CO., Marshall, Mich.

SLOGUM'S Revolving Type Cabinet
SAVES TIME and MONEY.



YOU can use your cases in it. Sold with or without cases. Guaranteed to stand any weight, and to please the user. Revolves easily and does not sway back. Side not shown, same as front. Holds 34 cases, including top four. Guaranteed to make more room and give perfect light. Send for circular.

Price, with Cases, - \$52.00
Price, without Cases, \$25.00
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

MANUFACTURED BY

The SLOGUM MFG. CO. HOLLY, MICH.

ION SANDERS MANAGER SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES

PATENTS.

Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, Washington, D. C.



THE DURANT STANDARD COUNTERS

Send for Catalogue to W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.



FOSTER REVERSIBLE CHASE

For printing angular forms by straight feeding and ordinary locking-up. Nothing equals it. Every printer needs one. Saves time, worry and money; does better work and gives better results. Two sizes, \$3.50 and \$5.00. Send for circular, with full particulars.

ALBANY, N. Y. P. O. Box 276.

LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY

* SPECIAL DESIGNS *



Horses,  **CUTS**  Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, etc.

Our Assortment in this line is the most complete in the country.

Send Stamp for Specimen Book.

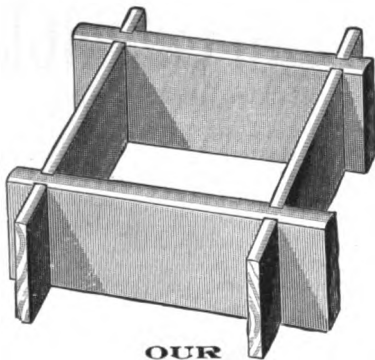
A. ZEESE & COMPANY,

341-351 Dearborn St.

CHICAGO.



* ENGRAVED TO ORDER *



OUR

WOOD TYPE
IS CUT—NOT PRESSED.



Strong Slat Cases.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

The Cut shows the LOCK IN THE SLATS.
Send for a Catalogue.

HEBER WELLS,
8 SPRUCE STREET,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

St. Louis Printing Ink Works.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF

PRINTING
AND
LITHOGRAPHIC



INKS

VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.

Works—2115 to 2121 Singleton St., Office—210 Olive Street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CHICAGO OFFICE, 415-417 DEARBORN STREET.

Designing and Building

... OF SPECIAL ...

MACHINERY

FOR

Printers, Binders, Electrotypers.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY FOR SALE.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

JAMES ROWE,

GENERAL MACHINIST,

148-154 Monroe St.

CHICAGO.

**DON'T GO
... TO ...
SCHOOL**

TO LEARN BOOKKEEPING.

Printers and others can learn it *at home*, within 100 hours' study without the aid of a teacher, from **GOODWIN'S IMPROVED BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS MANUAL. (GUARANTEED.)**

"I learned the science of bookkeeping from your work in less than three weeks, and am now keeping three different sets of books. What I learned from you in so short a time, cost a friend of mine \$600 and over a year's time."
THOMAS TANTISH, Skowhegan, Maine, March 29, 1890.

"You illustrate what I never saw in any other work of the kind—*practical bookkeeping*."
E. H. WILDER, bookkeeper for Pratt & Inman, iron and steel, Worcester, Mass.

Size of book, 7¼ x 10¼ inches; pages, 293; printed in red and black; richly bound; 29,369 copies sold, and 2,657 testimonials received up to November 6, 1891. **Price, \$3.00.** Twelfth Edition published January, 1891.

Save this advertisement, as you may never see it again. You will *surely* have to have this book *some day*, if not *at once*. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

To Our Subscribers:

YOUR LAST!

This is your last number of THE INLAND PRINTER unless you renew, if the date on your address tab reads Feb., '93. Look the matter up and renew at once if you do not wish to miss any numbers.

"The quad must go!"
They all say so,
From the printer above
To his devil below.



**HERE'S ONE FROM
F. R. WEBB.**

"CLAVERRACK, N. Y.,
January 11, 1893.

MR. EDW. I. MEGILL,
60 Duane St., N. Y. :

I do not see how anything better can possibly be made (referring to the Perfect Register Gauge), tho' I have used your pins for the past fifteen years, and always thought the kind I was using was perfect, until you brought out something just a little better. This last is good enough—there is no need of a better one."



Printers instantly recognize a good thing. They also quickly recognize an imitation, and if aware of infringement are the last to patronize the offender. They will soon learn of a suit against one of the most barefaced imitators yet heard of.

UNIVERSAL PRESSES.

The best ever made.

LIBERTY PRESSES.

Better than ever before.

CYLINDER PRESSES

That meet all requirements.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES.

Thoroughly rebuilt.

PAPER CUTTERS.

Especially the Howard Iron Works' varieties.

PAPER BOX MACHINERY

Of the most approved kinds.

TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS

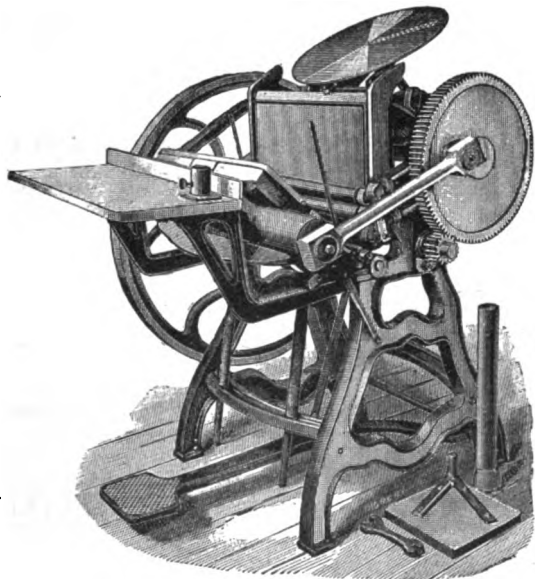
In great quantity and variety.

**EVERYTHING at the Lowest Prices.
TERMS to suit all buyers.**

Call and see us, or send your orders to

**THE MANHATTAN TYPE FOUNDRY,
52 AND 54 FRANKFORT STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.**

NEW CHAMPION PRESS



PRICE LIST.

PLAIN PRESSES, WITHOUT THROW-OFF.		FINISHED PRESSES WITH ALL STEEL BEARINGS AND STEEL CONNECTION RODS.	
Chase 6x10 in.; weight, 300 lbs.,	\$ 60	Chase 8x12 in.; with throw-off,	\$120
" 8x12 " " " 600 " "	85	" 9x13 " " " "	140
" 9x13 " " " 750 " "	100	" 10x15 " " " "	175
" 10x15 " " " 1,000 " "	135	" 11x17 " " " "	225

Steam Fixtures, \$12. Ink Fountain, \$12. Boxed and delivered in New York City free.

Easiest running; simple in construction; the equal of any other job press; every one warranted; for fine as well as for heavy work; two weeks' trial allowed. Send for circular.

**NEW CHAMPION PRESS CO.
A. OLMESDAHL, MANAGER.**

**Machinists and Manufacturers and Dealers in Job Printing Presses,
No. 41 Centre Street, New York.**

W. A. FOWLER & CO.

..PAPER..

Telephone
4484.

**212-214 MONROE STREET,
CHICAGO.**

OUR STOCK of goods is a new and select one and comprises a complete line of Papers such as are sold by other paper houses. It will pay you to examine our goods and get our prices, as we know you will be satisfied. Correspondence solicited.



**Elm
City
Bronzing
Pad.**

THIS BRONZING PAD entirely does away with the waste of bronze so usual in an office, not an atom of bronze being used except what actually goes on to the sizing and stays there. It receives the bronze at the top and delivers it through valves in the center of the fur at the bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper, and the exact amount required being easily and accurately regulated. It saves much time and labor, and prevents the bronze flying over everything in the room. It is made in two sizes: No. 1—Small, for Labels, price, \$1.50; No. 2—For General Work, price, \$2.50. Manufactured by

G. EDW. OSBORN & CO., 398 State St., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

**BOOK OF
INSTRUCTION**



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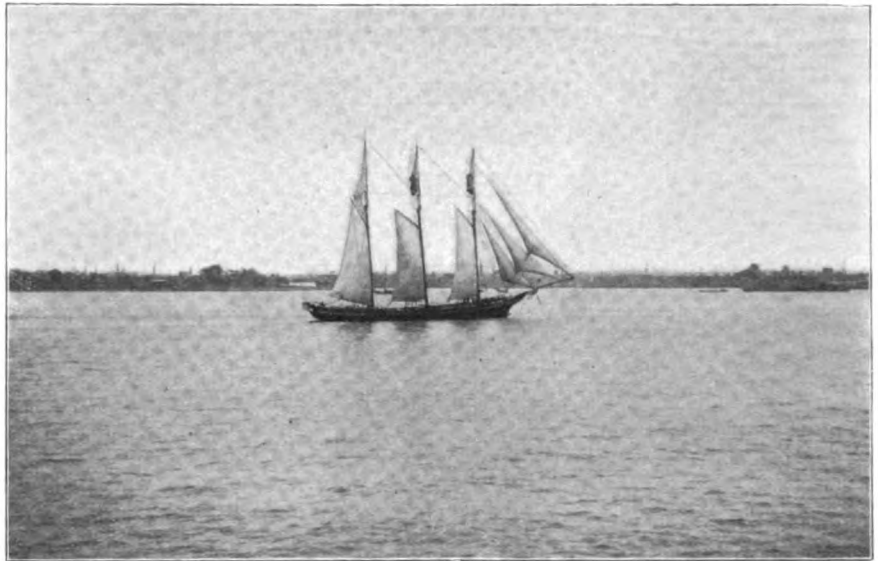
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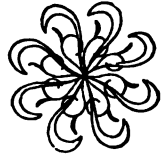
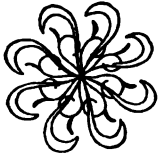
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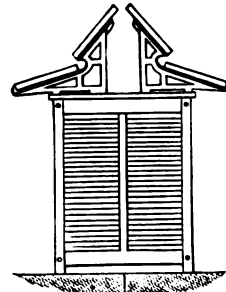
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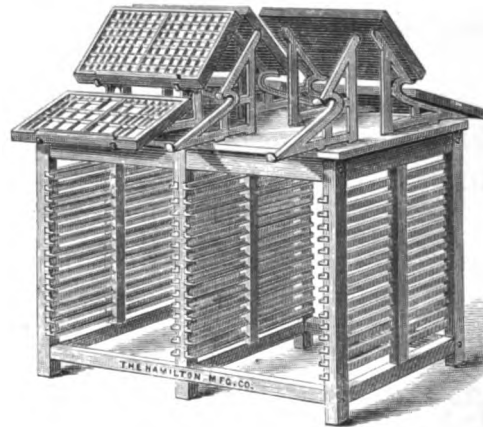
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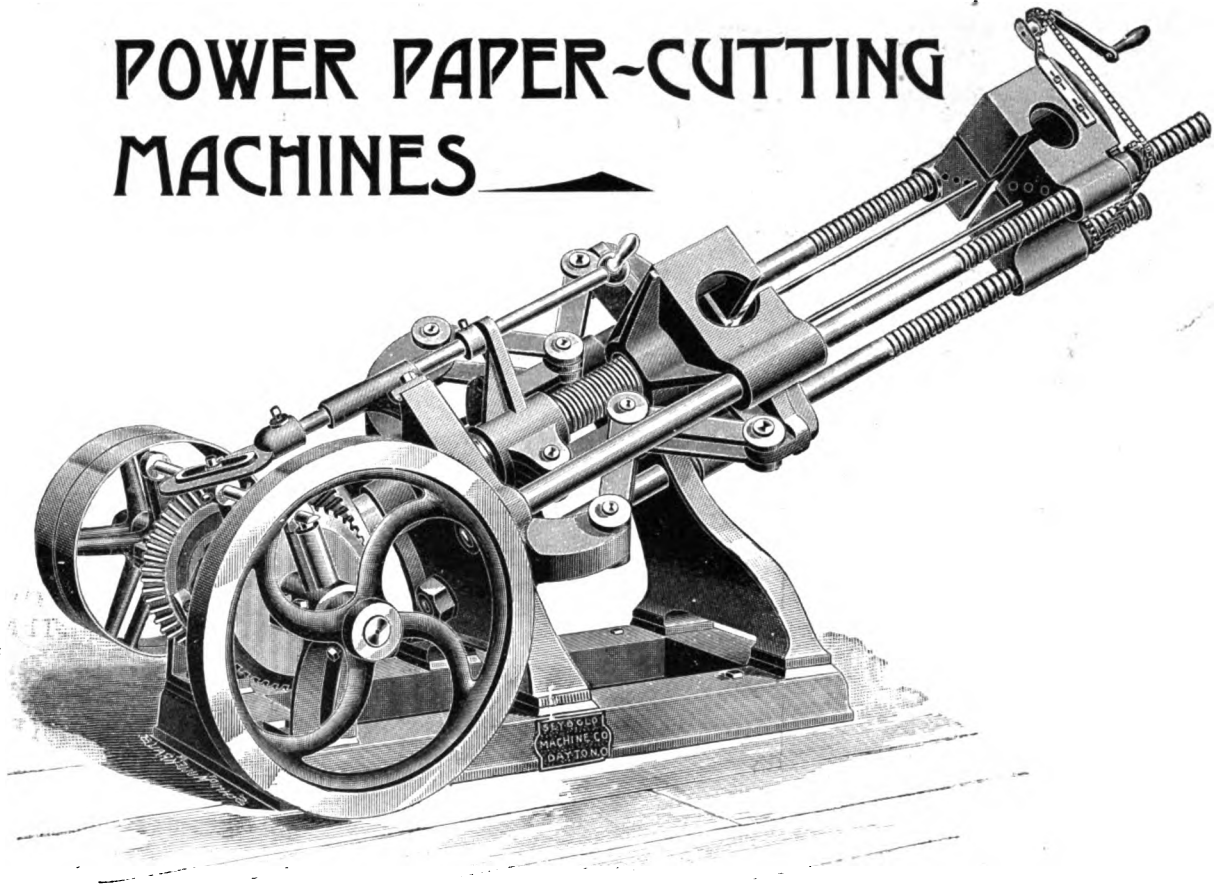
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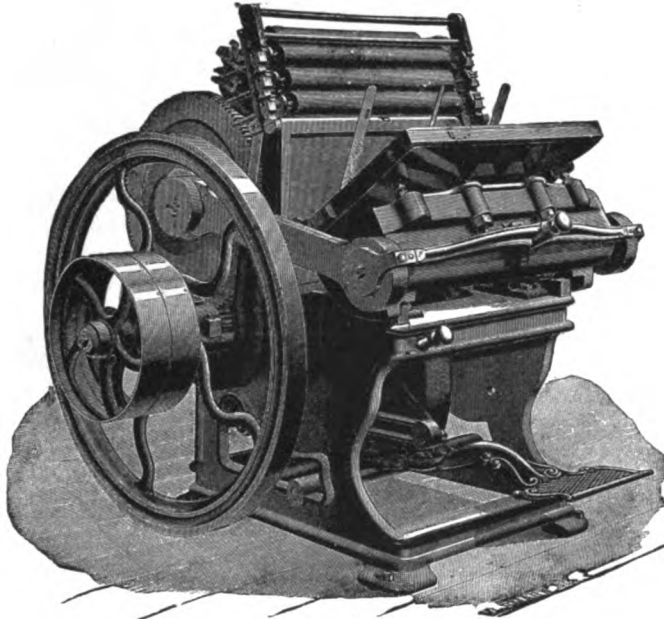
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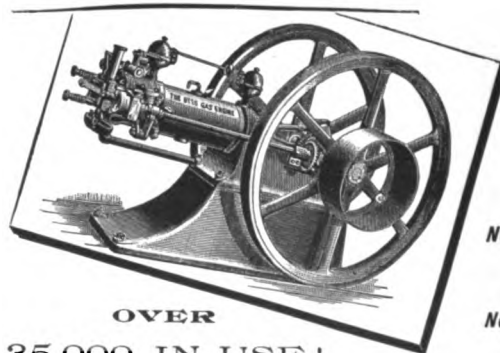
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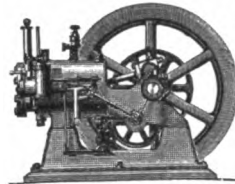
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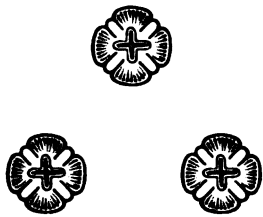
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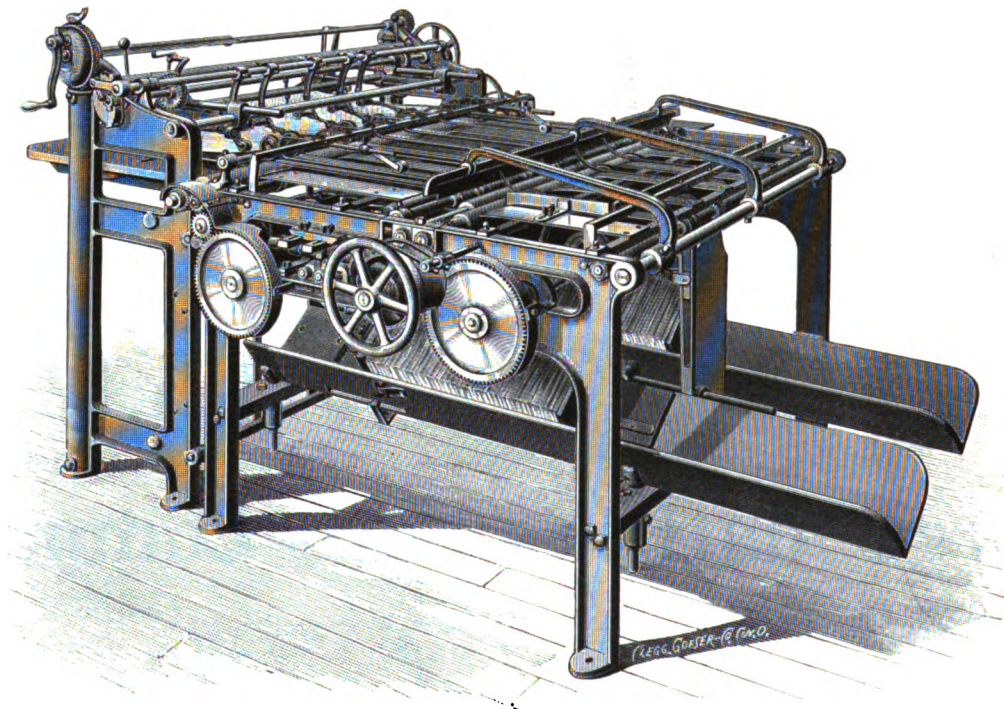
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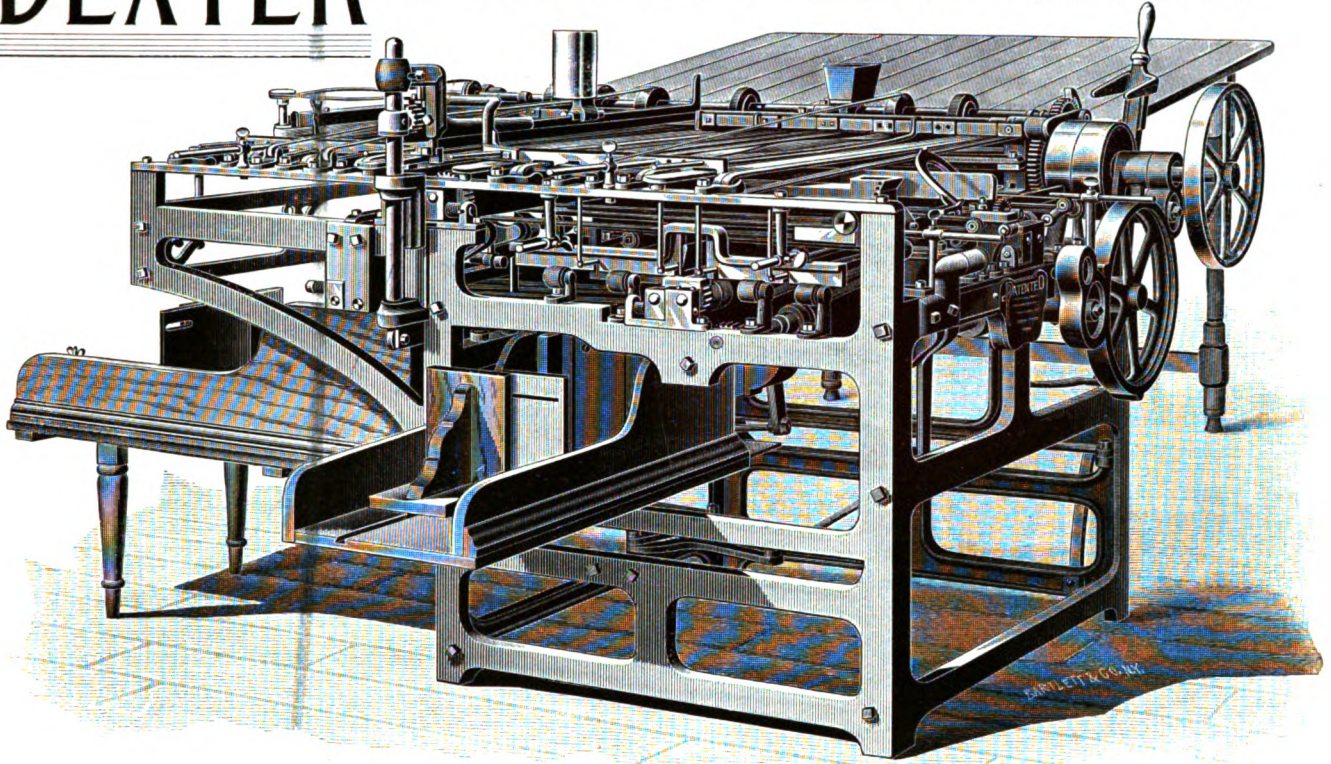


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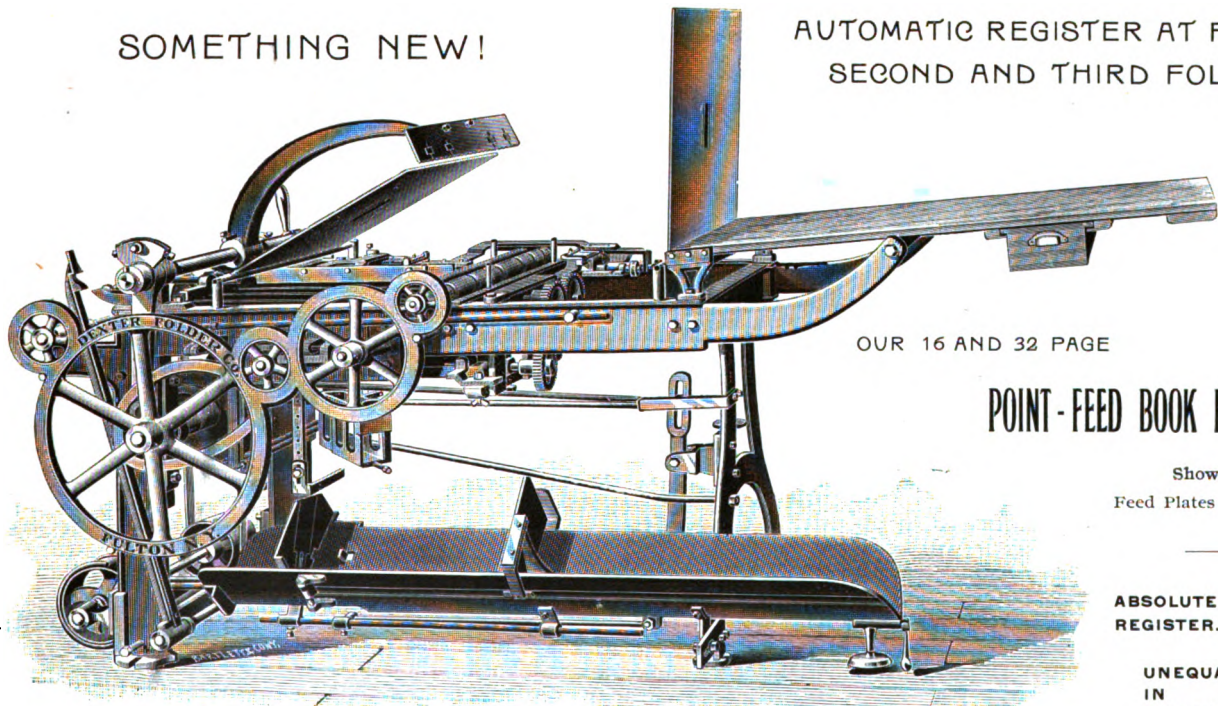
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Peters, C. J., & Son., 145 High street, Boston.
St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, half-tone, map and relief-line engravers, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Shnidewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Bennett Folder.—Rockford Folder Co., Mfrs., Rockford, Ill. Cable address, "Folder."
Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.
Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.
Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.
Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial st., San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose st., New York; 99 Harrison st., Chicago.
Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 50 Beekman st., New York. Specialty, brilliant woodcut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.
Mather's Sons, Geo., & Harper Co., 29 Rose street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.
Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress st., Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater st., New York; 304 Dearborn st., Chicago; E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial st., San Francisco, Cal.
Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati and Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom st., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman st., New York; 66 Sharp st., Baltimore; 198 Clark st., Chicago.
Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
The Ullmann & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland, Ohio.

JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.
Shnidewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.
Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce st., New York.

MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

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Carver, C. R., sole Mfr. new Brown & Carver cutters, 25 N. Seventh st., Phila., Pa.
Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.
Mayall, L. A., 731 Shoemaker street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Shnidewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo st., Chicago.
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 Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.
 Chicago Paper Co., 120 and 122 Franklin st., Chicago. Headquarters for printers' supplies.
 Elliott, A. G., & Co., 30 to 34 South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Paper of every description.
 Elliott, P. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.
 Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manilla, rope manilla papers, etc.
 Smith, Bradner, & Co., 119 Monroe st., Chicago.
 Southworth Company, manufacturers of writing and ledger papers, Bankers' Linen, Vellum Bond, Mittineague, Mass.

PAPER-RULING MACHINES.

Piper, E. J., 44 Hampden street, Springfield, Mass. Mfr. of paper-ruling machinery.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Photo, half-tone and wood engraving.
 Boston Engraving Co., 227 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. The largest designing and engraving establishment in New England. Half-tones a specialty.
 Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.
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Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
 Shneidewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo st., Chicago.

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 Hartnett, R. W., & Bros., 52 and 54 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.
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 St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
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Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
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 Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-American compositions.

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Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse.

PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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 Cleveland Typefoundry, 147 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne st., Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.
 Dominion Typefoundry Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crosby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.
 Farmer, A. D., & Son, Typefoundry Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.
 Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.
 Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth st., Kansas City, Mo.
 Illinois Typefoundry Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.
 Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry, 82 and 84 Beekman street, New York.
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Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort st., New York. We copperface type only.

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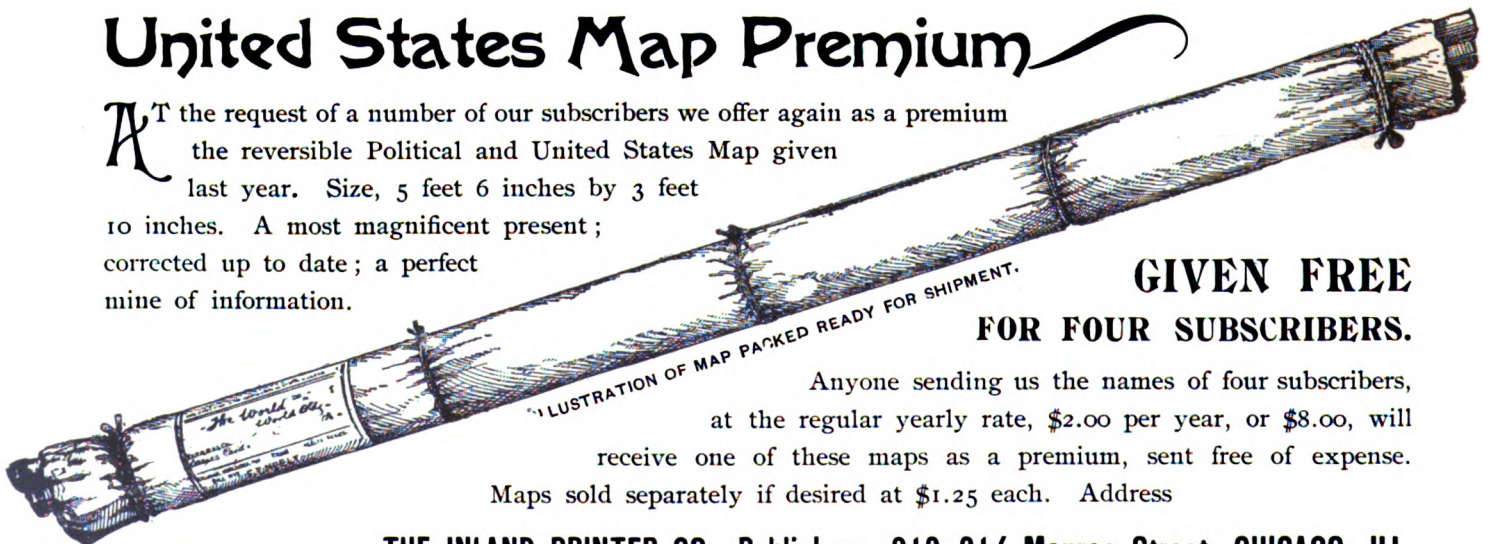
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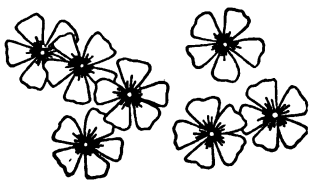
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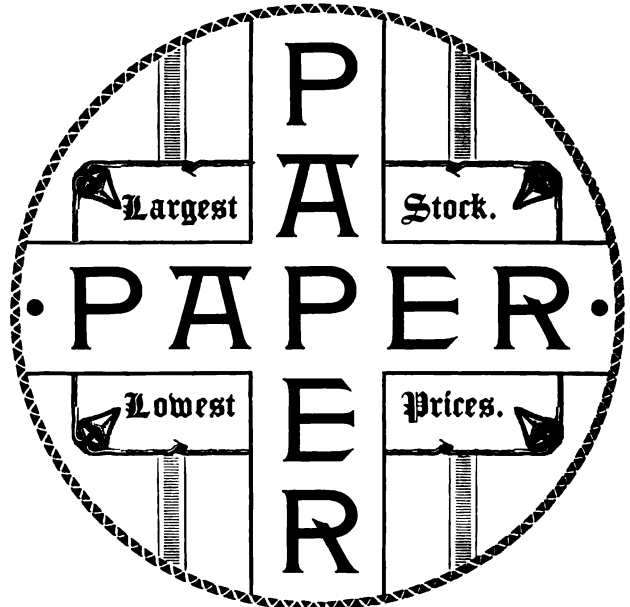


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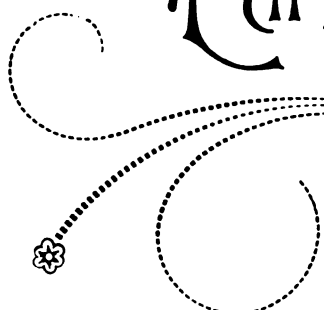
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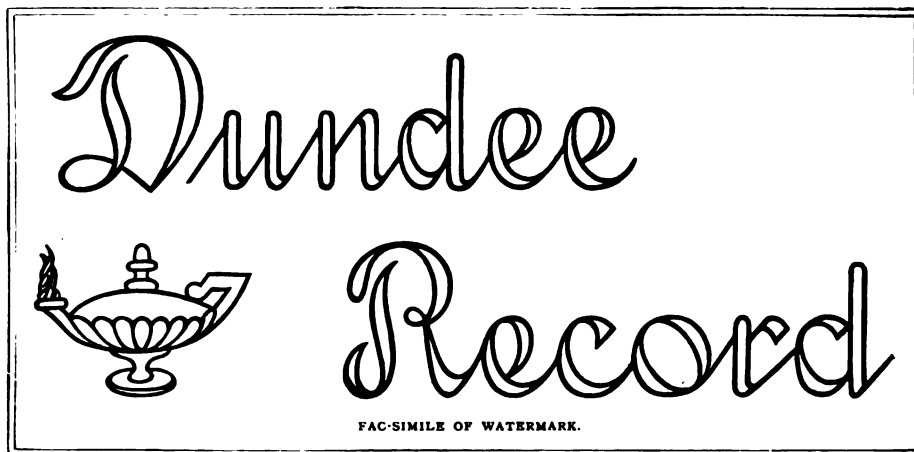
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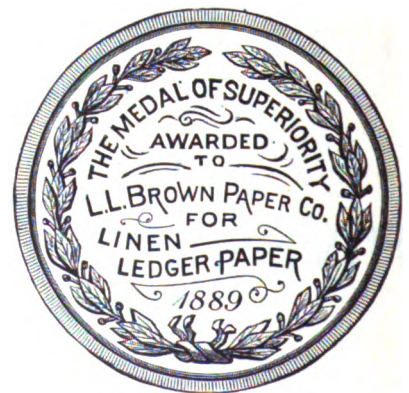
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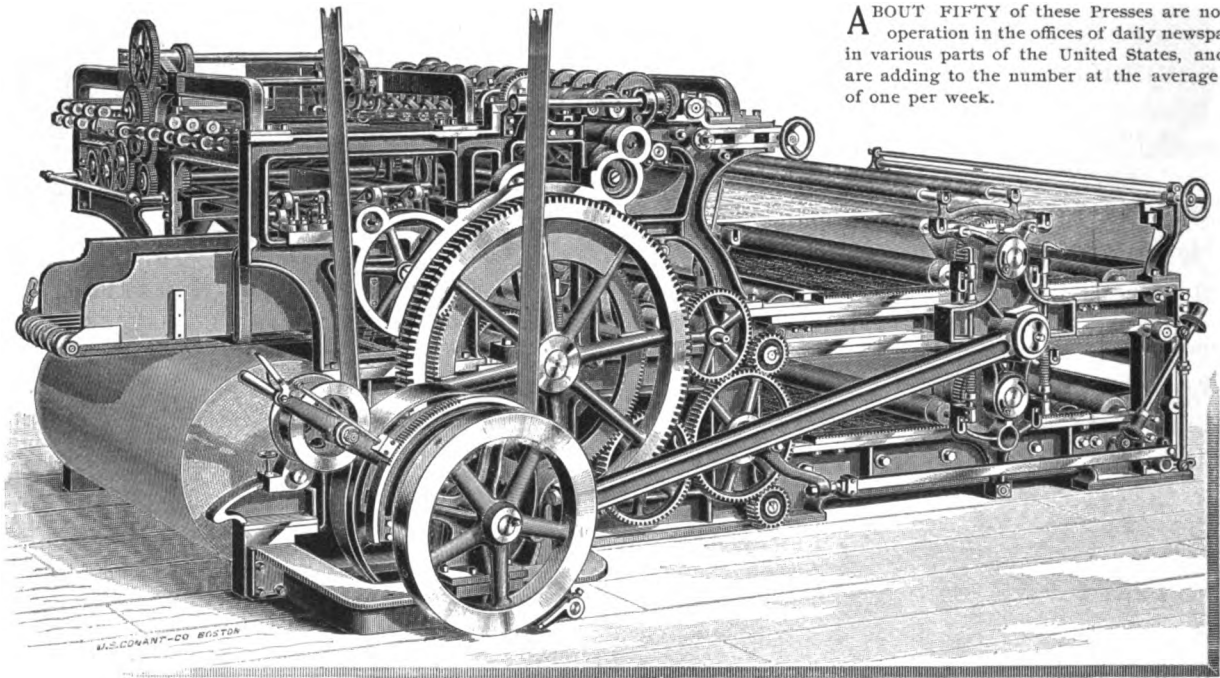
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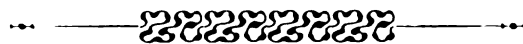
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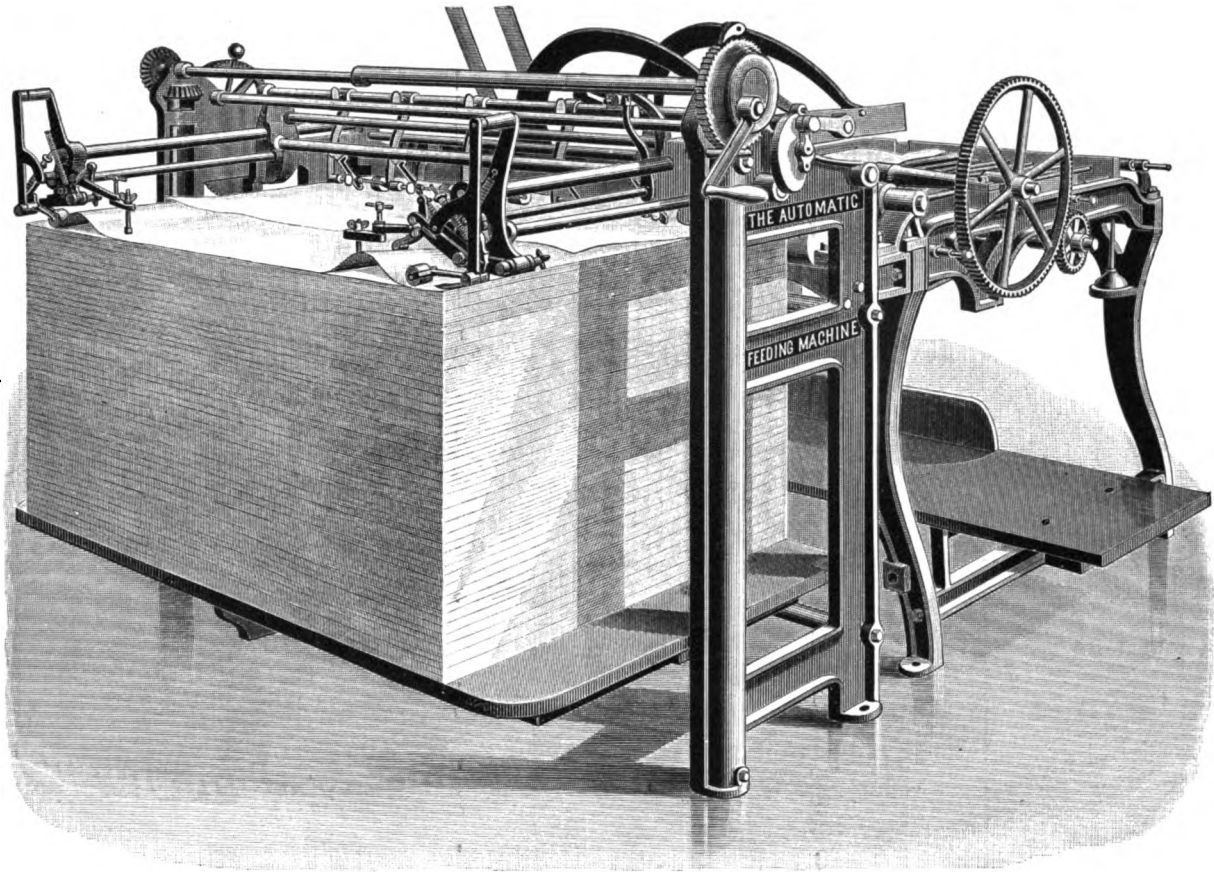
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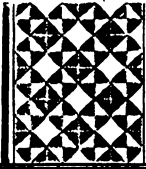
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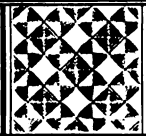


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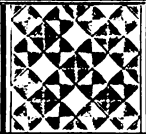
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January is the month for reflection.

You look over your ledger and examine your profits for the past year. You think it is a poor showing for twelve months' hard work, and you make up your mind to do something immediately to correct it.

February is the month for determination.

You look into the output of your different presses and see what it is costing you to do work. You realize that your gross profits should be larger. You talk with your pressmen. You investigate the large item of repairs last year. You decide to look into Cottrell Presses. You send us a postal.

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You order a Cottrell Press. It is erected on your pressroom floor. You start it on your work. You run that press at 1,800 an hour. It has no jar or vibration, even at this speed. You find immediately that your output is almost fifty per cent extra. And against this there is only a little item of interest on first cost, with two or three dollars extra a week for an experienced, high-speed feeder.

This will be the history of over sixty different printers in the first three months of this year 1893.

Are you one of that sixty?

C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

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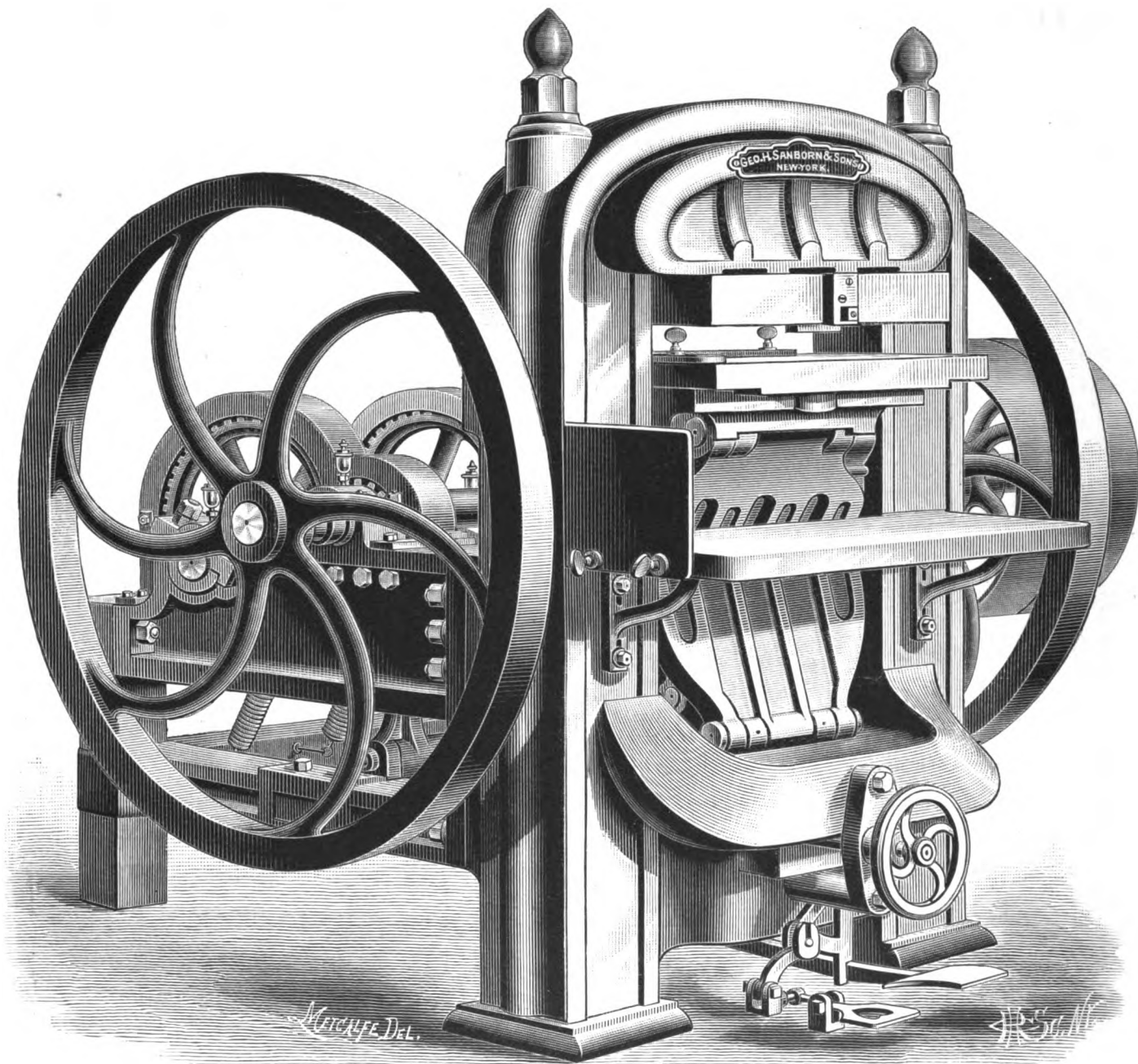
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Sanborn's No. 13 ...EMBOSSING PRESS OR SMASHING MACHINE.



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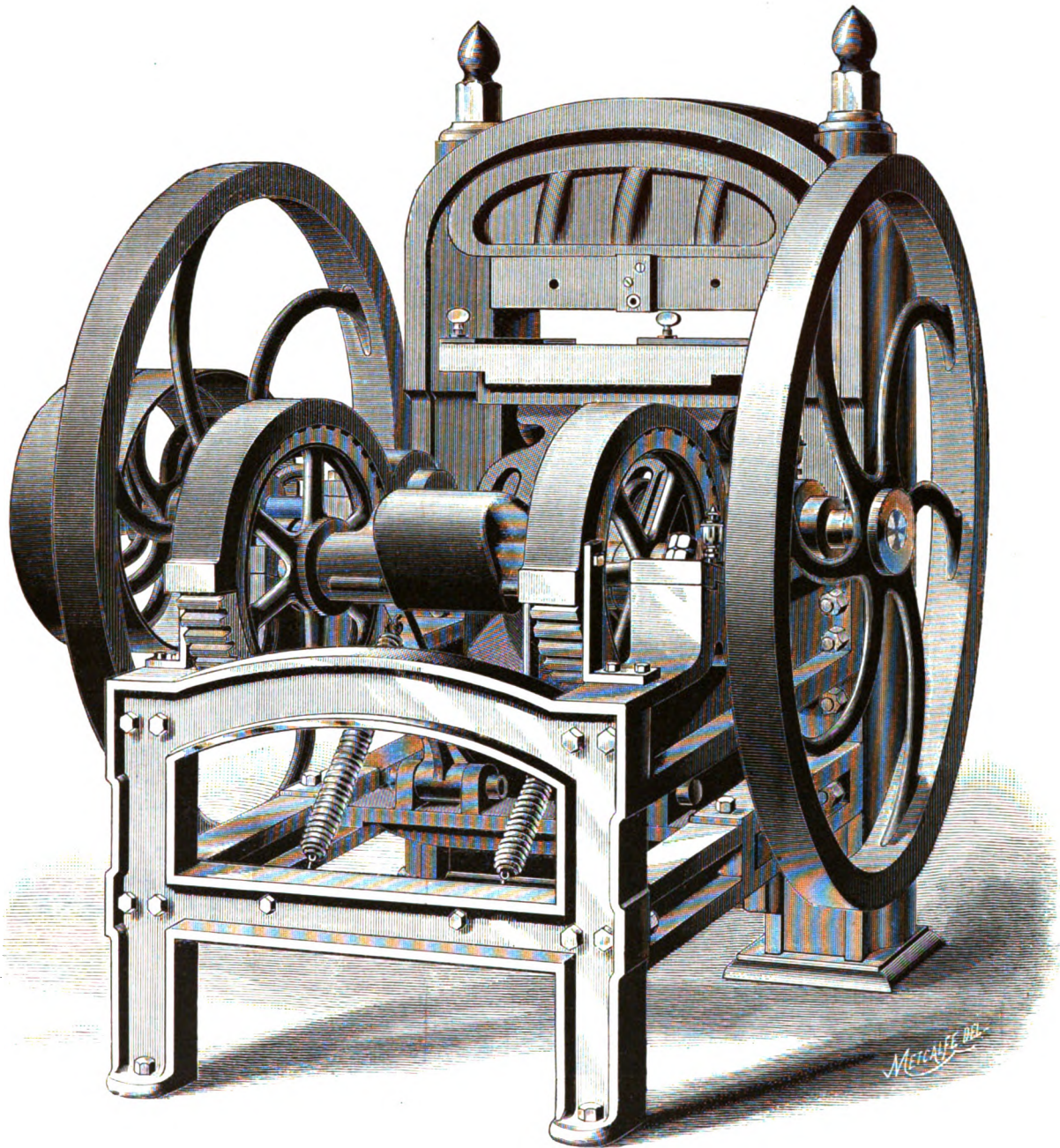
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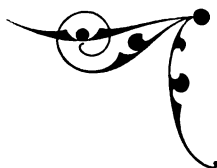
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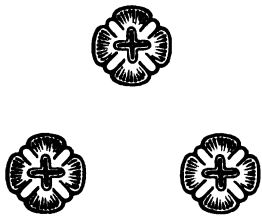
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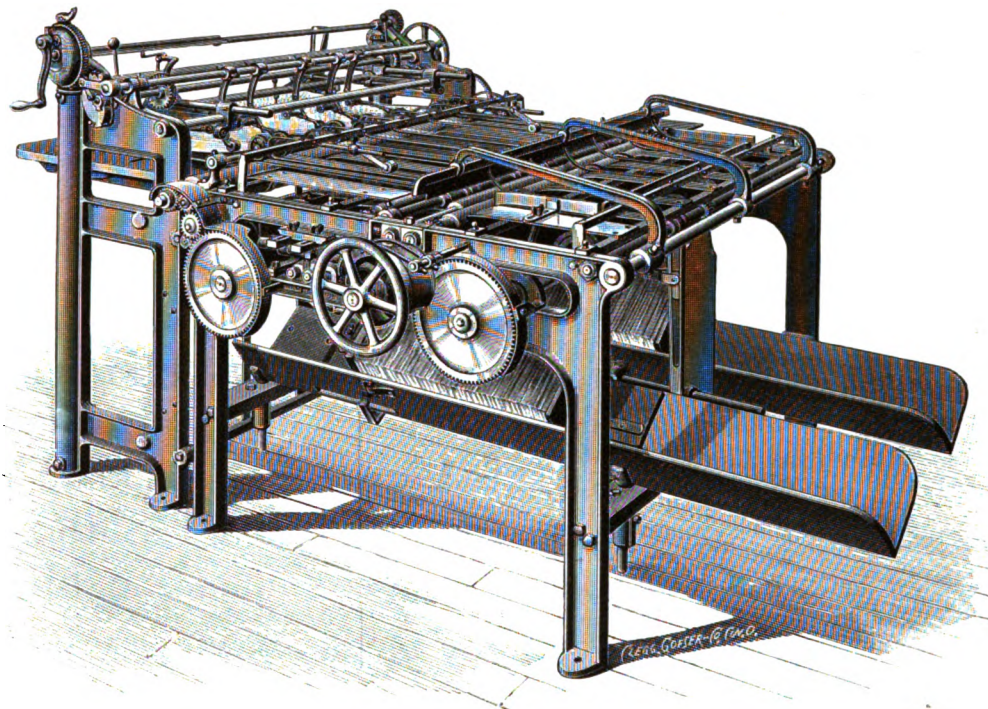
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It will fold 40,000 single sections per day.



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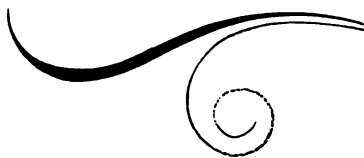
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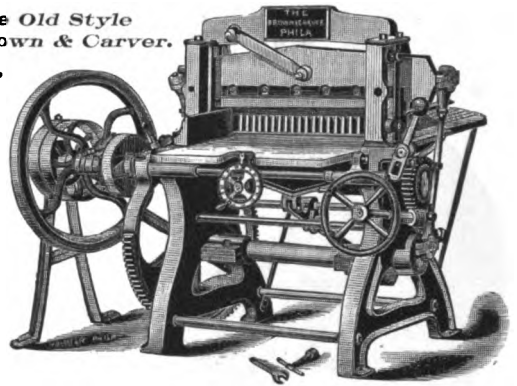
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*"Everything that is successful,
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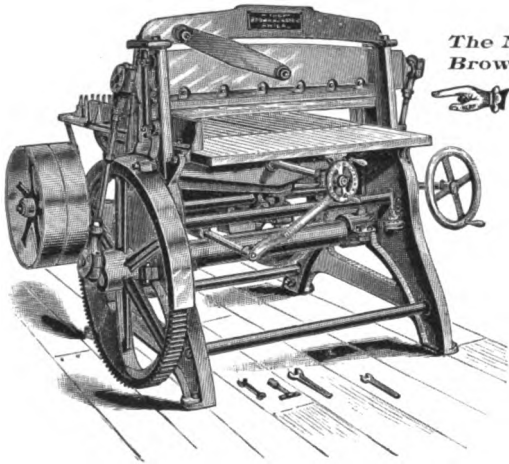
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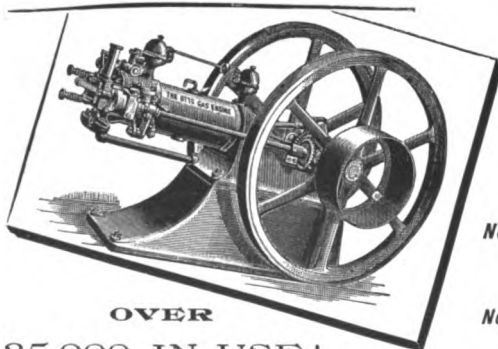
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THE OTTO GAS ENGINE

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**NUMBERS
CONSECUTIVELY,
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Every Wheel Changes Automatically.

**STEEL WHEELS,
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WEIGHT 18 OUNCES.**

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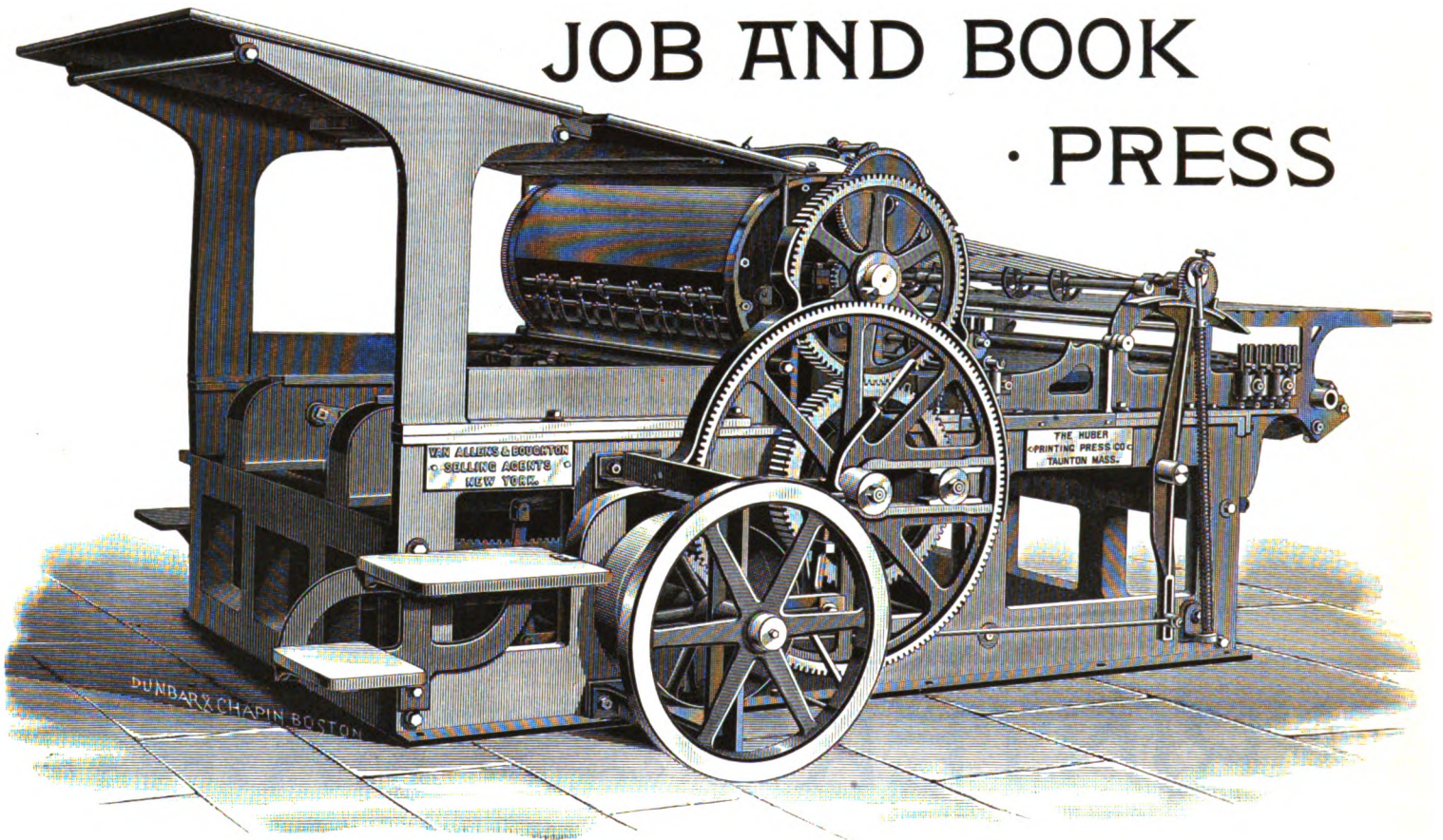
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1½	4	37 x 57 in.	34 x 54 in.	1½	4-roller 13 ft. 6 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 7½ "	1,300 to 1,800
1½	3	41 x 57 in.	38 x 54 in.	1½	3-roller 14 ft. 2 in.	8 ft. 7 in.	5 ft. 5 in.	" 8 "	1,200 to 1,700
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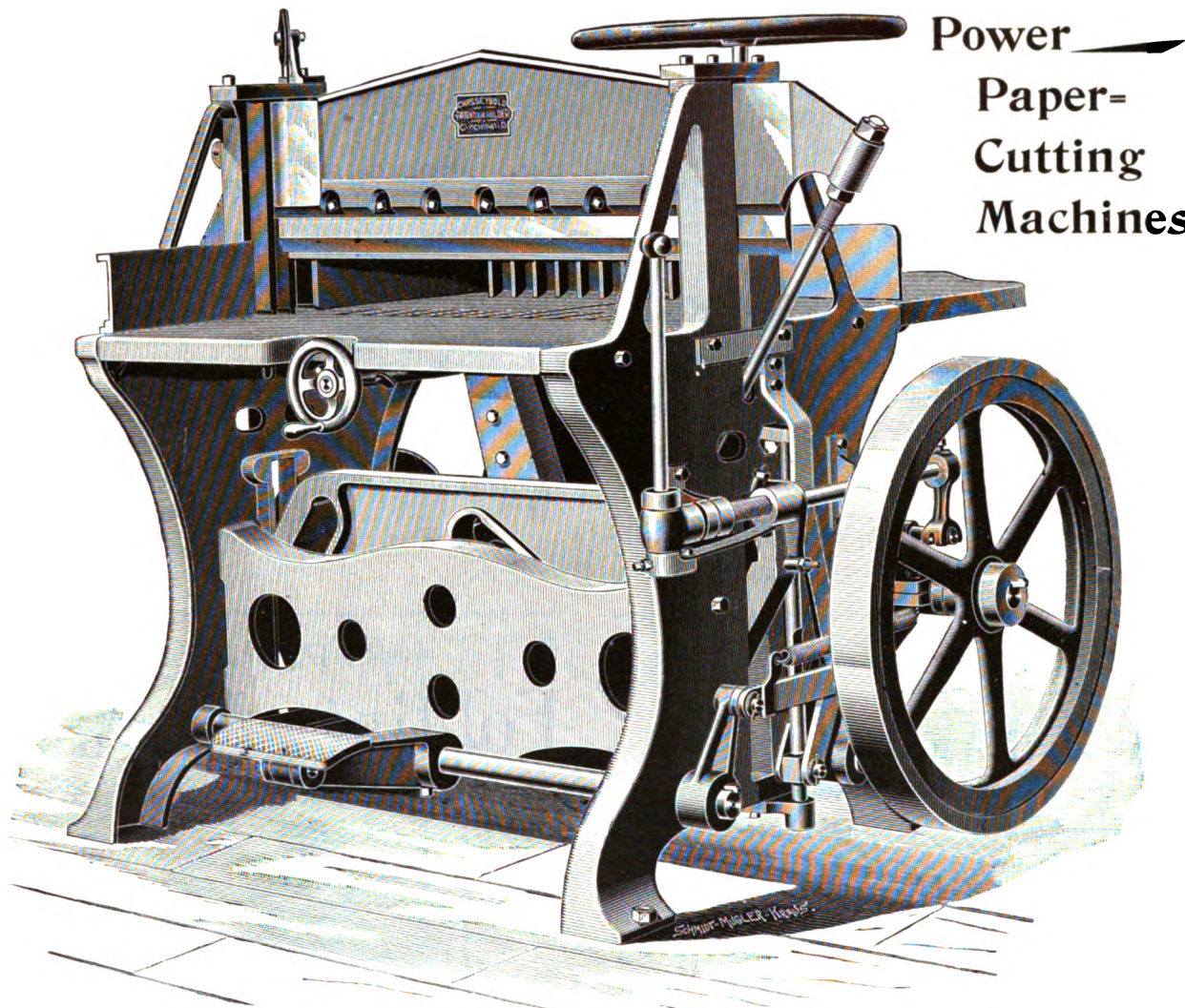
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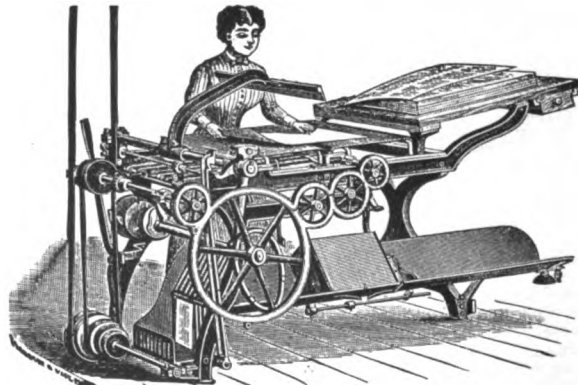
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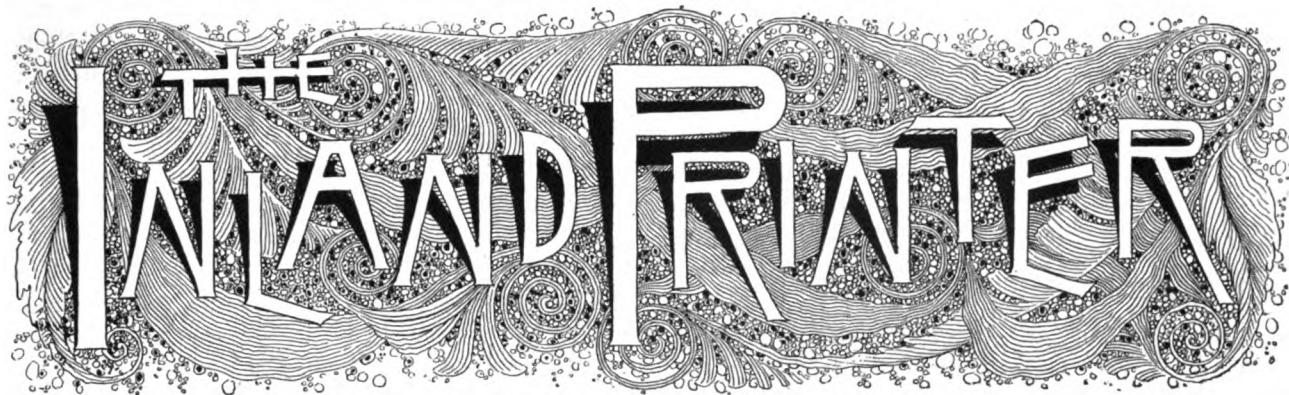
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VOL. X—No. 6.

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BOOKS OF REFERENCE FOR PRINTERS.

BY W. W. PASKO.

EVERYONE, as he learns the art, feels the necessity of supplementing by books the information he derives from living men. Their knowledge is confined to a portion of the calling, and is of today only. Very few of them have investigated any great portion of the field which lies outside of their daily work. From the nature of things it must be so, as it is more important to earn your daily bread than to acquire extensive knowledge. But there are those who do desire to learn, and to whom any book which will unlock the gates which bar them from a thorough understanding of the subject they are interested in will be a decided acquisition. Such books exist in relation to printing, and must be studied in order to understand its different branches, its historical connection and its processes. Those which are concerned with its history are most abundant, but unfortunately most of them add little to our information. They are based upon preconceived prejudices, their alleged facts rest upon doubtful foundations, and the reasoning from them is not done with the professional knowledge which is necessary in order to draw just deductions. As instances of this may be given the story about small wooden movable types in Holland and the other about types being perforated so that they could be threaded or wired together. These narratives are preposterous.

There are many good books on this subject in other languages than ours, but I shall confine myself chiefly to those in English. The most convenient summary by a master of the subject denying Gutenberg's claim to be the inventor of printing is by Hessels, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, under the article "Typography."¹ There also may be found a good statement of the processes in "British Typography of Today," by John Southward. The affirmative, declaring that Gutenberg was the inventor, is most clearly told in De Vinne's "Invention of Printing."² This book, independent of its argument in relation to this subject, is the best in which to begin the study of early

typography. Van der Linde agrees with De Vinne, and in his book, "The Haarlem Legend,"³ gives the finishing stroke to those who believe in a real Coster concerned in printing and dwelling in Haarlem between 1420 and 1440. Hessels,⁴ while not sustaining the legendary Coster, gives reasons for believing that Holland invented printing at an early date, and did not derive it from Mentz.

English printing began with Caxton, and there exists an excellent book about him written by William Blades.⁵ There are two editions: one, the earlier, finer and larger book, worth \$20, and the other much later, but with some additional information, for \$3. Ames' "Typographical Antiquities"⁶ comprise three large volumes, and give much knowledge about later printers. Talbot Baines Reed has lately issued a book about the old English letter foundry,⁷ which is a model for that class of work. It is both full and accurate. Hansard's "Typographia"⁸ has notices of many lately living printers, and has full descriptions of stereotyping, as then practiced, and of recent English presses. Concerning America, Thomas' "History of Printing,"⁹ is the foundation of all typographical history. There are two editions, one of 1810 and the other of 1874. The latter sells for \$8, but the former for \$10 or more. Hudson's "History of Newspapers"¹⁰ has many facts, and North's historical sketch,¹¹ prefixed to one of the volumes of the census of 1880, has a great deal drawn from all sources.

In the practice of the art, Hansard's "Typographia" still holds a very prominent place. It is the product of a man with a full mind and ample experience. Much was borrowed from Stower,¹² who drew from Luckombe,¹³ and he from Smith,¹⁴ whose book was issued in 1755. The earliest work of the kind in English is Moxon's "Mechanick Exercises,"¹⁵ issued in 1686. Very much of the composing room is unaltered since his day, and his descriptions are still applicable. About the same time that Hansard wrote his book, Johnson¹⁶ issued another, in two small volumes, which is worth possessing. Our earliest American books of instruction in printing, Van Winkle,¹⁷ Sherman¹⁸ and

Adams,¹⁹ are borrowed from Stower and Hansard. MacKellar's "American Printer"²⁰ was first issued about twenty-five years ago, and has run through many editions since, but it does not devote sufficient space to many important subjects, and ought to be recast. It is, however, the best American book of instruction. All others are repetitions or abridgments of earlier works, but small in size and elementary in treatment. There is one exception, Lynch's "Printer's Grammar,"²¹ which is not a rehash of other works, but is very difficult to find. In England, John Southward has written a book on "Practical Printing,"²² which has gone through two editions, and is now about to appear under a new form, and entitled "Typographia."²³ This is the most original work of the kind, as well as the fullest, since Hansard.

When Moxon wrote his "Mechanick Exercises," he affixed a glossary of the technical terms then used. This has been copied by nearly every succeeding writer. Savage, a London printer of reputation, brought out, in 1840, a "Dictionary of Printing,"²⁴ which is a work of real value. About 1870 Mr. Southward prepared another dictionary for the *Printers' Register*, a London printers' newspaper. It was, however, very brief in its definitions. It was copied by the *Printers' Circular*, of Philadelphia, being somewhat enlarged, and after completion, was issued as a book, under the editorial care of J. Luther Ringwalt and his wife, Mrs. Jessie Ringwalt.²⁵ The matter was doubled, and many articles were contributed to it by specialists. It sold for \$10, but can now be obtained for about \$6; it is a work of much value. In 1891, Howard Lockwood & Co. began publishing a still larger one by W. W. Pasko,²⁶ containing definitions of foreign words in addition to what had been done by former writers. Charles T. Jacobi, the manager of the Chiswick Press, in England, has written a Vocabulary,²⁷ containing nearly five thousand words used in the trade, with definitions. These explanations, however, are very faulty, as they lack precision. Henry J. Tucker is preparing, in his *Typologic-Tucker*, a very large dictionary in French,²⁸ it began ten years ago, and is not yet half done. Eugène Boutmy has written a little book giving printers' slang in France, of which I am unable to give the title, as my copy is lent. There are three or four German dictionaries of printing, that of Waldow²⁹ being the fullest; it has much valuable matter.

Special treatises upon particular branches of the printing trade are not uncommon. Beadnell's "Punctuation"³⁰ and Wilson's "Punctuation"³¹ are both good books, the former being English and the latter American. Earhart's "Color Printing"³² is both very elaborate and very good. There are no good books upon presses or presswork, lithography, typefounding, or electrotyping or stereotyping. The best manuals for electrotyping are to be found in Cottrell's and Hoe's catalogues of the machinery used in that trade. To learn about typefounding the foundry must be visited; there is no book. There is an English manual of

lithography, but methods have changed rapidly since it was published, and it cannot be recommended for Americans. Bookbinding is written about by Zaehnsdorf,³³ one of the best London binders, but it is all about custom binding. Cloth is hardly spoken of. A manual for bookbinders is much needed. Prices for customers have been taken up by Theodore L. DeVinne,³⁴ who issued, twenty years ago, a 12mo book on this subject, giving cost of stock and labor, and stating the prices which should be charged. It was a most valuable work, but its rates do not now apply. Ramaley³⁵ has also issued a price list. Wilkinson³⁶ and Schraubstädter³⁷ have each published books about process illustration, but I have not seen either of them. They are well spoken of. In French there is an admirable work for the compositor published by C. Daupeley-Gouverneur,³⁸ and in German there is a catechism for printers,³⁹ by Franke. Indeed, there are many valuable printers' books in Germany, although we can avail ourselves little of them, as their customs are so different from ours. Even English work looks antiquated to us. There is nothing about practical printing in Dutch or Portuguese, but there are books in Italian and Spanish. There is, in English, no general history of printing showing its development and the successive steps taken since the sixteenth century, but there is in German. It is Faulmann's history of printing,⁴⁰ and is a compendium of much value, with many illustrations. The study of early typography can only be made through Latin.

The prices affixed to these books are those which would ordinarily have to be paid for them at the second-hand bookstores. Very few of them could be procured new. Those which can be found can be purchased through D. Van Nostrand & Co., 23 Murray street, New York, or Rev. S. D. Ayres, librarian, Madison, New Jersey. I have bought most of my books through them. Many of them are scarce. I have been looking for a copy of Lynch for two years, but have not found it yet. Always buy a scarce book when you see it. Don't wait. Some other man may capture it.

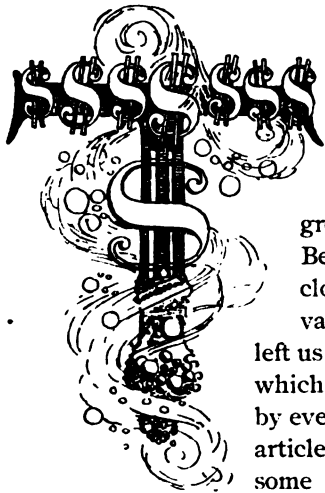
1. Encyclopaedia Britannica, ninth edition. Article "Typography."
2. Invention of Printing. By Theodore L. De Vinne. New York: Francis Hart & Co., 1878. \$7.
3. The Haarlem Legend. By Antonius Van der Liude. London, 1871.
4. Haarlem the Birthplace of Printing, not Mentz. By J. H. Hessels. London.
5. Life of William Caxton. By William Blades. London, 1863 and 1876. \$20 and \$3.
6. Ames's Typographical Antiquities. London, 1785 to 1790.
7. The Old English Letter Foundries. By Talbot Baines Reed. \$10.
8. Typographia. By Thomas Curson Hansard. London, 1825. \$6.
9. History of Printing. By Isaiah Thomas. Worcester, Massachusetts, 1810 and 1874. \$10 and \$8.
10. History of Newspapers. By Frederick Hudson. New York, 1872. \$4.
11. History and Present Condition of the Press in the United States. By S. N. D. North. Washington, 1883. \$1 in paper.
12. Stower's Printer's Grammar. London, 1808. \$4.
13. Origin of Printing. By P. Luckombe. London, 1770. \$3.
14. Smith's Printer's Grammar. London, 1755. \$5.
15. Mechanick Exercises. By Joseph Moxon. London, 1686. \$20.
16. Typographia. By J. Johnson. London, 1824; four sizes of paper, the smallest being worth about \$3.
17. Printer's Grammar. By C. Van Winkle. New York, 1818. \$10.
18. Sherman's Printer's Grammar. New York, 1836. \$1.
19. Adams' Typographia. Various editions from 1836 till 1865, \$1 to \$2.

20. American Printer. By Thomas MacKellar. Philadelphia, various dates from 1866 till the present time. \$1 to \$2.
21. Printer's Grammar. By Thomas Lynch. Cincinnati, 1858. \$3.
22. Practical Printing. By John Southward. London, 1884 and 1888. \$2.50.
23. Typographia. By John Southward. London, 1893. \$3.
24. Dictionary of Printing. By John Savage. London, 1842. \$4.
25. American Encyclopedia of Printing. By J. Luther Ringwalt and Jessie Ringwalt. Philadelphia, 1872. \$6.
26. American Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking. By W. W. Pasko. New York: Howard Lockwood & Co., 1891 till 1894. \$12.
27. Printer's Vocabulary. By Charles Thomas Jacobi. London, 1890. \$1.50.
28. Dictionnaire Typo-Lithographique. Par Henry J. Tucker. Paris, 1882-1893. \$25.
29. Illustrierte Encyklopädie der Graphischen Künste. Von Alexander Waldow. Leipzig, 1884. \$6.
30. Punctuation. By Henry Beadnell. London, 1885. \$1.50.
31. Punctuation. By John Wilson. Cambridge, 1826, 1855, 1871. \$1.25.
32. Color Printing. By J. F. Earhart. Cincinnati, 1892. \$15.
33. Bookbinding. By Joseph Zaehnsdorf. London, 1890. \$1.75.
34. Printers' Price List. By Theodore L. De Vinne. New York, 1872. \$4.
35. Price List. By David Ramaley. St. Paul, 1886.
36. Process Engraving. By W. T. Wilkinson. London: Hempton, Judd & Co., 1890. \$2.
37. Process Engraving. By C. Schraubstadter, Jr. St. Louis, 1891. \$2.
38. Le Compositeur. Par C. Daupéley-Gouverneur. Paris, 1880. \$2.
39. Katechismus der Buchdruckerkunst. Von Carl August Franke. Leipzig, 1886. \$1.25.
40. Illustrierte Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst. Von Karl Paulmann. Wien, 1882. \$4.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SAVING IS MAKING.

BY F. W. THOMAS.



HERE is one opportunity for making money always present. And that is *saving*. There is no business in which this opportunity is greater than in the printing office. Benjamin Franklin, whose name is so closely connected with the early advance of printing in this country, has left us many wise sayings upon this subject which might well be committed to memory by every printer. It is the purpose of this article to call your renewed attention to some of the most common needless expenditures and losses which are every day

occurring in your office, and to urge that you act upon the hints offered and make this year twenty or twenty-five per cent instead of fifteen per cent. Nearly every man allows some expenses to creep up upon him which are not necessary, but which through familiarity seem to become part of his business. If any of the opportunities for saving mentioned herein are being overlooked in your office, do not neglect them any longer. Take immediate means for stopping all the leaks. It takes altogether too much hustling to keep a leaky tub full.

\$\$. . . Income . . . \$\$
\$. . . Outgo . . . \$
\$. . . Net Profit . . . \$

This is the mathematics of making money. And the great lesson to learn in business is that profit depends not on the amount of the first or the second but upon their difference. One dollar deducted from Outgo is added to Profit just as surely as if added to Income. More than that, when you make a dollar by reducing your outgo, that dollar is not only earned but collected.

It is not on a bill nor in a book account but in your pocket, a far easier place to get it from.

It will doubtless be most effective to consider the details of this subject under the different departments of the office.

THE COMPOSING ROOM.—Save the time of your compositor by the proper arrangement of material, proper labeling and numbering of cases and by giving them plenty of labor-saving material. Save the material by throwing away your lead and rule cutter, and don't let your compositors stand on type. A man who will drop a type and not pick it up does not deserve a good position. Employ a competent man to attend to distribution and see that it is done right. A clean dead stone is a sign of a live printer. Rapid composition is possible only with well-filled type cases. Don't let your fine script type be ruined by being tossed into the cases. Have them stood on end and kept in place by wadding the balance of each box full of good tough manilla paper. Impress upon your help that each piece of script type costs as much as an egg in January, and that similar care should be used in handling them. Now, don't forget to throw out the lead and rule cutter. There would be just as much sense in having a machine built to make P's out of R's or O's out of Q's as to have within easy reach a tool with which the unscrupulous workman can make 18-em leads and rules into 15's, 16's or 17's. Then the next man who wants 18's cuts 19's or 20's to get them, and thus the process goes on until you have nothing. Stop it at once.

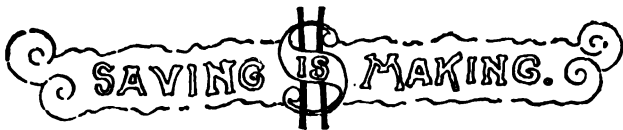
THE PRESSROOM.—Stop the spoilage. Don't use thin inks reduced until they are sloppy, so as to undersell better goods. It pays to buy good stiff inks. They work cleaner on the press, are far less likely to offset or slur and less liable to fade with age. Insist on cleanliness and proper frequent overlooking of machinery. Stock cannot help but be ruined in a dirty greasy pressroom. Make a continual effort to bunch your color jobs so that, for instance, all the jobs to be run in red inks on each day can be put on a press one immediately after the other, and copying inks the same way. It will surprise you to note the reduction it will make in your ink bills. Ink can be saved by keeping in a cupboard out of the dust, and fancy colored inks which are seldom used can be well preserved by keeping about a quarter of an inch of water on top of the ink in each can. The use of automatic counters of some reliable make in connection with each of your presses will save a great many losses which may now be caused by giving allowances for short count and by setting up and running over individual forms, in large jobs, which are run short through some miscalculation of the stockman.

THE STOCKROOM.—Here insist upon the careful counting of stock and the exercise of some ingenuity in cutting to get just as many as possible out of a sheet. Stock put away in the wrappers is kept in much better shape than when uncovered. You probably do not often think of the spoiled top and bottom sheet or the bottom sheet spoiled on the cutter because strawboard was not

used on top of the cutting stick, or the edges that are soiled or the stock wasted by cutting too many over of small jobs. Yet these items with others similar may easily amount to five per cent of the stock bill. An office doing \$20,000 business a year would use about \$7,000 worth of stock. If five per cent of this were saved the proprietor would be just \$350 ahead at the end of the year. Worth saving, is it not? Another item in cutting is to save the scrap in such shape as to be most useful.

THE OFFICE.—Try to save some of the time spent in making estimates. Discourage the practice all you can. Do not submit press proofs without extra charge. They are an expensive luxury at best. But insist upon your compositors taking first-class stone proofs on book paper provided for the purpose. Keep your bills made out close up to date, collect as near cash as possible and thus save lost accounts. Don't buy a thing you do not need. Don't invest in any stock which cannot be turned into money within a reasonable length of time. Better buy it in smaller quantities and pay a little more. See that your books are kept in such shape as to avoid costly oversights and errors. Endeavor to save your own time as much as possible. Don't let agents, solicitors and others take up valuable time discussing topics of no financial benefit to you. Make every minute count in cash for you. Save all the cash discounts you can.

Let saving be your hobby, as making is your desire, for



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MAKE-UP, IMPOSITION AND STONEMASONRY.

NO. IV.—BY S. K. PARKER.

VIII—ANALYSIS OF IMPOSITION.

A CLOSE analysis of different diagrams of imposition published by THE INLAND PRINTER will show that there is not so much diversity between them as appears at first sight. For example: The form designated "Two quarters of a sheet of octavo worked together" will be found to be simply two long fours placed head to head in one form. "A common half-sheet of twelves" is an eight-page form, with the center four—pages 5, 6, 7, 8—imposed as a long four to cut off and insert between pages 4 and 9. "A half-sheet of twenty-fours the sixteen way" is an ordinary sixteen with a long eight imposed alongside, the eight pages inserting between 8 and 17. "A sheet of twelves with two signatures" is a long sixteen and a long eight, the latter following the sixteen in consecutive order of folios, and the whole locked in two forms to back each other. "A half-sheet of twenty-fours" is the same thing, except that the long eight inserts between pages 8 and 17, and worked in one form—"work-and-turn." The "outer and inner forms of a

sheet of twelves" are the same as above, but worked in two forms.

"A sheet of octavo, twelve of the work and four of other matter," is a long sixteen, the last four pages of which, with the roman numerals, are in the positions that pages 13, 14, 15 and 16 would occupy. It is locked in two forms. Or, it may be considered as an eight-page form imposed from the center, beginning with page 3; the other eight pages consisting of two long fours, namely, 1, 2, 11, 12 and i, ii, iii, iv. The purpose of this scheme is to allow the binder to cut out of the sheet the "four of other matter" and place it anywhere in the book it may be required; or the four pages may be of some other work.

"A half-sheet of twenties, with two signatures," is simply a regular twelve and a regular eight-page form worked together, and to opposite gripper-edges.

"A half-sheet of thirty-twos, with two signatures," is two long sixteens, one following the other.

"A half-sheet of forties" is the same as "a sheet of twenties." This could also be imposed as a straight thirty-two and a long eight, the eight to follow after the thirty-two, or to insert, as desired.

These examples will be sufficient to show the student that the matter is not so complicated as would at first appear. In fact, the various schemes of imposition are all based upon multiples of the four-page form.

The terms "sheet" and "half-sheet" are apt to confuse the novice. Bear in mind, therefore, that "sheet" is applied to a scheme of imposition that requires one form to back another, the term "sheet-wise" indicating that manner of working. "Half-sheet" means a form that perfects itself when the paper is turned and the second side worked on the same form, this mode of working usually being designated as "work-and-turn." For instance: A form of thirty-two pages imposed to work-and-turn is called "a half-sheet of thirty-twos"; divide the form in halves, and lock them up separately, one to back the other, and the imposition will be called "a sheet of sixteens."

Any scheme of imposition whatever can be divided in half and worked separately on half the size of paper required for the full form, one form backing the other. The form containing the first and last pages is called the "outer form," the other one is called the "inner."

VII—MISCELLANEOUS HINTS.

When working forms that have large cuts, or that require much color, lock up, when practicable, two outer forms, to follow each other, that one may dry while the other is working. Then lock up the corresponding inner forms, and the sheet that has become dry may then be completed with no liability of offsetting and spoiling the work. Of course, this procedure is not necessary on long runs, when the first sheets worked have time to dry before running the second side.

When new chases are received from the maker they and their respective crossbars should be marked for

identification, either by notches with a file, by dots with a centerpunch, or by numbers with stamps, marking each chase differently. The bars can then always be used with their proper chases and in their proper positions.

Take care of the bars when not in use, and do not allow them to lie around on the floor, under the stone, or where they will be liable to become bent, rusty, or damaged in any way.

In a work comprising several forms the pressman will prefer to put on a form of solid pages for first make-ready instead of an open one, such as the first form usually is.

Eight pages of a work that has been run in sixteens can be imposed as a long eight in one-half of the chase, using the corresponding one-half of the furniture. Fill in the empty half of the chase with blocks or furniture to prevent the crossbars from being bent by the pressure of the quoins in the other half of the chase. This will save a make-ready on the press, as the full sheet can be run through, first to one edge, then the other; then turned and perfected, cutting the sheet when completed.

In all impositions the advantage and object of inserting is to allow the work to be stitched through the center, which is usually done in pamphlet and similar work where such stitching is practicable.

Where a book is stabbed or sewed, the signatures follow and are gathered by the binder consecutively. The signature is a small number or letter placed at the bottom of the first page of each section that is folded separately by the binder. This is important, and should not be forgotten.

In twelves and twenty-fours the first page of the off-cut is marked by the same letter or number as the first page of the sheet, with the addition of a letter or asterisk.

The most commonly used form of imposition in bookwork is the "half-sheet of sixteens"—in the usual print-shop vernacular, a "straight sixteen." There are numerous ways in which this imposition can be varied, if necessary, to meet emergencies, as, for instance, a cut falling in an awkward place for locking in the form, or to receive a good impression, or proper distribution of ink on the press.

A good method to find out these variations is to fold sheets in different ways, cutting the edges sufficiently so as to number the pages as folded, spread out the sheet and copy *in reverse* the order thereby found. Many variations of imposition can thus be obtained.

In the case of heavy, thick stock, which cannot be folded many times without wrinkling, it is advisable to print in forms of but a few pages. (This point should be taken into consideration in making estimates on such work—the cost of the presswork will be proportionately increased.) The outer folds should be slightly increased in the back margin, in the same manner that the thickness of a book is provided for in its cover.

(Concluded.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

AMERICAN TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. I.—BY WILLIAM J. KELLY.

BY way of introduction to the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, and in order to divest whatever utterances of mine might seem to spring from egotism in taking up the subject of methods of make-ready, as pursued by myself or other American printers, and differing from or in consonance with those made use of by French printers (of which my good friend and colaborer, Mr. C. Motteroz, of Paris, is one of the ablest of expounders), I beg to append the following request from the editor of this journal:

MY DEAR MR. KELLY,—I would be glad to receive from you, at such time as your convenience permits, an article on presswork for THE INLAND PRINTER. It occurs to me that the translation of Motteroz's treatise on presswork, which concludes with the January number, would be a fitting subject to take up and review from the American pressman's standpoint.

Like Mr. Motteroz, I too may have some difficulty in impressing my views and methods upon my readers, although I shall endeavor to explain and incorporate with them those methods in most general use in the craft and practiced by the leading pressmen of this country, so far as I understand them.

After carefully reading over the several parts of what Mr. Motteroz has titled an "Essay on Typographical Make-Ready"—as they have appeared in the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER—I deem it right to make for him this parenthetical statement, namely, that in the translation (which, doubtless, is a fair literal one) much of the technical beauty and terseness of the French author and workman have been shorn of their legibility and practical usefulness, and that it would be unjust to severely criticise or condemn methods which have been but meagerly explained.

To the American pressman the conditions of his French brother workman might surprise him, did he but know even half of his difficulties; and when I add that the worst printing, and the largest quantity of it—speaking generally—was seen by me while temporarily located in Paris, some years ago. But it does not follow as a sequence that good printing is not done there. On the contrary, I have had the pleasure of examining some of the rarest editions of the masters of the typographic art of France. Indeed, the several national and municipal public libraries abound with masterpieces of book handicraft, which would undoubtedly charm and edify the most exacting connoisseur.

Perhaps it might be well to inform my American pressmen readers that, although the French printer has for part of his accessories power presses of cylindrical shape, in one form and another—indeed, in many forms,—he still has to use the bed and platen hand press for much of the best work turned out by him. I was amazed one day, as I accompanied the editor and publisher of *Typologie-Tucker*, Mr. Henry J. Tucker, then agent for the famous Caslon typefoundry in Paris, and entered the printing office of M. Simmonds,

perhaps one of the best book and job printers of that city, to see this beautiful printers' journal being printed on a hand press, four pages at a time. Indeed, the *l'Imprimerie*, then published by *père* Charavay, and to which Mr. Motteroz alludes as having been a collaborator on for over twenty-five years, was during most of that time printed on hand presses. It is at this epoch of printing—the hand press—that our friend opens up his essay on make-ready; and, starting with him at this point, we will journey with and tell how we do things here in the way of make-ready as we go on.

AT HAND PRESS.

So many pressmen of today know next to nothing about working on hand presses, we will confine our remarks as near as possible to the necessities which this kind of press is required to fill; not forgetting, however, that some of the leading pressmen now on cylinders began apprenticeship on the former make of press. Like Motteroz, the writer commenced his printing career as a roller-boy and a hand-press puller. Here we received some of the most valuable rudiments of the printing trade; such as how to wash a roller, how to preserve it from decay, and also how to prepare it for work. How to apply the right quantity of ink at a time to keep up even color, and how often to roll up the form before applying fresh ink. How many times to roll up different kinds of forms, and how light or hard to apply the roller, and to raise it when passing over margins or blank spots. Then we had only three grades of black ink: strong, medium and bill (news). With home-made composition rollers, old-style of course, and a selection from these three grades of ink the hand-pressman was expected to be equal to any and all emergencies. His skill at making-ready being his prerequisite, it mattered not whether his press was new or old, nor the paper rough or smooth, the latter having to be wet, turned over and pressed between boards so as to dampen it uniformly preparatory to being printed on.

In those days a workman who could make ready a demy or cap form for printing dry was considered a superior pressman, notwithstanding the fact that his work had to be hung up to dry and afterward pressed between slip-sheets and press-boards to take out the impression indentations.

Conjointly with what I have said about beginning at hand press may be mentioned the youthful beginner's ability to properly paste a frisket; for, next to a badly washed roller, a loose or sloppily pasted frisket then angered the journeyman pressman. Next to this in importance was washing off the tympan, and the great privilege of pasting on a clean tympan sheet so that no lumps would be found between it and the tympan, as these, if present, would batter the type and pierce the paper when under the pull of the lever.

This recital of primary detail is meant for the information of the apprentice of today, with the view of impressing him as to the great difference between hand

press and cylinder press duties. In my next chapter I shall explain some of the past and present methods of making ready different kinds of forms, and such other preparatory matters as are necessary to the correct performance of the same at hand press.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

"NOT HOW MUCH, BUT HOW WELL."

BY W. H. WRIGHT, JR.

THE January INLAND PRINTER having so ably illustrated my solicitor, the calendar blotter, in connection with biographical sketch, I am induced to supplement the article with a few remarks on a system of receiving and handling of orders. There are many practical printers who would be more successful if they could but get the business. With these my method of reaching the public may find favor and put money in their pockets if conducted properly. Then, again, there is the printer who has no difficulty in getting a trade, but who fails to retain a patronage gained, by reason of improper handling of orders after their receipt. In no line of business is there greater need of close attention to details than in the printing trade. As it is the "little leaks that sink the ship," so it is the neglect of detail in handling of orders that finally leaves the printer a financial wreck.

If you wish to succeed, let your motto be, "Not how many customers I gain, but how well I retain."

To make myself more clearly understood, I will divide my subject and treat under subheads, conforming to rules of my office.

Assuming that the reader has induced a possible customer to call at his office, the first thing generally spoken of is prices. If it is plain to be seen that an estimate is requested for legitimate reasons, first know positively the nature of the job, and place upon same a price in which is figured a percentage of profit above a cost covering a careful handling of order from its receipt to completion. Do not deviate from this, whether the order be for dodger or five-color card. The one should be as carefully executed as the other, and a consistent price asked for each.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS.—Where it can be avoided it is unwise to place an estimate on design not given by customer, and in which a "catchy" style of composition or multi-color effect is expected. This is "expert service," requiring your most skilled employés and personal supervision, and should be charged for according to time taken and results attained.

WRITING COPY.—This should not be included in your printing estimate. Originating advertising literature for a customer is a separate charge, and price for same should be consistent with amount of time taken.

STRANGERS.—If a printer desires to avoid continual entries on wrong side of profit and loss account, it is advisable to make an ironclad rule of exacting from strangers (unless properly recommended) a deposit of fifty per cent on each order, with understanding that

balance will be paid upon completion of work. This is the safe way. The business man will understand this, and will not dispute your reasons for requesting deposit. The tailor can sell as a misfit a suit of clothes left on his hands, but the printer can but get waste paper price for a completed job uncalled for by party ordering and found irresponsible.

CHANGES FROM COPY.—This is a frequent cause of annoyance and loss, and should be treated as an "extra," if changes are very material. Follow copy, submit *verbatim* proof stamped with information regarding changes, and the most expensive end of your office will not be hampered by repeated revision from the man who says "Well, I didn't know how it would sound or look until I saw it in type."

POSTAL CARDS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.—What printer is not imposed upon by an unjust public asking him to furnish them their postage, and carry the account as though there was the same opportunities of profit as in lines of work where the blank paper is worked up. Allowing for possible spoilage, and the making up of same, the printing of government matter is not particularly remunerative, so why should the printer accede to wishes of patron. Either refuse to furnish postage, or else do so only with understanding that work is C. O. D. Uncle Sam opens no accounts—why should you?

ACCURACY.—A system having as its watchword "A place for everything, and everything in its place," will do much toward that most essential detail—accuracy. Be exacting in each part of the work *as it progresses*. Revises, particularly in jobwork where fine register is necessary, are often disastrous to results.

CLEANLINESS.—It is impossible to do neat printing in an office that does not have constant attention to this feature. Clean floors, clean presses, clean cases, and a lavatory supplied with all needful for washing are necessary in order to produce satisfactory printing.

FULL COUNT.—Insist upon delivering all that is ordered. You are certain to hear of a shortage, and may lose not only one customer, but the trade of others who might otherwise have been influenced to patronize you.

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION.—It is an easy matter to do this if printer and patron have proper understanding at outset. Do all you agree to do—sometimes more. Let each customer be an advertiser, not content to profit by your work alone, but willing to tell his neighbor of your ability.

PROMPTNESS.—Do not promise a job without knowing that it can be done in given time. Make it a rule, and inviolable, that each job will be completed and delivered at date promised, barring, of course, delays due to holding back proof, changes from copy, etc. Some business men will give credit for speed where with all other points they are totally indifferent.

TERM OF CREDIT.—Base all estimates upon prompt payment of account when due. For general reasons it is advisable to make statement first of each month,

and on or before the tenth, request payment for preceding month's business. It is well to have customers understand this. If you are on time in filling their wants you need not hesitate to demand corresponding attention to account when due. A printer needs all of his time for superintendence of work under way, and should not be harrassed by the man who desires six months' credit on work he has "rushed" through the printer's hands, possibly to the extent of requiring an all-night force. It is an imposition, and such a customer one can well afford to lose.

The foregoing constitute what is necessary in way of attention to detail if you would give satisfaction to your patrons. Simple, true enough, and commonplace enough, yet it is safe to say not one printer ever failed who adhered to the methods here outlined. "Not how much, but how well," means remunerative prices, appreciative, responsible patronage, and "repeat" orders.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

MASTER FRANCOIS VILLON OF PARIS.

BY W. I. WAY.

IN making his "Plea for certain Exotic forms of Verse"—in the *Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877,—Mr. Edmund Gosse expressed the hope that Mr. D. G. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne would publish a volume of selected pieces from Villon; indeed he felt quite sure that the time was opportune for Mr. Swinburne to offer such a book to the town. But the author of "Laus Veneris" was otherwise engaged apparently, and in 1878 Mr. John Payne, under the auspices of the Villon Society—a society without organization, but really an association of bookmen who proposed to issue to a limited number a series of translations from the French, Arabic, etc., of a more or less erotic character—issued his translation of the works of the father of French poetry, which was also the initial publication of the society. A new edition of these poems, with a biographical and critical introduction, has just been "printed for the Villon Society by private subscription and for private circulation only." It is proposed to regale the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, who, let us hope, are all of the sterner sex, with some account of this book, the poet, and selections from his verse. It will be charitably remembered that society and poets and religion were all different in Villon's day from what we find them in ours. The year of Villon's birth, 1431, saw Joan of Arc burned at the stake in Rouen; the art of printing from movable type was not discovered by Gutenberg until fifty years after, and America was as yet undreamed of in the poet's philosophy. As Villon was entering upon the threshold of his checkered career, a woman of great piety, dressed in the habit of a man, was leading the army of her country to victory, and by aid of a king's mistress, the beautiful Agnes Sorel, was placing on the head of Charles VII the crown of his fathers. Born of poor but respectable parents, the poet—whose

real name was François de Montcorbier—was early adopted by a rich ecclesiastic, one Guillaume de Villon, whose name he adopted, and at whose expense he followed the courses of the University of Paris. When Villon finally graduated from this institution of learning in 1452, two years after Jack Cade forced his way into London, the so-called Mazarin Bible, the first book printed from metal type, was well under way. With companions and acquaintances chosen from the lowest and most degraded classes of Paris, he ran the gauntlet of crime and debauchery in a most lively fashion, and was twice condemned to death for unknown offences before he had reached thirty years, while two of his college chums had already paid the penalty on the gibbet. As Mr. Payne assures us, the record of facts concerning the poet's life is provokingly meager, and few as those facts are they seem to be mainly written in red by the uncertain hand of a most debauched criminal, who was at the same time a man of genius—the poet himself. Mr. Payne modestly pretends to no exhaustive study of the man and his work in his 107 pages of introduction, but rests content if in his sketch and translation he has “set ajar one more door, long sadly moss-grown and ivy-hidden, into that enchanted wonderland of French poetry, which glows with such springtide glory of many-colored bloom, such autumn majesty of matured fruit.”

It seems to be generally conceded that to Villon belongs the honor of discovering the ballade form, as we now understand it, and no one has surpassed him in the use of it. Prior to his time most French verse was imitative of the artificial “Romance of the Rose.” Mr. Payne is loath to believe, however, that Villon's ballads should be given precedence over his other verse. The best of his work is to be found in the “Greater Testament”: “Here he put forth his full force, and it is here that his genius shines out with a vigor and plentitude thitherto unexampled in French verse. . .

. . . The passage is one uninterrupted flow of humor, satire and pathos, glowing with the most exquisite metaphor and expressed in a singularly terse and original style.” In this section appears the “Ballad that Villon made at the request of his mother, wherewithal to do her homage to Our Lady”—a ballad which, as Mr. Payne says, contains as holy and sweet a strain as any to be found in Vaughan or Christina Rossetti. The only good influence that ever controlled him, even in a measure, was his love for his mother, which, in the words of Théophile Gautier, shines out of the turmoil and ferment of his life like a white and serene lily springing from the heart of a marsh. His one love affair might have influenced him to good if the young lady, Catherine Vaucelles, had been less of a coquette and more in earnest. All his misfortune he is inclined to attribute to this one love affair, and to it should we, perhaps, attribute the greater body of his verse.

At the age of thirty years—he is supposed to have died when thirty-two—after being rejected by the only woman for whom he had conceived a tender passion,

and even cast off by a sometime mistress, he began his great work, the “Greater Testament.” He felt that after such a misspent life he had not long to live. He had been a whole summer in the prison den of a castle “without light or air, dripping with water, and swarming with rats, toads and snakes.” Confined in such a wretched dungeon, he wrote his pathetic ballad with the refrain,

“Will you leave poor Villon here to rot?”

Yet, as Mr. Payne puts it, “the most terrible and ghastly surroundings of circumstance cannot avail wholly to arrest the ever-springing fountain of wit and *bonhomie* that wells up from the inmost nature of the man. . . . In the dreary dungeon of the Meung moat, we find him bandying jests with his own personified remorse; and even whilst awaiting a shameful death, he seeks consolation in the contemplation of the comic aspects of his situation, as he will presently appear, upright in the air, swinging at the wind's will, with face like a thimble for bird-pecks, and skin blackened of ‘that ill sun which tans a man when he is dead.’” As an instance of the deplorable condition of society in 1455, Villon tells us how the Abbess of Port Royal was his companion in at least one of his orgies. This notorious creature, who distinguished herself by leading a life of unbridled licentiousness, would dress in man's clothes and visit the worst slums in Paris. In such attire she, in company with Villon, made a visit to Perrot Girard, a barber of Bourg la Reine, near Paris, and lived for a week at his expense and that of his brood of sucking pigs.

If the course of true love had run smooth in his case he might have lived longer, but would he have been a better poet? To quote again the words of Gautier: “We might perhaps have lost the poet, whilst gaining the honest man; and good poets are still rarer than honest folk, though the latter can scarce be said to be too common.”

Some of Villon's pieces will appear in the verse column of future issues of THE INLAND PRINTER, but we venture to give two here, of the lighter sort, yet still characteristic:

ROUNDEL.

“On my release from prison strait,
Where I have left my life well-nigh,
If Fate still look at me awry,
Judge if she be inveterate!
Reason meseemeth, past debate,
Her malice she should mollify
On my release.

“Full of unreason is this Fate,
Which willeth but that I should die:
God grant that in His house on high
My soul be ravished from her hate,
On my release.”

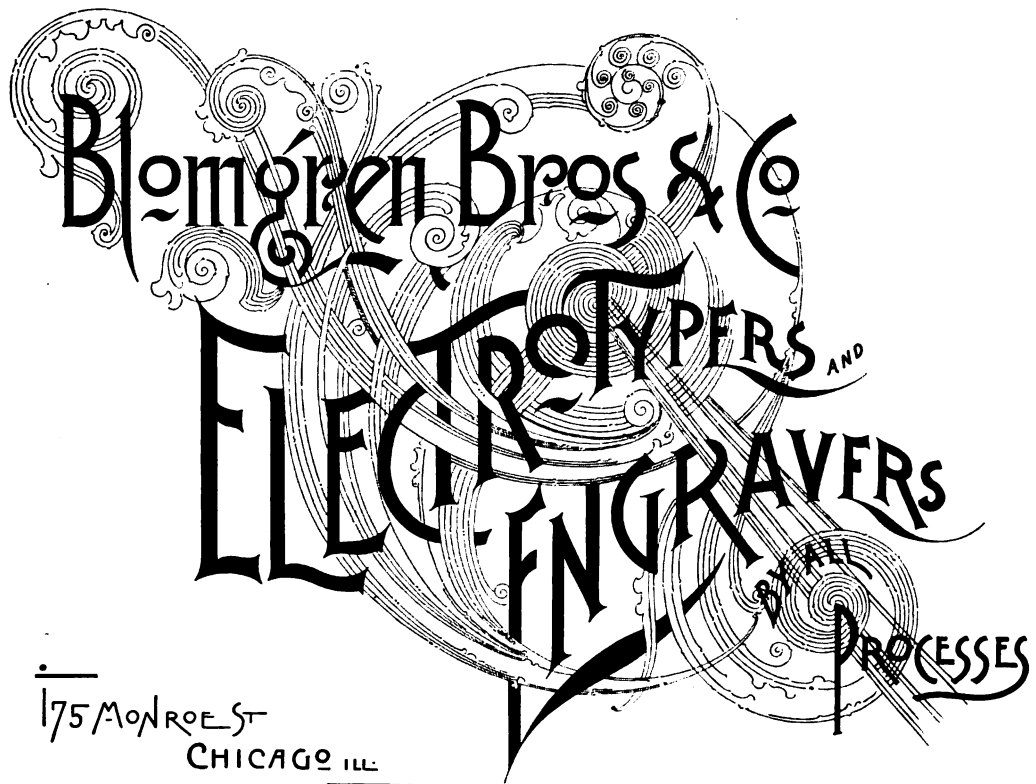
THE QUATRAIN THAT VILLON MADE WHEN HE WAS DOOMED TO DIE:

“François am I,—woe worth it me!
At Paris born, near Pontoise citie,
Whose neck, in the bight of a rope of three,
Must prove how heavy my buttocks be.”

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1875.

INCORPORATED MARCH, 1890.



THE INLAND PRINTER.



MRS. STUART ROBSON.

Half-tone engraving by
BLOMGRÉN BROS. & CO.,
175 Monroe street,
Chicago.

(See other side.)



A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

(Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.)

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, MARCH, 1893.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; one dollar for six months in advance; sample copies, twenty cents each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be sent by express, draft, money order or registered letter. Do not send checks on local banks; send draft on New York or Chicago. Make all remittances free of exchange, and payable to Inland Printer Company. Currency forwarded in unregistered letters will be at sender's risk. Postage stamps are not desirable, but if necessary to remit them, one-cent stamps are preferred.

FOREIGN SUBSCRIPTIONS.—To countries within the postal union, postage prepaid, two dollars and ninety-six cents, or twelve shillings per annum, in advance. Make foreign money orders payable to H. O. Shepard. No foreign postage stamps or postal notes accepted.

ADVERTISING RATES

Furnished on application. The value of THE INLAND PRINTER as an advertising medium is unquestioned. The character of the advertisements now in its columns, and the number of them, tell the whole story. Circulation considered, it is the cheapest trade journal in the United States to advertise in. Advertisements, to insure insertion in the issue of any month, should reach this office not later than the twentieth of the month preceding.

THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

FOREIGN AGENTS.

M. P. MCCOY, 54 Farringdon Road, London, England.
ALEX. COWAN & SONS (LIMITED), General Agents, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide, Australia, and Dunedin, New Zealand.
G. HEDELER, Grimmaischer Steinweg 3, Leipzig, Germany. An denselben sind auch alle Anfragen und Aufträge Insertion betreffend zu richten.

VOLUME XI OF THE INLAND PRINTER.

IN accordance with the announcement made last October, readers of THE INLAND PRINTER will find appended in this issue an index of the contents of its numbers for the half year closing with the present month. The greater convenience which will result from this division of the year is the reason for the change. The volume will hereafter consist of six months instead of a year as heretofore. This will simplify matters, and will allow the volume to be bound before the numbers preserved by subscribers have become soiled or mutilated in handling, as is frequently the case in waiting for a year to expire before binding. As the April number will begin Volume XI, the present is a most favorable time to subscribe. The

subscription price is unaltered—\$2 per year, \$1 for six months; or, to put it in other language, \$1 per volume of six months. The value that is offered in the numbers of THE INLAND PRINTER is not even approximated by the subscription price. In the way of completeness this arrangement, comprising a volume in six months at a cost of but \$1, is an inducement which will be appreciated, and which places this admittedly leading journal within the means of every worker in the printing trade. Volume X (six months), elegantly bound in half russia, may now be purchased at this office; price \$2.25. Express charges must be paid by purchaser.

THE VITALITY OF WOOD ENGRAVING.

THE *Magazine of Art* (Cassell & Co.) for February contains an interesting article by Mr. Edwin Bale, R. I., on "Mr. Timothy Cole and American Wood Engraving." The conclusions reached by Mr. Bale do not meet with the sympathy of our London correspondent, Mr. H. Wood Smith, who reviews the article in a recent letter to this magazine. "After paying a high tribute to the reproductions of works of art made in America by mechanical means," says Mr. Smith, "Mr. Bale goes on to say, 'we hardly consider these as works of art; they are rather triumphs of science.' This is only true to a certain extent. The high state of perfection to which process work has been brought is certainly a scientific triumph, but it must be admitted that the most scientifically produced process block would give but a very poor impression if art was not called to its assistance. The mere making of a process block may be a mechanical process pure and simple, but it requires more than mechanical knowledge to print it with credit. The charming illustrations which one frequently notices in THE INLAND PRINTER say much for the artistic education of the modern printer to whom Mr. Bale does not render sufficient honor. Mr. Bale is very favorably impressed with the quality of American process work, which, indeed, he prefers to the modern wood engraving. 'In the last two or three years,' he says, 'there have appeared many wood blocks in the American magazines that only an expert could recognize as such, and that is the goal at which American wood engraving at last arrives—the imitation of a process block! Where, then, is the need for the wood engraver?' It is certainly correct that for some years past many of the American magazines have been illustrated by numerous examples of the perfection to which wood engraving has been brought; but because only a few eminent artist-engravers exist, whose individuality is apparent in almost every line of their work, it is hardly just to charge the engravers who can produce such exquisite work, with being mere imitators of process work. The fact is rather that process work has been brought to such a state of perfection in America, and approaches wood engraving so closely in many cases that only by a careful scrutiny can one be distinguished from the other. I know that Mr. Bale will again ask, 'Where, then, is the need for the

wood engraver?' Surely the need for the wood engraver may be found in the fact that he produces work that will last for generations, whereas the life and utility of an ordinary process block invariably ends with the first edition, and, indeed, frequently before the first edition of a work is off the machine. Than myself, no one is more pleased to observe the development of high-class process work, and to appreciate the remarkable beauty of its most delicate tones. There is plenty of room for the two methods of reproduction — for illustrated journalism of today it is indispensable — and there is no reason whatever why a publisher should go to the expense of making wood engravings when process work will answer his purpose equally well. But there is every reason why he should not go out of his way to belittle the beauty and utility of wood engraving, because it answers his pocket better to adopt process work. Unfortunately many engravers have been reduced almost to the point of starvation, a condition of things which is not so much owing, as Mr. Bale would have us believe, to the character of American wood engraving, as attributable to the policy of false economy pursued by many publishing houses. It is, at least, premature to assert 'that wood engraving both as an art and a craft is rapidly dying, and in a few years, unless it changes its aims, it will be as dead as Queen Anne.' It is a remarkable fact that those who have done most to injure the beautiful art of wood engraving have been those who professed to have at heart the best interests of art. Instead of teaching and encouraging the art they have availed themselves of the first and every opportunity of sapping the vitality of the art by withdrawing and withholding support from it, and then having brought about a depression, they attempt to fix the blame upon those who have done their best to elevate the art. Mr. Bale, like a good many others, takes a temporary depression for the dying struggles of a noble art, but he goes further than this and attributes the cause of the death struggle to the high state of perfection to which American engravers have carried the art. Wood engraving, however, is not dead or even dying, and its merits and power of usefulness in every department of the illustrated press will be appreciated all the more when it emerges triumphantly, as it will before long, from the depression and trial it is now experiencing."

IS A JOB PRINTER'S UNION PRACTICABLE?

THE attention of our readers is directed to a communication from a correspondent in Chattanooga, Tennessee, which appears elsewhere in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, the writer favoring the issuance of separate charters for job printers. This is not a new question. As a matter of fact, the proposition has been brought forward at regular intervals, and, when thoroughly discussed, rejected on the score of its impracticability, or, to speak more correctly, owing to the failure of its supporters to accompany the proposition with a working scheme of sufficient clearness

to warrant putting the measure to an actual test. Whether or not the gentleman now proposing separate unions for job and newspaper printers is prepared with a plan that will overcome or obviate the many obstacles formerly pointed out as blocking the way to a successful termination of such a scheme, we are not prepared to say. However, a full discussion of the subject may develop what was lacking on former occasions, and it is for this reason that we open our columns for the discussion.

The last time this idea was prominently before the printers of America was just previous to the last convention of the International Typographical Union held in Chicago (1880), and it may be regarded as a rather singular coincidence that the matter has been allowed to lie dormant until the International body is again about to meet in Chicago, when it is once more brought up. During the thirteen years that will have elapsed between the holding of these two conventions we have heard very little, if anything, of this proposition, which may be regarded as an indication that there is no very urgent need for a change after all. Be that as it may, there is no question that on the occasion referred to the subject was discussed fully and even exhaustively, and then allowed to drop out of sight with the full consent and approval of its projectors and supporters. Job printers were organized into associations throughout the country with the avowed purpose of securing separate charters, the question in Chicago becoming a sharp issue in the annual election of delegates. At that election the friends of the separate charter movement were defeated, although a job printer was one of the three delegates elected.

The convention which followed gave the matter a very careful investigation, but before the inquiry had been brought to a close about every member of the body, friends and foes of the measure alike, were convinced of its impracticability. Then it was allowed to go by default. We mention these matters thus fully that all who desire to engage in the discussion may know how much of the ground has been traveled over on former occasions, but not with any desire to discredit the movement or to discourage those who might wish to take part in the discussion. We recognize the fact that there are many serious defects in the present system of organization, as there always will be where two branches of a trade are combined in one organization, and where the followers of one branch overwhelmingly outnumber the other.

The assertion of our correspondent that job printers are of a "distinctive branch" is at least open to considerable differences of opinion. It was owing largely to a failure in proving this that former attempts at separating the two classes of workmen met with so complete a defeat. Take, for instance, the case as it will be found in almost any large job office. In a large force of men so employed one may take the best job printer in the number and the man who does nothing but piecework as the two extremes. Between these

two extremes will be found a large number of men who are part of the time on jobwork and part on piecework. They are good job printers on certain lines of work, while the best man may be a very indifferent success when he changes his place of employment and is put on a different class of work from that formerly engaging his attention. Then there is the certainty of men holding cards from different organizations being employed on the same work, for, however the two unions may start out, it will be found necessary in time for the job printers to make a piece scale, and for the newspaper men to adopt a time scale. A clash of opposing interests will always be imminent, while a struggle for supremacy in mixed offices will be a dead certainty. These are some of the obstacles formerly found in the way of this proposition, obstacles which may now be cleared away without difficulty by some of the men who will become involved in the controversy. We know that job printers cite the case of the pressmen as favoring a separate charter. The conditions existing in the two trades are so entirely different as to leave no possible room for comparison.

Then again, the job printers may not be suffering such great injustice by the present arrangement as is sometimes pictured, and as some of them imagine they are subjected to. During the job printers' strike for a shorter workday in 1887, it must be confessed that they would have found themselves in a sorry plight were it not for the generous and loyal support given them by the newspaper men of the country. The same experience was repeated more recently at Pittsburgh. Innumerable instances might be mentioned where the newspaper men have proven themselves superior to class prejudice, and where they have undergone considerable self-sacrifice to further the interests of the craft in general.

Notwithstanding all this we repeat that there are serious and well-grounded objections to the prevalent system of organization. What is required in the present emergency is someone capable of evolving a plan contemplating that issuance of separate charters to job printers and to newspaper men, one that will insure entire harmony in the internal workings of the printing office, and at the same time insure the highest degree of prosperity to all branches of the craft. Can this be done?

A STANDARD OF PROOFREADING.

IN another column of this issue will be found a letter from a New York proofreader who seeks to find a method of raising the standard of competency among that class of workers. He makes the suggestion that the Typothetæ appoint a board of master printers whose duty it shall be to hold examinations and pass upon the competency of those desiring to become readers.

While conceding the necessity of such improvement in the average reader, we are afraid our correspondent's plan is not feasible. In the first place, the Typothetæ

does not comprise all the employing printers; secondly, there is no assurance that the latter are themselves competent to make such examination, very few of them having graduated from the proofroom, a condition which is essential to a knowledge of the attainments required of a proofreader; thirdly, there are a sufficient number of employers who are indifferent regarding the quality of their work, and content to employ low-grade help, to render inoperative and ineffectual any such plan as is contemplated by our correspondent, if put in motion.

We think the solution of the matter rests with the readers themselves. They must lift themselves; not look to others to do it for them. They, as individuals, must embrace every opportunity to increase their stock of knowledge, thereby increasing their efficiency; and collectively, should organize themselves into a society. By so doing, they can take steps to insure better remuneration, shorter hours, and a recognition of the rights and privileges which should be accorded those who are acknowledged to be capable of revising the work of others. The organization could make its own regulations as to qualifications for membership.

We would urge, therefore, that steps be taken by those interested to form such societies in their own localities. A few must take the initiative — by issuing a circular of invitation to a meeting, for instance. The London Association of Correctors of the Press, which has stood the test of time, having been established in 1854, might be taken as an example. It is in no sense a trade union. When the American proofreaders are organized, the conditions deplored by our correspondent could be taken under consideration, together with any other matters of interest to correctors.

We are exceedingly gratified to receive from the East this evidence of interest in this subject. Mr. Arnot is in a position to know whereof he speaks. Any aid we can afford the movement in the direction indicated it will be our pleasure to give.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE SETTING-UP OF AN ADVERTISEMENT.

BY AN "AD" MAN.

THERE is probably no part of the work which falls to the lot of the job compositor in the average printing office which requires so much study and forethought, and in which an intelligent reasoning has to be brought so much into play, as the setting-up of an advertisement. A letter-head, a business card or the title-page of a programme may be set in a dozen different ways, and in each may be shown the same skill in bringing out a pleasing and proper display. The wording in such cases is generally the same, and in most of the small jobwork done its excuse for existence is to be found in the impulse which leads a business man to take a pride in fitting up his office in good style, or in having a presentable sign placed over the door—because it is a business-like way of doing business. The printed matter at the top of a business letter is a secondary

matter to its reader, and he will read it if it is set in nonpareil, provided he is interested in that which is written in the letter. All that is necessary in such printed work is that it be arranged in a sufficiently proper manner, consistent with the respectability of the house sending it out. It needs no particularly striking feature to catch attention, for it is there to serve a purpose, and will be read whether displayed or not.

When it comes to the arrangement of the display in an advertisement, however, the case will be found to be different. An advertiser reckons the value of the arrangement of an "ad" by the number of replies it will bring, as by this method only can he ascertain the probable number of people who have read it. Therefore, he expects it to be made sufficiently striking to attract attention when placed alongside of others of a similar nature. But in a majority of cases a man who has devoted his energies to becoming familiar with the intricacies of another business knows little or nothing about printing or its attendant industries, no matter

Milkman's Late—Again?

That don't matter so much, now-a-days. Dilute one part of Highland Evaporated Cream with two volumes of water—for delicious cream; with three volumes of water for rich milk—You've solved the milk question for all time. We use only milk obtained from farms under our own supervision. Prepared in hermetically sealed cans. Ask for the Highland brand—take no other.

HELVETIA MILK CONDENSING CO.,
HIGHLAND, ILL.

No. 1.

Smith has discovered a method of manufacturing shoes whereby he can sell a better grade at a lower cost than his competitors, let the word "shoes" stand out in the "ad" at a sacrifice, if need be, of a part of all the other display. The point to be made is that the eye of a man glancing over the columns of a paper cannot help resting on the more prominent display in the advertisements. If he is in need of a pair of shoes, and his attention is once attracted, he will become interested and will read the remainder if it is set no larger than agate. If he does not want a pair of shoes it doesn't matter whether he reads it or not, for men do not as a rule buy an article merely because it is a bargain.

But the time will probably come when Smith's shoes have become known to the buyer as articles possessing merits worthy of consideration in supplying himself with foot-wear. Then it is that the word shoes should be supplemented by the addition of the maker's name, and "Smith's Shoes" should stare one in the face from every "ad" proclaiming the merits of this particular make. In the case of advertisements of well

what his opinion may be on the subject. Here is where the responsibility falls upon the compositor.

The first thing to consider is, what is the most important part of the "ad?" As a rule this will be found to be the name of the article the advertiser wishes to bring to the attention of the reader, and it should be made as prominent and as striking as space will admit. If John

known retail firms who wish to call attention to several articles offered for sale, it is the better plan to make the name of the advertiser the most important part of the display. When a firm has spent years in building up a business standing, and its name has become so familiar to the eye that sight of it suggests the business in which its owners are engaged, it goes without saying that its advertisements will possess an interest not to be found in others of lesser note.

A HEALING REMEDY FOR THE NATION.
BETHESDA
 Hon. J. M. RUSK, Secretary of Agriculture: "The BEST WATER in the world."
 Hon. GEO. R. DAVIS, Director General of the World's Fair: "I regard Bethesda Water THE BEST in the market."

So delicately proportioned in mineral qualities by Nature as to make it agreeable and wholesome in health, and in cases of Diabetes and Bright's Disease, more benefit will be derived from it in twenty-four hours than from any medicine known to Science in thirty months.
Diseases for which BETHESDA is a Specific:
 BRUCER'S DISEASE, Pain in the Kidneys and Loins, Dropsy, Inflammation of the Bladder and Urethra, Gout's Swelling, Dyspepsia, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ropy or Cloudy Urine, Female Weakness, Torpid Liver, Diarrhoea, Hemorrhage of the Kidneys, Suppuration of Urine, Brick Dust Deposit, Calculi or Stones in the Bladder, Incontinence of Urine.
 Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, etc., in sealed 1/2-gallon bottles only.
 BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING CO., Washburn, Wis.

No. 2.

the more important points in the "ad."

The subject of his milkman's usual lateness is a sore point with the average man, and in this case the chances are that he will turn from it rather than to it.

The second is regarded as a better specimen of "ad" setting, though at a first glance that takes in only the name of that which is advertised, it would be difficult to decide whether it is the advertisement of a patent medicine, a real estate firm in Palestine, or a mineral water. As it was set for the purpose of printing in Chicago papers mostly, however, where people who drink water at all are supposed to know all about that which is imported, the ambiguity is in a measure removed.

The last of the three is considered the best, and is in the opinion of the writer the only form of advertising upon which it is safe to invest any amount of money. When a man glances over his paper in the morning, if this "ad" is in its columns there are ten chances to one that he will see it. And even if he does not stop to read what his eye has not seen in the first glance, the fact that there is a soap called "Kirk's" and that its owners consider it of sufficient merit to warrant them in risking money in advertising it, has been brought to his mind. The

Accompanying this article will be found illustrations intended to bring out the ideas the writer wishes to advance. The first of the three is not regarded as a good "ad" because no important idea of value to this particular advertiser is advanced which would intrude itself upon the casual reader's notice, whether he wills it or not. It is left to the originality in the expression displayed to lead the eye to

To guileless harp Apollo sung,
 In ancient days when song was young.
 The modern bard with greater scope,
 Takes

KIRK'S

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

For fruitful theme. On this he plays,
 And happy spends the fleeting days,
 Twixt using soap and sounding praise

Use Kirk's soap in large doses—
 externally—and absorb inspiration.
 JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

No. 3.

average man likes when he goes to a store to buy an article to give the dealer an idea that he knows what he is about, and when his wife tells him not to forget to go to the groceryman and order some soap sent home, he will very probably order the brand the name of which he has seen advertised. Having made use of Messrs. Kirk & Co's "ad" as a sample of good arrangement in point of display it may not be out of place to state that they are spending this year in this kind of advertising over a hundred thousand dollars more than they did last year, a fact that would seem to indicate that they find that it pays.

These ideas, it will be seen, are given the advertisers' point of view. In this day of costly advertising, when the insertion of a single "ad" in a general run of papers entails the expenditure of hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars, a great deal depends upon its ability to make itself read. The old idea that if a short line follows a long one, and so on through the list of a job printer's criticisms, the "ad" is well set up, has been found to be wanting in many respects. What is needed in an "ad" is individuality, and this it must have in order to make it a paying investment.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE CASEROOM MONEY-BATTLE: HOW TO FIGHT IT FAIRLY AND SUCCESSFULLY.

BY A SCOTSMAN.

SOMETIMES printers are tempted, after looking around on their profession with a critical eye, to come to the conclusion that matters have reached "a pretty pass," to use a common expression. The interests which clash in the caseroom especially are seen to be neither few nor small. The settled-wage men cannot help being antagonistic to the piece men, however much they may regret it. But other forces come also into play against the line or piece man: a great array of apprentices, backed up by an army composed of women and girls, thwarts him in his efforts to earn a good bill or string, making the moral aspect of the caseroom anything but wholesome. But the man who gives his employer the largest return for his weekly wage is *now* in favor, and not he who comes highly testimonialled; and this is as it should be.

When a newly-fledged journeyman compositor leaves the cozy nest, in town or country, where he has been fed and bred, and tests the as yet untried power of his wings in a large and strange caseroom, he is necessarily quite oblivious of the sort of management carried on there by the foreman. If he is of a self-absorbent turn of mind, and consequently too much carried away by his very verdant thinkings, he will not be able quickly to perceive the drift of the said management until he has received some broad and somewhat disagreeable hints in the shape of very small bills or strings, accompanied by the unwelcome knowledge, almost forced on his young mind, that others in the caseroom are making a good deal more money than himself; and he cannot understand why Mr. Hawkeye,

the foreman, singles him out for disfavor. Alas! many good and able men, in the same circumstances, have so wondered before him, and suffered long and silently.

But our neophyte gradually wakes up, and at length comes to the rather disagreeable conclusion that there is a "ring" of favorites in the caseroom, the secret springs of whose wellbeing are of too occult a nature for him to discover. In fact, the caseroom, he finds out after much silent cogitation, is pretty well charged with jealous feeling, accompanied with rumor, gossip, murmuring — compositors silently weighing each other's capacity; Mr. Hawkeye the meanwhile being no less hard at work in the same line, conning the first proofs of the men as he gives them out to be corrected, and showing *his* estimate of each compositor by his style of treatment.

Finally, our fledgling finds out that he is acting a not very agreeable part in a scene of which he never before dreamt, where a strange congeries of thinkings and actings, not over-favorable to himself, are continually being carried on. His sensitive young printorial soul has got a shog!

When our sensible young comp, after a time, becomes fully alive to the above-described strange network of interlacing interests, he comes to perceive that there are two lines of conduct available to him if he desires to "get on": either to be content with things as they are, and go on in the hope that, with a much better knowledge of his business, matters will by and by turn out more favorably for him; or begin an entirely new programme, by taking advantage of the evening classes to be found in Chicago and elsewhere, and thus fit himself for a higher standing in the profession or out of it.

Some time ago we attended church as usual, and on the minister mounting the rostrum, who should it be but our old friend B—, whom we knew as a studious young comp, but who was now "in a very cozy nest," as he told us after the service was over. He also said that "he had taken revenge on his poor circumstances," or words to the same effect, by hard study and constant work. We sometimes also meet in our walks another compositorial aspirant, who has "struck oil" somewhere in the insurance field and holds a Himalayan head very erect, and would not for the life of him, in the most private street, take notice of a former fellow-worker. We are not holding up such a despicable *parvenu* for imitation — everything good forbid that! — except for his success in the money-battle, which we suppose he fought fairly enough.

Another very successful fellow-laborer, an employing printer, fills our mental eye as we write these lines. Alas! his cup brimmed over, he could not carry it, and he is now numbered with the great majority. Something else is more needed to get on in this trying world than even success. "Nothing succeeds like success" is a common saying; yet, like other wise saws, it is not universally true.

Now, every compositor is not fitted for "wagging his heid in a poopit," as a Scottish saying has it, or

take up a position like our proud insurance gentleman, or become a successful master printer. Want of a wholesome ambition, and not want of ability, keeps back many a clever printer; and when such, unfortunately, is a compositor's turn of mind, perhaps it would not be a bad thing for him to say to himself: "Seeing I don't care to soar aloft like the pulpiteer or the insurance gentleman, and the caseroom must henceforth be the arena in which I am to earn my daily bread through life, how can I succeed in bettering my position?" Without doubt a good answer to this very pertinent question would be, "Make yourself thoroughly efficient at ease, doing everything put into your hand *in as faultless a style as you can command*, letting no grass clog your eager heels in the compositorial race; for a slow, sleepy compositor is a rock of great offense to our modern "rushing" foreman, who will pass by your frame like a lightning-flash with a mass of fine fat copy in his fist, quite oblivious seemingly — but only seemingly — of your existence; for it is fresh in his memory, perhaps, though you have quite forgotten the incident, that you caused him lately to disappoint, and thereby lose, a first-class customer; and although he knows well that of late your bills or strings have had a decidedly shrinking tendency, he has plainly come to the conclusion that *you*, and not *he*, are the cause of this cold-shouldering. And so matters go on, the compositor perhaps not seeing that his shrunken bills or strings are owing to his own want of energy — thinking, probably, that he is a victim to favoritism, or to some secret pique or dislike on the part of his rushing foreman.

It is a nail in the professional coffin of any compositor who will not aid his foreman when the need arises and he is asked to do his best. In fact, foremen look after their own interests intensely in giving out work during exigencies; and it is quite in accordance with common sense that Mr. Hawkeye will remember those substantially who helped him well in his hour of need, and look with an icy cold-shouldering eye on the soft-headed compositors who, unfortunately for themselves, funk'd disastrously in the day of battle!

Those who live long enough will see a new phase of the caseroom money-battle: Hand-setting *versus* machine-setting. As was the case with the introduction of the steam printing machine, so will it be with that of the typesetting machine. In the former case, the pressmen were gently replaced by steam; now it will come to pass that the compositor will find a higher standing when able efficiently to work a typesetter; his income will be greatly increased. The hand-setter will be needed a long time yet; happily for him, the typesetting machine is an expensive affair, and if we may judge from the estimate Edinburgh employers have of it, its profitable employment is very doubtful. In the *Scottish Leader* office, where twenty linotype machines were used lately, they have been abandoned, the newspaper having changed hands. In a large office (Constable & Co's) where lately twenty women

were employed, there is not a woman typesetter now to be found. Great doubts are spreading as to the profitableness of *her* assistance in the money-battle with the composing brotherhood, and we believe rightly so.

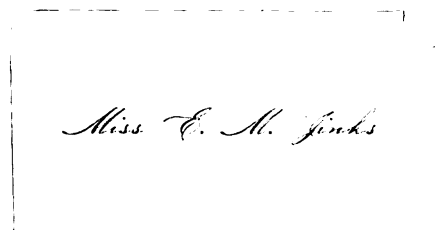
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

SIMPLE DIE CUTTING.

BY THE "PRESSBOY," C. E. J.

STEEL die cutting is not intended to be treated on in this article. I merely desire to lay before the reader a short treatise on simple die cutting for ragged-edging cards, programmes, menus, and for various inner cuttings of unique designs; a few of which are shown herewith.

I know there are a a number of printers whom the rule-twister disgusts, but, nevertheless, a great deal



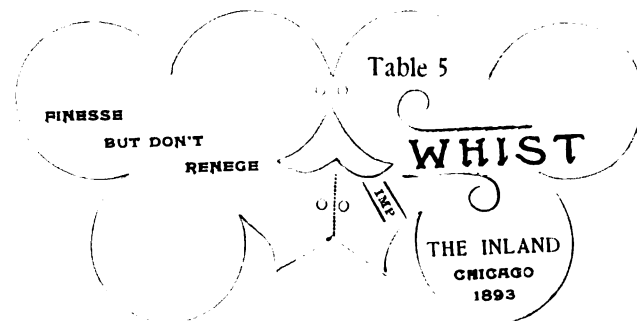
No. 1.

of rule twisting or bending is now done, and the effects of some are decidedly pretty, and rule twisting is noted down in printorial circles as an art well worthy of cultivation.

To those who do not admire rule bending I will briefly say that though this article is on rule twisting, it is for a different purpose than to show its simple grace in printed lines. It is for the purpose of cutting almost any shape from cardboard or paper with which to form ball programmes, menus, calendars and many other works of the craft too numerous to mention or illustrate.

My first illustration or example is a simple card, it need not be a lady's card, but merely illustrates three different corners cut by means of brass rule.

For convenience in bending, and owing to the reduction in size of the several designs shown, I have



No. 2.

used twelve-to-pica (one point) brass rule, but for the die cutting it is necessary to use six-to-pica (two point) rule, beveled only on one side, and it should be used so that the bevel will come on the outer side or toward

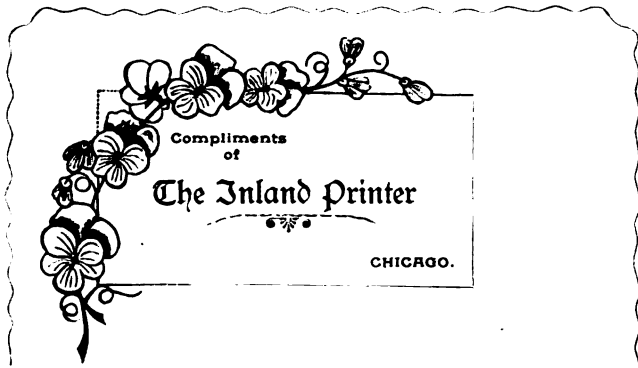
the waste stock, thus having the square edge or the straight-up-and-down surface next to the cut card, programme or whatever it may be.

In doing the rule bending do not heat the rule, braze or solder the corners or any part of the design, as the rule once minus its temper is valueless for cutting purposes, as its surface will bend over.

If it is convenient for you to plaster paris the rule, do so, as it will lend strength to it. Portland cement is also very suitable where it is desirable to preserve the rule design for future orders, but do not use the cement on the imposing stone, as it is gritty, and a few particles left on its surface will surely injure the type. The rule for ragged-edging, as shown on the card, is bent or crimped by means of a pair of round pliers.

In getting up a design similar to No. 2, if it is a small run, it will only be necessary to compose from rule one-half of what is shown in the whist programme. After printing and scoring, fold and cut them folded, which perhaps is the better way for trial, as both front and back will match more accurately, and less care is required.

For cutting, remove the rollers from the press and place your form on, use a light tarboard under the



No. 3.

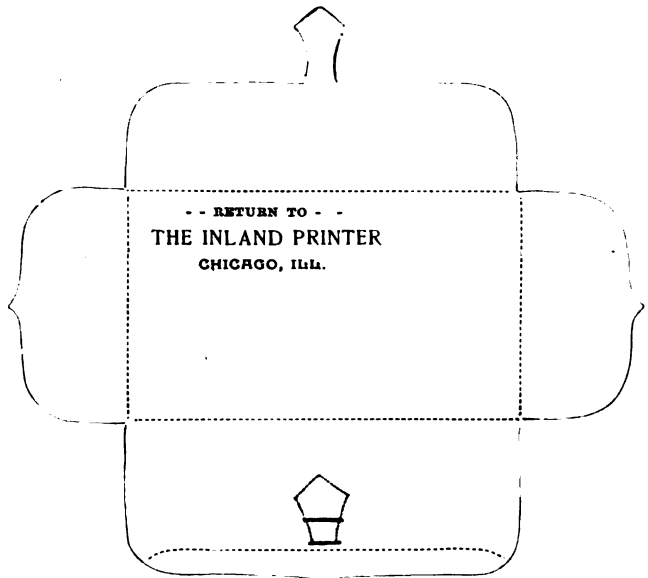
drawsheet (no other sheets being required), which should be of some strong paper—a spoiled blank book heading will answer.

If the edges of the drawsheet curl up after being cut through by the rule form, paste both the edges of the piece cut out and the drawsheet to the tarboard, which, if properly done, will not interfere in the least with rapid feeding.

If there is any difficulty experienced in having the cut sheets adhere to the rule form, fasten to its center a piece of cork slightly higher than the rule, or as other means may suggest themselves to you while working the job.

Design No. 3 shows a pretty design for calendar head. Its size is supposed to be a sixth sheet of crash board of some pretty stamp—a buff crash gives the neatest result. The wreath, or partial wreath of pansy blossoms is an outline cut, printed in gold bronze and embossed. The under edge of the flowers of their entire length is cut through the board by means of rule, described above, curved to match, and the corner of the advertising card inserted therein and fastened by

means of paste or glue. The business card should be of the same color as the crash board, but should be a smooth board, and it may be as elaborate as desired; a ragged edge will also add to its effect.



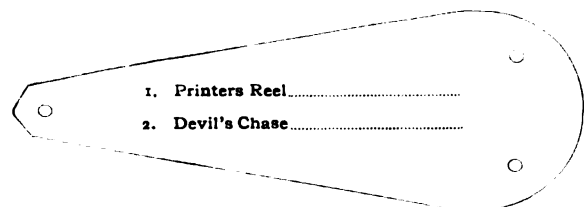
No. 4.

In ragged-edging the main card, if there is to be only a few impressions, it will be profitable to use only a single rule, and by turning the card cut all four edges.

Design No. 4 shows an envelope, and is adapted for use in mailing announcements, card folders, pamphlets, etc., and adds much to the appearance of even an extra nice job.

It is cut from extra heavy manila paper, and is fastened as shown by the dotted lines on lower flap. The flange or extension on upper flap must be wider at its end than the horizontal cuts in lower flap, and is inserted by bending the edges over, and after putting them through the slits straightening them out. If good strong paper is used, as named, the envelope will not tear open in the mails, yet is not subject to letter postage.

Design No. 5 shows an outline leaf of a fan programme, and when complete it is very pretty. For its



No. 5.

execution compose or bend your rule for cutting as shown by the outline, but increase it in size about two or two and one-half times, and allow about twelve leaves to a fan; fasten at the small end with cord and tassel, and run through the top narrow baby ribbon and tie on front page in a bow.

In conclusion, let me say to the typefounder that here is an opening to give "prints" a few different curves and corners in steel rule for the purposes shown.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

GOSSIP ABOUT BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

BY IRVING.

HOW easy it is to deceive ourselves with the notion that today is not as good as yesterday; that all the best in life has departed. Yet our youthful impressions are always with us. Everything that was good impressed us more forcibly than now. We pick up an old number of a popular magazine, the *Century* for February, 1884, if you will — this number happens to be at hand and will serve our present purpose — and we read "How Edwin Drood was Illustrated"; or a chapter from "Dr. Sevier"; or Salvini's "Impressions of Shakespeare's 'Lear.'" Perhaps it is Christina Rossetti's paper on Dante, or Mr. Stedman's delicious note on Keats that catches our eye, and being in a reflective mood we recall how they all impressed us in 1884, or the pleasure an early reading gave us, and somehow magazines and things "don't seem like they used to were, nohow."

Here we read in the *Dial* that Tennyson and Keats are trotting in the third class along with such slow coaches as Cowper and Dryden. It seems all right that Tennyson and Keats should be in the same grade, but these young fellows, the young college professors, fledglings, who relegate our ideals to comparative obscurity, wound us deeply, and we are inclined to ponder, "Where are we at?" Mr. Stedman is a dear old fellow, and we have always allowed ourselves the pleasant delusion that his head was very level on the subject of poetry. Now let us see what he says about Keats in this old magazine — perhaps he has changed his mind since 1884, as the "world do move" and we along with it, but we have seen no record of Mr. Stedman's change of heart with reference to Keats. Well, then, among other things, he assures us, and lovers of Keats have thanked him for it, that even the "poet's name itself, at first derided as uncouth, has become a portion of the loveliness which once he made more lovely." Acknowledging certain faults, these, says Mr. Stedman, were "extravagances from which he freed themselves by covering them in that sculptured monument, 'Endymion,' with divine garlands and countless things of worth that beguile us once again to revisit their tomb." Again he says: "Keats is the one metrical artist, in his finer productions, quite without fault, wearing by right, not courtesy, the epithet of Andrea del Sarto. Rich and various as are the masterpieces of the language, I make bold to name one of our shorter English lyrics that still seems to me, as it seemed to me ten years ago, the nearest to perfection, the one I would surrender last of all. What should this be save the 'Ode to the Nightingale,' so faultless in its varied unity and in the cardinal qualities of language, melody and tone? A strain that has a dying fall; music wedded to ethereal passion, to the yearning that floods all nature, while

. . . 'more than ever seems it rich to die,
To cease upon the midnight with no pain.'

Then what pictures, echoes, immortal imagery and phrase! Can a word or passage be changed without an injury, and by whom? The 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' is a more objective poem, molded like the cold pastoral it celebrates, radiant with the antique light and joy. Could Beauty speak, even thus might she declare herself." And Mr. Stedman might have instanced the "Ode to Autumn" and others in the matchless little volume of 1820. After all, each of us will insist on defining poetry in his own way. To one it must mean one thing, to another it must mean quite a different thing. Mr. Gosse tells us how, when the poetess Louise Bertin put to Alfred de Musset the still unanswered question, "What is poetry?" she received a celebrated rejoinder, the last and perhaps the happiest clause of which is:

D'un sourire, d'un mot,
d'un soupir, d'un regard
Faire un travail exquis.

At least this defines the function of the poet. "To make immortal art out of transient feeling, to give the impression of

a finite mind infinite expansion, to chisel material beauty out of passing thoughts and emotions" — this is the function of the poet. Poetry is an art, just as music is an art — indeed, Keats and Tennyson are very closely related to Chopin and Mendelssohn in the minds of some of us. Given a man with no ear for music, and to him poetry must mean quite a different thing; it may be philosophy, for instance, and it appeals to his intellect without touching his soul. Good, well-meaning, intelligent fellow-acquaintances have asked, "What can you find of interest in the poetry of Keats?" and we have all seen these same well-meaning people sit unmoved throughout the performance of a Chopin nocturne.

There seems to be an effort making to rescue from oblivion every old book produced in England in the Elizabethan age, whether that book happens to be a translation or a new work. Within a few years there have been no less than three new editions of Florio's "Montaigne," perhaps more, and there must be a demand for this sort of thing that cannot be supplied by the numerous new translations. A whole series of these old reprints is announced by David Nutt, the London publisher, under the title of "The Tudor Translations." The first of this series is the "Montaigne," Volume I of which has already made its appearance on this side the Atlantic. The book is printed on a special handmade paper at the Constable Press, Edinburgh, and is bound in half-red buckram, with red paper sides, and emblematic ornaments and title in gilt. Mr. Nutt's edition is introduced by Mr. George Saintsbury, one of the most painstaking of present-day essayists, and the book is in all ways a most consummate example of modern bookmaking. Mr. Nutt has added two more numbers to his Bibliothèque de Carabas, *The Attis*, of Catullus, and the *Romanes*, of Plutarch. Nothing could be daintier than this series of folk-lore studies, which already includes the *Cupid and Psyche* of Apuleius, and the *Euterpe* of Heroditus. In our plethora of realistic literature what a pleasure and relief it is to turn to these books of a bygone age; it is like picking up a precious jewel by the seashore after a tidal wave. If we cannot possess first editions of these priceless relics of the Elizabethan age, we can at least gather to ourselves a few of the more tasteful modern reprints. We find that these reprints become scarce in a few years, just as daintily printed editions of the verses of Mr. Eugene Field and Mr. Edward Freiberger became scarce. Some weeks ago the latter gentleman immortalized the Old Book Shop, so ably conducted by Mr. Frank M. Morris at the corner of State and Madison streets, in a very witty bit of verse entitled "The Underground Paradise." One hundred copies of this have been printed on fine paper and numbered, for presentation to Mr. Freiberger's friends. There is a pathetic side to this poem, too, notwithstanding its wit, as in a few months "The Underground Paradise" — the shop and the poem both, will be "out of print," so to speak. In the case of the shop there will be a new edition, as Mr. Morris will change his location, moving to 115 State street, where the old business will be carried on at the new stand.

ALMOST.

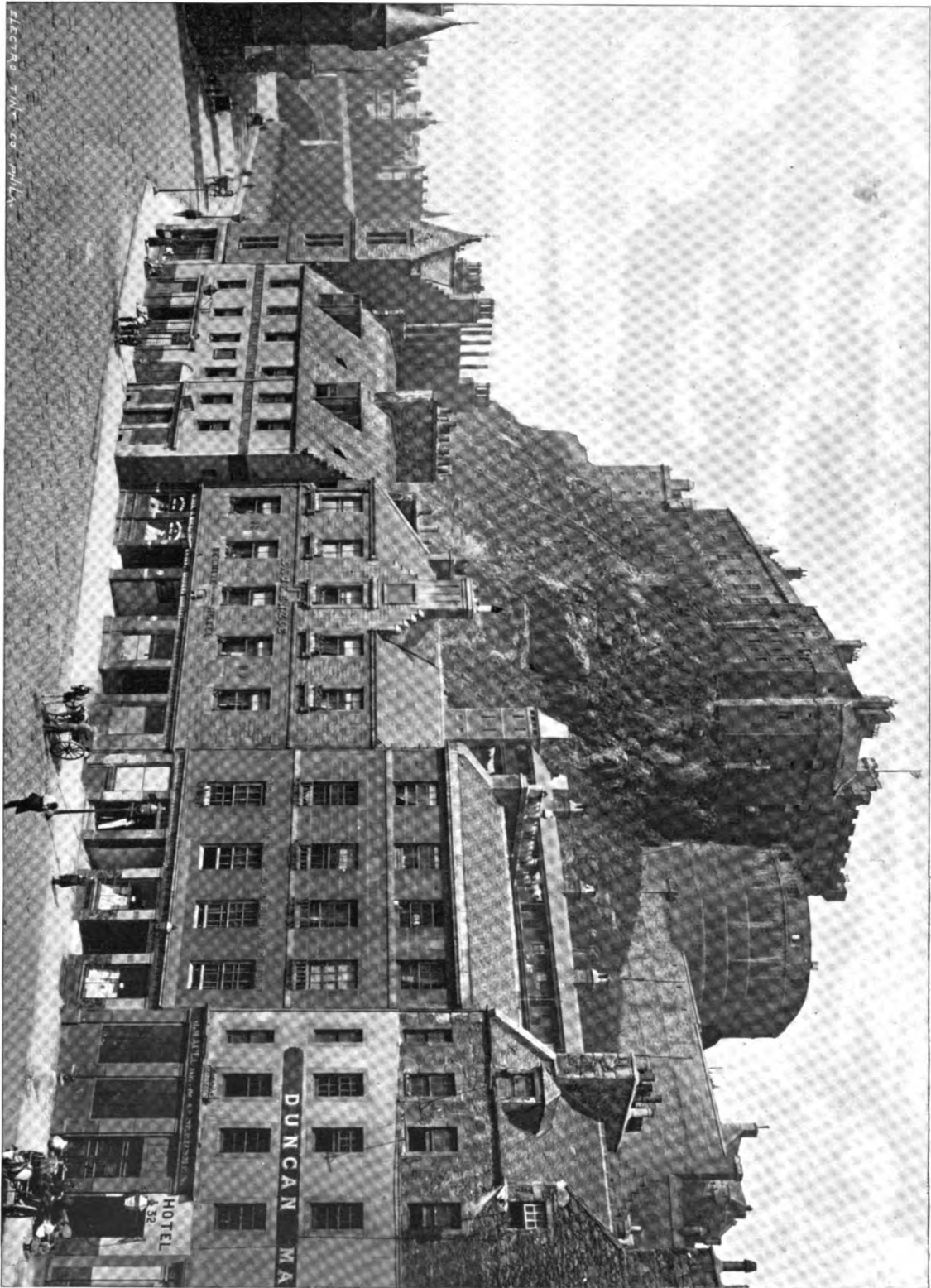
I kissed her (almost) as we said
"Good-by" in the hall one night;
I kissed her (almost), O, faint heart!
There wasn't a soul in sight.

I dared to, (almost) dared to kiss
That little upturned face;
I dared to, (almost) dared to fold
My love in a fond embrace.

The charm of the moment returns to me,
As back to that time I look;
I feel the clasp of that little hand
And the kiss that I (almost) took.

—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.



Half-tone engraving by
ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING COMPANY,
1306-10 Filbert street,
Philadelphia.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.
From the Grassmarket.

(See other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.

ELECTRO-TINT ENGRAVING CO.

1306-08-10 FILBERT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Engravings in Half-Tone, Etched on Copper direct
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A large assortment of interesting art subjects of various
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names — not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All letters of more than 1,000 words will be subject to revision.

FIVE QUERIES ON NINE HOURS.

To the Editor: GALENA, Ill., February 13, 1893.

It seems much space has been used by Mr. Van Bibber and "S. K. P." in regard to the nine-hour day. Now, being outside the union, but in sympathy with its ideas, the writer wishes to put a few queries, as follows:

First. Is it true that the union, with its large membership, is compelled to look to Mr. Van Bibber for guidance and advice?

Second. May we not infer that in case the union should fail to secure the services of "a man of the grade of Judge Cooley, of Michigan," that Mr. Van Bibber, in his egotism, would consider himself the proper person? For what else but egotism makes him say, "I know that all thoughtful workingmen appreciate any new light on the matter." He, of course, gave the new light referred to.

Third. Does not his "graceful" allusion to the results of the Burlington, Homestead and Buffalo strikes show his friendship (?) for organized labor? By his notions we should be led to strike only when success is certain. A nice notion, indeed.

Fourth. If Mr. Van Bibber is so fond of the ten-hour day, why does he not work for an eleven-hour or twelve-hour day? Of course, it is folly for the wishes of the poor slaves of the printery to be considered in the matter of rest and recreation.

Fifth. He says, "I never say a thing that I do not believe to be the truth." May he not believe a thing to be the truth, yet be in error?

JABEPE.

THE NINE-HOUR DAY FOR PRINTERS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., February 17, 1893.

I wish to enroll myself among that class who, while not the first to outline the theory of evolution, yet none the less emphatically accepts the force of its philosophy.

I recognize the evolutionary influence of the short workday question in the industrial world.

More than twenty-five years ago a majority of my brother printers voted to adopt the eight-hour day. To many of this generation this will read like news, but to older members of the craft it is not. A provision of the scale of prices determined then, as it does now, that these questions, after full and free discussion, must be carried by a three-fourths vote. Not receiving the necessary three-fourths, the eight-hour question was defeated. This should satisfy those who assume that trade organizations always act precipitately, and that a few hot-headed, would-be leaders are responsible for the prominence of these questions at the present day. The assumption is not properly based.

After almost a lifetime, the question of the shorter day is still uppermost in the mind of the printer, not now for the arbitrary adoption of eight hours, but simply for nine hours. I am sufficiently acquainted with the quality of mind of the printer to assert that when he determines on anything he comes nearer obtaining it than any other class of workingmen. I believe his mind is made up.

The argument against the shorter workday is the same as that against every movement for the benefit of mankind — that the toiler was not animated by proper motives, did not need it, and that he wished to get something for nothing; in short,

6-4

wanted to rob the proprietor of his honestly acquired wealth. The history of this agitation contradicts this assertion. Twenty-five years is a pretty long notice to give that you desire a change in your working hours.

In many of the skilled trades in Chicago, aside from printing, the eight-hour day prevails and a higher rate of wages rule. The printer has seen this number grow from year to year, and he wants to be one to receive some benefits from the short-day movement.

A circumstance occurred in this city the first of the month which, if some of the critics of the short-day movement have had time to read of must cause them to think that workingmen are not all outlaws. I refer to the establishment of a library by the building trades. They enjoy the blessings of eight hours, and, of course, have a little time to read. This means more books to be printed, more type to be set, more ink sold, more paper used, more presses running, more binding, more rollers used. I do not assert that the building trades started a library because they were eight-hour men, but if they worked ten hours like my brother printers they would have no use for a library.

Yes, the printers have agitated the short-day question sufficiently long, have become educated up to its necessity, and will organize and get it.

MICHAEL H. MADDEN.

A QUESTION FOR MR. VAN BIBBER.

To the Editor: LOWELL, MASS., February 14, 1893.

Will you kindly give me a few lines which may be of interest to Mr. Van Bibber and others.

In his reply to "S. K. P.," Mr. Van Bibber quotes the proverb, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Very true indeed. Although I have carefully read his rather lengthy communications, I fail to see in what respect a nine-hour day would be detrimental to the interests of the workingman. To repeat the above proverb: Then if a workingman calls for a second dish of that same pudding it surely is evidence that he has relished it. As an example, take the plumbers, plasterers, bricklayers and union carpenters of this city. They only work nine hours per day and have for at least three years. If it is such a frightful thing to work only nine hours a day, how terrible it must be to work only EIGHT! What a loss of wages and misery this must entail on the families of the workingmen! To cut a long story short, if after a year's trial by the masons of Boston, why in heaven's name did they sign an agreement last week, beginning May 1, for one year, to work only eight hours?

If masons are satisfied that they are as well, or better, satisfied to work only eight instead of ten hours, why is it impossible for the printing and allied trades to subsist on nine? What a difference in the conditions and requirements of the two trades cited! One depending as it does altogether upon the condition of the weather, whereas the other can work rain or shine, day or night. Verily I say, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Please, Mister, can we try it?

JAK.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

To the Editor: GUATEMALA, C. A., February 1, 1893.

The monthly appearance of THE INLAND PRINTER is welcomed with pleasure, although not expected for some time past. A stickful on the state of trade and a light description of the Tipografía Nacional may interest your readers.

The manner of measuring piecework in the other offices, and there are nine or ten, is ridiculous and injurious to the compositor. For example, on *La República*, a daily paper set in long primer and pica, the price is 75 cents per column, regardless of the size of type. It is enough to make a man cry for the bricks, and kick at nonpareil and agate. Also, a great deal of jobwork is done by the piece. The bookkeeper or some other inexperienced person marking on the copy the amount

that will be paid for the composition. The measurement by ems, introduced in the government office, was bitterly opposed even after it was demonstrated that they would receive fifteen per cent more than by the old system. And now, after more than two years, they would willingly return to the good old way if permitted. Forty-five cents per thousand is the present rate. Business is fairly good, though it is no place for an American unless holding a position above that of an ordinary compositor.

All printing is done in the Spanish language, with the exception of a little in French and German. There are many English-speaking people here, but they have very little printing done.

The government office is by far the best equipped in the republic, costing \$100,000 in this money. It is ably conducted by a competent director having a thorough knowledge of four languages. The force embraces about thirty compositors, which will be largely increased in a short time in order to get out the government reports annually presented to congress in March.

Time hands are better paid in this office than elsewhere in Guatemala, receiving from \$15 to \$21 per week.

One sad thing for a person returning to the States is that he has to pay \$1.70 for every dollar in United States coin.

CHALLEN D. ANDERSON.

FROM THE OMAHA PRINTERS PROTECTIVE FRATERNITY.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., January 23, 1893.

So much is being said nowadays about "rats" that the opinion is pretty thoroughly fixed in the public mind that "rats" generally work under the scale, and are continually cutting the price of labor to the detriment of workingmen generally. The name "rat," therefore, does not belong to a non-union man. He may have good reason for not belonging to the typographical union, without in any way prejudicing the scale. There have been reasons urged, and good reasons, too, why every printer should belong to an organization; but there may be just as many reasons and just as good ones as to why he should not belong to the typographical union.

First, the losing of the individuality of the workman. He does not strive to excel, because no extra efforts are appreciated and encouraged. If he be able to hold a position at the scale, he must be content. If he be not able to earn for the employer the wages the scale demands, he relies upon the strength of the union to compel his employer to pay him wages he does not earn.

Then there is the strike clause. Perhaps this keeps out more independent, self-thinking printers than any other one thing. Have strikes been successful? Have they not invariably brought about ill-feeling and distrust between employer and employé? Having been largely unsuccessful, should not they be laid on the shelf among the relics of past history? A non-union man would rather take his chances and work for his employer's interest and feel secure in his position than to be a member of a union and feel that for every trivial difference he was liable to be pulled out—to vindicate the autocratic member. If the conservative union men dominated its council it might be different, but hot-heads precipitate trouble and leave it for conservatives to settle. For example: Perhaps a workman is doing well and saves some money. He invests in a home, paying thereon monthly. He has some yet to pay when he is called out. He must obey the dictates of the powers that be, though he had no grievance. He loses his home and want may stare him in the face. He is compelled by competition to leave town or live from hand to mouth. Is this justice? Who reaped the reward?

The boycott, too, plays an important part in the union policy. This un-American, indefensible weapon is brought to bear when the strike fails. No law but expediency is urged in its behalf. It drives capital out of business, engenders strife and provokes

hatred. It often leads to deeds of violence and crime. And all for what? To wreak vengeance on a person who cannot see as others do.

We submit that every man has the inherent right to the fruits of his own labor, and the disposition of it to whomsoever he chooses is his own affair. The persistent ostracising of a person for maintaining this right to not belong to the union is unchristian, unlawful and unwarranted. And he is neither a rat nor a scab for his failure to ally himself with men and give his moral support to measures he cannot indorse. When the typographical union eliminates strikes, lockouts and boycotts from its code of ethics, then it can consistently ask non-union men to become members.

CHARLES G. LOW,

President O. P. P. F.

OVERTIME AND NINE HOURS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., February 17, 1893.

While all are anxiously awaiting the tocsin which shall herald the advent of the nine-hour day for the American printer, would it not be well to consider if we are using the ten-hour day to the best advantage. To my mind, at present, the ten-hour day is merely a delusion, for though it is true that ten hours is the regulation length of the workingday, yet it must be admitted that on special occasions the limit is stretched to twelve or fourteen hours per day. There are many firms in this city who make a practice of working their hands overtime rather than employ a sufficient staff for emergencies; they figure that it is cheaper to rush their hands as much as possible for ten hours, and when nothing further can be achieved in that time to raise the limit. The effect of this working overtime thus tends to increase the army of unemployed, so that while some journeymen are actually injuring their constitutions by incessant application to the case, others are suffering for the necessities of life and unable to earn a decent living. What I would suggest as an immediate and preparatory step in the direction of a shorter day would be a hard and fast rule that no man shall be allowed to work overtime so long as there is one union man unemployed. This, I think, would have a good effect, and its influence would be immediately felt by every printer in the city. Everyone who has worked at the trade for any length of time must have encountered the boss who, when a hand leaves, always tries to make the rest of the force turn out the same amount of work as heretofore, saying of the absent one, "He did not amount to much anyway. I think we can do without him if we work late a little now and then." While the experiment is being tried, the men are "rushed," work is slighted and the boss out of temper generally, till something occurs that necessitates the employment of another man and then things begin to resume their normal condition. But in the meanwhile the five or six men that were left have been conspiring with their employer to keep *one* printer out of a job. The men have probably realized a dollar or two a week each now and then out of the transaction for the sacrifice of their leisure, while the boss has more than likely lost money by it.

Before we make too hard a grab for the shadow, let us take a firm hold of the substance; *c'est à dire*, let our ten-hour day be a reality, with no overtime under any consideration. The mere fact of calling the additional hours "overtime" and then exacting extra pay for them makes them none the less working hours; the average day's toil is the total of all hours worked, divided by the number of days, and the subdivision of the total into regular time and overtime is merely a pleasant fiction. If the overtime were eliminated by a hard and fast rule, many firms would be compelled either to turn away work or employ more help, and the unemployed would thus have a chance of obtaining a livelihood. As it is now, some get too much work and others too little; but were it more evenly proportioned the union would be strengthened by the increased number of men at work, and the individual members would be

benefited by the change; because, when times came a little dull, if the employer knew he could not force his men to work overtime he would be compelled to retain more help than he does at present—working the smallest force possible, and trusting to working late in case of a rush.

With more men working steadily (anyone can figure for himself—so many men working so many extra hours per week is equivalent to so many days' work for so many more—the figures can be supplied from your own office), the prospects for the nine-hour day would be much brighter than they appear to be now. Don't for a moment relax your exertions in the nine-hour cause, but while working for that end be sure that you put in a stroke in the direction of making the ten-hour day a reality, with no relapses into the old twelve and fourteen-hour days even if the additional time is glossed over and called "overtime."

IVAN.

SEPARATE CHARTERS FOR JOB PRINTERS.

To the Editor: CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., February 6, 1893.

As the time approaches for the next session of the International Union to convene, it is well enough to give some thought to the requirements of the craft, and try to devise some means by which we, as printers, may be benefited. It seems to your correspondent that one of the best things that could be done at that meeting would be to so change the constitution, if indeed it needs the change, as to allow the issuance of separate charters to job printers, as a distinctive branch of the trade. That it is a distinctive branch I think very few, if any, will question; and if working under a separate charter, making their own laws, scales of prices, etc., I think—and it is the unanimous opinion of all the job printers in Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89—that their interests would be advanced, and the unions become stronger and much more harmonious than at present. Job printers being employed exclusively as time hands, and newspaper compositors almost exclusively by the "piece," it can be seen at a glance that laws enacted for the government of one may not be at all applicable to the government of the other. Then, again, the requirements as regards competency, etc., are entirely different. While a man may be a competent compositor, and in some instances be considered a "swift" on newspaper work, or straight composition, yet if the same man was put in a job office and expected to take the work as it came, he would be at a loss what to do, or how to begin, and consequently wholly incompetent to hold such situation. As a consequence, the wages of really good job printers are held down below what they should be, and what, in all probability, they would be if working under separate charters.

Newspaper compositors, knowing better than anyone else what is required of them, and what are their rights, can make laws for their government by themselves better than with the help of job printers, who are not conversant with the usages of newspaper composing rooms. And the same can be said of the job printers. They can govern themselves much more satisfactorily than they are at present governed. Separate charters for the two classes would not affect in the least their connection with the International Typographical Union. The constitution and general laws of that body would govern both alike. Separate charters would insure to each branch of the trade local self-government, and that is what is wanted by all. As the matter now stands, in most unions the newspaper compositors are in the majority, and while they do not, perhaps, consciously antagonize the job printers, as a rule, they vote together, and the job printers and their interests do not receive the consideration that is justly due them. "In union is strength," and the stronger the union the greater the strength. If in local affairs the two classes were separated, I believe that the strength of each would be increased, and the interest in the meetings would be more general than at present, but in the general laws for the craft at large we would be as one union,

each obeying the mandates of the International Typographical Union, as at present.

The organizations would in no sense be antagonistic one to the other. A working or traveling card of one union would be recognized by the other, and the chances of a member of a newspaper compositors' union obtaining work in a job office would not be lessened, and *vice versa*.

This is from the standpoint of a job printer. I would be glad to see other communications from both newspaper compositors and job printers, giving their views on this subject. If I am mistaken in my ideas of what is best, I would like to know it; if not, then there must be others who think as I do. At any rate a little airing of the subject will do no harm, and may do some good. The delegates elected to the International Union are mostly from the ranks of the newspaper compositors, and why? Simply because of their superior numbers, and, as I said above, as a rule, they vote together on such questions, and the job printers have little or no voice in the sessions of our parent organization. Give us separate charters that we may have equal representation in the International, and local self-government or "home rule" in our local unions.

J. W. STAMPS.

"S. K. P." CLOSES THE DISCUSSION.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, February 15, 1893.

I hope that our friend, Mr. Van Bibber, like Mrs. Poyser, in George Eliot's "Adam Bede," has this time "had his say out." To answer him *in extenso*, in like strain, would take up no small space in this journal. I shall confine myself, therefore, to one or two points; and with this shall drop the discussion, having good reason to believe that Mr. Van Bibber has failed to convert anyone to his way of thinking.

The gentleman makes his greatest mistake in thinking I wrote in anger; and as the tenor of his remarks, so far as they are personal to myself, is principally based on that idea, it is sufficient answer to say, The cap does not fit.

The term "nonsense," upon which Mr. Van Bibber lays so much stress, I used just once, without qualification, in my letter. The editorial comment of this journal, in the November number, called his letter "arrant nonsense." Numerous adjectives of a stronger quality than "arrant"—those usually represented in print by three-em dashes—have reached my ears, in addition.

Mr. Van Bibber's suggestion that the typographical union employ counsel at a high salary may or may not be the germ of a good idea; but I would like to ask if it is original with him, or did he get it from the London (Eng.) *Printing Times and Lithographer* of December 15, 1892?

The gentleman says: "There is nothing wrong in unionism, it ought to be encouraged." At the close of his first letter he also says: "If every trades union were to dissolve tomorrow, wages would not fall. The income of the laboring class would not be affected to the extent of \$1 by it." Now, as the prime object of unionism, as he ought to know, is the maintenance of prices, it is difficult to reconcile these two statements with each other.

Mr. Van Bibber thinks the invention of typesetting machines is due to strikes by the printers. I take issue with him on this point. He might as well say the present attempts of inventors to construct air ships and flying machines are due to strikes of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; or that the telephone is the outcome of the negative quality of speed of the messenger boy. No. The invention of the typesetting machine or its equivalent—as with all other inventions—is directly owing to the prospective fortune that awaits the owner of the patents of the successful machine. I respectfully refer Mr. Van B. to the Supplement to the London (Eng.) *Printers' Register*, December 15, 1892, in which is given a description of a typesetting machine invented by a lawyer. In this instance no questions of unionism, wages or hours of

labor were involved; the object sought being solely and simply a saving of expense in the engrossing of deeds. Mr. Winder, the inventor of the machine, when asked why he did not go to an ordinary printer to get the work done, replied: "I had previously ascertained that the printing of the deeds would have been very expensive—much more so, indeed, than the ordinary engrossing."

I will waste no further space on Mr. Van B.'s grocer illustration, as to my mind he has refuted his own argument. In his remarks deprecating strikes and their deplorable results, I most cordially concur. We can shake hands on that point. If he will turn to THE INLAND PRINTER of September, 1892, page 1040, he will get some idea of my views on that subject.

As to the use of initials in my signature, I have only to say that it has been my custom to use them—it came natural. Being only a "high private" in the ranks of labor, my full name carries no special weight anyway, like that of a Childs, a De Vinne or a Lockwood. Neither am I a manufacturer whose business might perchance derive advantage from gratuitous advertising. However, if Mr. Van Bibber desires to know my full name, a note to the editor of THE INLAND PRINTER will secure it.

For further expressions of opinion on the nine-hour question, I refer him to recent issues of the *Typographical Journal*, under the caption, "The Nine-hour Symposium."

S. K. P.

[Ample space having been given for a full interchange of opinion this controversy will now cease, so far as THE INLAND PRINTER is concerned, on the part of Mr. Van Bibber and "S. K. P."—ED.]

FROM FRANCE.

To the Editor:

PARIS, February 5, 1893.

The recent strike of the Angoulême printers is full of suggestiveness and of lessons. In order to reduce the expenses of the bringing out of the local newspaper, the shareholders put the screw on the printer, hinting that one way to ensure cheapness was to employ female labor, or *compositrices*. The printer engaged a compositrice from Poitiers, to open a small professional school to teach girls typesetting; after six months' instruction the class was considered fit for "journeyman" work. The shareholders becoming more and more exigent, the printer one evening called his staff, consisting of seven hands, some from thirty to fifty years in the office, and gave them the usual week's notice; they were to be replaced by compositrices, save two. Before the iron resolution of the printer not to reconsider his decision the men struck, and, being unionists, communicated with the Central Committee at Paris, who, approving of the attitude of the men, delegated their able representative, M. Keufer, to proceed to Angoulême. On arriving, he impressed on the men to remain calm, to employ no violent or boastful language, but to keep public opinion, which they had won, ever on their side. Next he made inquiries as to the ostensible motives which led to the rupture, and then delivered a public lecture on female labor in the industries, the abuses it develops and the rôle of trades unions. The auditors were delighted at the moderation and sagacity with which the conflict was handled. M. Keufer having arranged to meet the master printer at the residence of a mutual friend, the matters in dispute were fully examined in a conciliatory spirit, and ultimately the shareholders having been consulted and the consequences of a prolonged strike pointed out—as the Central Committee would support the men—the latter were invited to resume their work, and the old relations between employer and employed reestablished. There is no reason why every strike ought not to be similarly taken in hand; tact and conciliation, united to prudence and firmness constitute the sole magic to employ.

The Federated Printers have brought out a map of France, where the country is sectioned into seventeen groups—Algeria being sixth on the list—all governed by their local committees

and connecting with the Central Direction at Paris. The federation is effecting good work, by limiting the labor day to nine hours, and stimulating the members to cultivate a high ideal for their profession, while inter-aiding against unfair action on the part of employers. There is no reason why non-unionist printers ought not to fuse with the federation and thus add moral force to safeguard their interests and their dignity.

A very interesting and model ceremony has recently taken place, which, in addition to celebrating a diamond wedding, has united capital and work, fortune and true apostolic charity, in the happiest of wedlock. The printing and publishing firm of Mame & Sons, of Tours, is the first among the provincial establishments. It was founded in 1796 by the father of the present head; the latter, aided by his children of the third generation, still conducts the business. M. Mame and his lady are each in their eighty-first year, and the sixtieth of their marriage. Their eight hundred employés seized the occasion to present M. and Madame Mame with a splendid *objet d'art* in bronze. A banquet followed, which was held in one of the vast offices. In reply to the toast of his health, the aged *chef* stated it was his intention to leave to his men a sum of \$50,000 after his death, to be divided among all the operatives *pro rata* to their years of service, some of whom have been at his side since half a century. Instead of being paid as a legacy, the sum would be divided immediately. His son, on rising to reply to the toast of prosperity to the firm, announced that it was decided that each operative in the employment of the house from the age of twenty-one years would henceforth be entitled to a pension of \$100 to \$130, following as the retirement takes place at fifty-five or sixty years of age, plus on death a sum of \$900 to the heirs of the deceased. That's the way to grip employés to their masters with hooks of steel.

EDWARD CONNER.

A STANDARD OF PROOFREADING.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, N. Y., February 5, 1893.

Will you lend the aid of your columns to bring before the Typothetæ and other master printers the need of establishing a standard of proofreading?

There are several reasons for such a proceeding. People are rushing into print with a greater heedlessness every day. Time was when an author was usually equal to his subject in all its details. It is not so now—whether the time spared to the work is grudged, or the demand so great that details become trifling in regard to the cost of time. The consequence is that many a book comes out disfigured by gross and needless blunders—blunders which belong to the author and not to the printer, for the latter only contracts to print, not to edit, the book.

There are printing houses, however, that decline to let such books go through their presses to the public, and in a majority of cases correct and practically edit such faulty MSS.—to a great extent at their own expense. This, of course, is grossly unfair.

To the correcting printer the first result of this is the need of a better class of reader than is generally procurable. I speak within the facts of the case when I say that in one printing house within sixteen months no less than nineteen readers (college men among them) have been tried and found wanting. When a competent reader has been found, high pay is called for—in this case 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent higher than the normal rate.

Another vital question connected directly with this is the rightousness of making good reading a specific charge, as much so as composition and presswork. It may sound absurd and exaggerated, but it is nevertheless practically the case that the reader is supposed, by critics, to know more than the author about the subject—to be able, in fact, to correct errors in dates, misspellings of classical places and names, errors of

language and construction in foreign tongues, slips in quotations, and a hundred lapses in English. And it is to be said, too, that the high-class reader does this every day of his life, and his employer loses money over it.

To employing printers who value accuracy for its own sake, apart from the mere reproduction of an author's MS., the finding of competent, educated readers, equipped on the practical as well as on the literary side, is a serious affair. Fancy testing nineteen readers in sixteen months, and being compelled to reject all! And the majority, if not all, of these could obtain employment as readers at the normal rate or slightly under.

The average good reader is not on the plane he should be. Under present conditions, in good book-houses he is required to be far more than a mere corrector of typographical errors, and so long as the present slipshod methods prevail among the majority of authors, and the rage for book-writing increases, this requirement will hold. And since "of the making of books" there is likely to be no end, it is plain that a better class of reader is needed.

Why cannot the Typothetæ combine and demand of readers that before they expect employment they shall be able to show some proof of recognized ability? Why cannot a bi-yearly or tri-monthly examination be established, at which readers may obtain, if competent, from a board of master printers, on the payment of a small fee, a certificate stating competency and the range of the holder's ability. Any reader could appear more than once, obtaining a higher grade from time to time. Any failing to obtain a certain percentage to be refused a certificate.

This might be some small trouble to the Typothetæ, but look at the saving of future annoyance to them. Look also at the foundation it would afford for making expert reading a specific charge on publishers and authors.

And here is a point which is not altogether irrelevant or unimportant: At present a reader is not an entity in the printing profession. He is neither fish, flesh, fowl, nor good red herring. He is a non-producer—a necessary evil in the printing business. An arrangement such as proposed above would give a reader a recognized standing. The fact that his services were recognized as important enough to require certificate of ability—and to be charged for as they should be—would increase his self-respect, his energy, and his desire for attainments. Finally, it would attract a better class of men, and better work would ensue. It would put a quietus upon loafers who just know enough to set type and mark turned letters, and who are the cause of many a spoiled job, and of endless vexation to their employers for the time being.

R. W. ARNOT.

WOMEN COMPOSITORS.

To the Editor: CHICAGO, Ill., February 10, 1893.

I was somewhat amused at the remarks quoted in your editorial on women compositors. The advocates of the lady printers, after eulogizing the ladies—God bless 'em—stop at a "but," and then admit the inferiority of their clients. I have worked considerably with the female printer, and must admit that I am not convinced of her superiority in any respect. Their home-training may make them neat, but, as a rule, their neatness does not extend to their composition, and their cases are frequently a deplorable mass of pi; even if a few central boxes in the lower case contain but one "sort" each, the surrounding boxes are often a heterogeneous conglomeration of female frippery and printing material, fringed with smelling bottles, toilet accessories, etc., on the side.

A celebrated authoress was quoted as authority for the old saying that women are more reliable than men. This may have been the case ages ago, or, as often happens, in offices in which women are employed, where the men are underpaid. But I think your readers will agree with me that the printeries in which women work are objectionable to men, not solely on

account of the women, but also from other causes too numerous to particularize. In most of such offices the pay is far below the union scale, and as a consequence the men lose time looking for something better.

My experience has been that if you will compare the time kept by men paid full union wages and that kept by their lady co-workers you will find the latter far behind the average of the former. The women come later, go away earlier, and if the weather is too stormy don't show up at all. Then, they are not so robust as men and are therefore more liable to sickness, and, in addition, frequently have household duties to perform which militate against their regular appearance at the shop. Those people who talk of the reliability of women probably compare the timesheet of some underpaid youth with that of a staid old woman who is just earning a bare subsistence and is therefore compelled to keep her nose constantly to the grindstone; while the youth has but himself to keep and spends the overplus freely. In that case the palm of punctuality would go to the dame. But I contend that if you compare the time kept by persons of similar ages and family responsibilities, the schedule of the masculine compositor will come out ahead. Then again, when the men do lose time they don't do it in the same exasperating manner that a female compositor does. A man will generally drop round and see how things are going, ready to take off his coat and hustle if there is any necessity for it. But a woman will make a "date" to go to matinee, and the mere fact that the paper is late cuts no figure with her, she gets ready and pulls out in spite of all remonstrance; probably she wore her new dress down to the shop that day, in that case all labor is suspended to admire and criticise the garment. And, by the way, trying on dresses and gossiping over them cause more loss of time among women than men lose altogether.

Another point is the difficulty of getting rid of the woman compositor when her absence is desired; in most cases she will plead to be allowed to stay on till something turns up; and occasionally she absolutely refuses to be "fired," coming down to her frame every morning, even when told time and again that she would get no copy. But nothing short of a constable with a warrant would get rid of a lady of that disposition, and consequently she ultimately gains her point and is allowed to stay. Then, if anything goes wrong they cry so, that it is not possible to treat them the same as a man, and the result is that after a few trials they usually are replaced, as they drop out, by men, and the place thereof knows them no more.

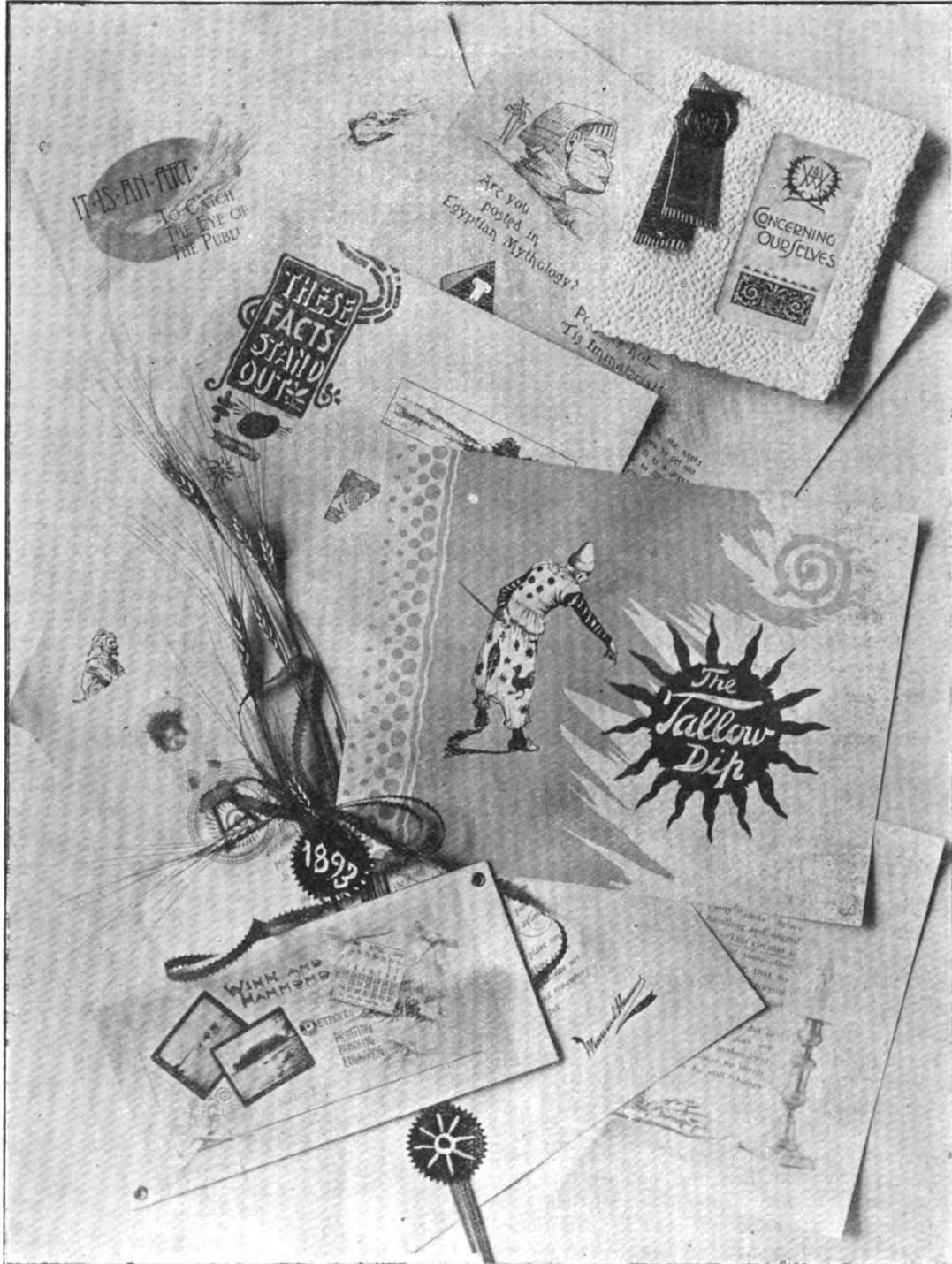
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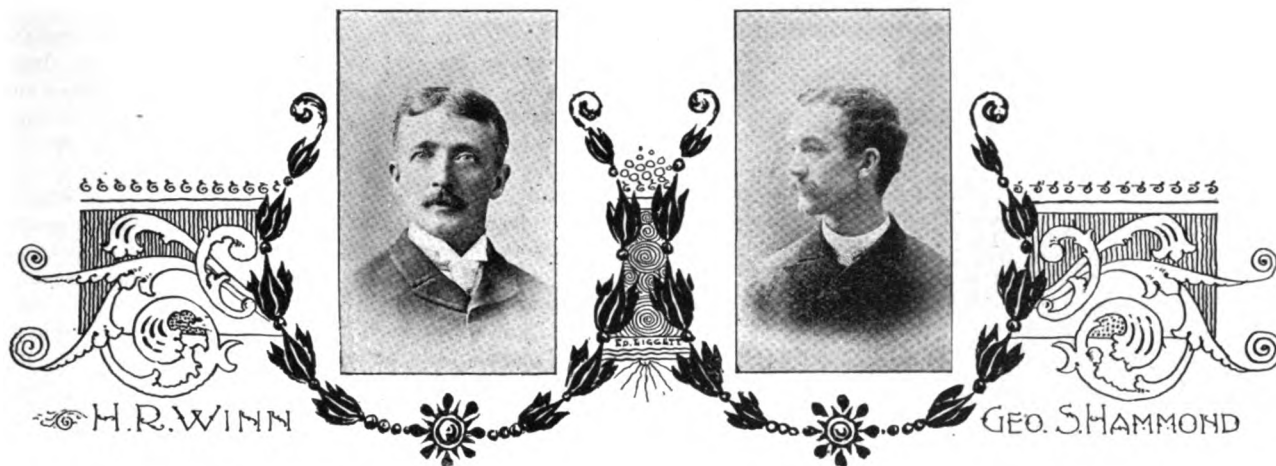


A JOKE BETWEEN MAMMA AND ME.

WHOO!

A member of the Russian secret police, who is near-sighted, happened to notice a placard at the top of a lamp-post in St. Petersburg. Naturally his official soul was alert on the instant. "Great Scott!" he exclaimed—in Russian, of course—"here is an incendiary notice about His Majesty, the Czar. I must have it down." He climbed up the post and brought it to the earth, where, by the light of the lamp above, he spelt out the following dangerous revolutionary and Nihilistic motto: "Wet Paint."—*Exchange*.





ARTISTIC PRINTING IN DETROIT.

IN the plan adopted by this journal to make the employing printers of the country better acquainted with each other—with the methods adopted of raising the standard of workmanship, inaugurating better business methods, and the securing of better prices—its readers have found an inspiration, if the correspondence received at this office may be taken as an indication. The establishment of Messrs. Winn & Hammond has been selected for description in the present number. The firm, as it is well known, turn out a high grade of work, uniformly excellent. We preface a short biographical sketch of the principals:



Henry R. Winn, the senior member of the firm, was born in the ancient city of London, England, within the sound of the world-famous Bow Bells, where he served seven years' ap-

prenticeship to letterpress printing, which embraced both presswork and typesetting. He came to Detroit in 1870, and from thence to Chicago, three weeks after the great fire, where he worked two years, a large portion of the time upon the *Tribune*; he helped to lay the cases on that paper in its present location. On his return to Detroit he started a printing department for the well-known stationery firm of E. B. Smith & Co., and remained with them until 1883, when,

in company with Mr. Hammond, he succeeded to their job-printing business.

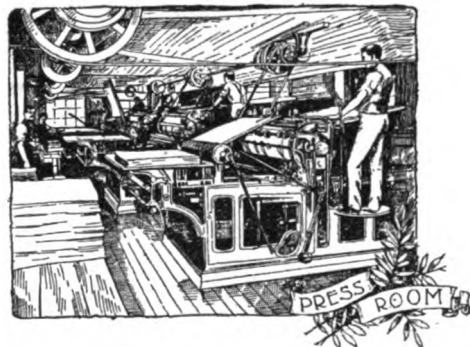
George S. Hammond was born in Dayton, Ohio, and before he reached his majority was actively engaged in a stationery business in Detroit. Later on he accepted a position

in the wholesale stationery department of E. B. Smith & Co., where he met his present partner, and the friendship that

sprung up between these gentlemen during their co-laborers terminated in the partnership which still exists.

To use a common expression, this firm "take their own medicine." They advise their patrons to advertise, and have themselves a special system of advertising. Each month they issue striking, attractive and novel circulars, sparing neither care nor expense in their execution, a photo-reduced illustration of some of them being shown opposite. This literature is sent not only to contemplated patrons, but also to regular customers. The design, as well as the phraseology, usually suggesting to quite a number an idea that they would not otherwise have thought of, which oftentimes brings from their regular customers an additional order and frequently additional patrons. On two occasions these circulars have secured the first prize of \$100 from the *American Bookmaker*, which has not only been very gratifying to the employers, but quite a boom financially to some of the employés.

The firm of Winn & Hammond have made rapid strides to the front. Ten years ago they started in the printing business in a very modest way. Their outfit consisted of a fair amount of book and job type and three small presses. In addition to this they had a small blank-book department. The total force, including themselves, being nine all told. Today they occupy



a four-story building, which was erected especially for them, located at 152, 154 and 156 Wayne street, Detroit, Michigan. It is the best equipped establishment of its character in that city, and is lighted by electricity, which is furnished by their own dynamo. It is fitted out with all the essential auxiliaries and appliances necessary in carrying on their business. In its arrangement the wants of their employés were carefully considered. Each floor has its separate lavatories; soap and clean towels are always at hand, so that there is no excuse for smutty work. The firm employ 125 hands; they have eight large cylinder and thirteen job presses; also all the latest improved bindery apparatus. Two years or more ago they put in a photo-engraving plant.

Winn & Hammond claim the one great feature that has brought them the patronage and successful business they have today is that they have always endeavored to do first-class work at fair remuneration. One of the members of the firm remarked: "We never are discouraged on losing a job, as we



feel satisfied that there was nothing in it unless we secured it at our figures. There is scarcely a day passes that we are not offered work at some other printer's figures.



The temptation for us to take the work is sometimes very great, but by resisting such offers we are money ahead, and have a reputation that when we make our price it is a bona fide one. By carrying out this plan we have gained the entire confidence of our customers, and are adding to our list every day; and when we say that the bulk of our work is given us without a question as to price, it can readily be perceived that our system pays. I am fully aware that it takes considerable grit to follow this determined line, but when you have once won the battle your laurels come easy."

In keeping track of work an envelope system of tickets is in use. On the outside of the envelope is printed the ticket,



which has columns for stock, labor, etc., and general instructions. Where the ticket is found inadequate from the want of space to give full instructions, the information regarding the work is placed inside. All copy and other matter connected with a job is put in the envelope, which passes through the various departments until it reaches the office, where the data is used in charging up the job. When the work has been charged up, the envelope, with a complete copy of the job and

all other matter that has accumulated while the work was in transit, is filed away. The advantage of this method needs no explanation. Books corresponding to the tickets are kept, where all orders are entered and numbered. Each book has divisions, so that each department gets credit for the amount of work that is done, no matter how small or large. For instance, if a job is taken for printing on which a small amount of binding is done, in the bindery column of the printing book it receives its credit, and vice versa, with the other departments.



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OSCAR II, KING OF SWEDEN.

AS a frontispiece to the present number of THE INLAND PRINTER, the portrait of King Oscar of Sweden, drawn by Mr. von Hofsten, of Chicago, forms an attraction that will be appreciated from its artistic handling, and it is appropriate that a native of Sweden, in the person of Mr. von Hofsten should have produced the work.

The subject of the sketch, King Oscar II, is a man who has greatly endeared himself to the masses of the Swedish people. Possessing the energy of character of the founder of the house, he has governed wisely and well. A patron of the arts, and a musician and composer, he is interested in the development of taste and culture in his kingdom, and during his reign the cause of popular education has received an added impulse. His consort, Queen Sophie, an hereditary princess of the house of Nassau, is active in all charitable work, and is a model wife and mother.

The heir apparent to the Swedish throne, Gustavus V, possesses many of the characteristics of his ancestors; but his brother, Prince Oscar, who forfeited his right to the succession by his romantic marriage, is a greater favorite with the people.

The founder of the present reigning house of Sweden was Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, a civilian, born at Pau, Bearn, in 1764, who, choosing the path of preferment which the French revolution opened up for military genius, rose from the common walk of life to the throne of Gustavus Adolphus.

A rival of Napoleon, he proved his ability upon the field of Austerlitz, and it was he who practically decided the battle at Leipsic, when, at the head of the coalition formed against Napoleon, he led the Swedish contingent. It was he who, when he had been chosen to succeed the childless Charles XIII, compelled Denmark to give up Norway and formed the union of the two countries which has existed up to the present time, but whose dissolution is now a foregone conclusion, since the czar of Russia, by secret intrigue, has set the two countries at variance in order that his plan of securing ready egress to the Atlantic may be carried out.

When Bernadotte ascended the throne he took the name of Charles, and was succeeded by his son Oscar I, who was in turn succeeded by Charles XV, brother of Oscar II, the present reigning sovereign.

THE COLUMBIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE outline sketches of the Columbian postage stamps on the opposite page show the various designs of the fifteen stamps of the series. The designs illustrate scenes attendant on Columbus' voyage of discovery, and range in color from pale purple to bright red. The illustrations are as follows: One cent, "Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by W. H. Powell; 2 cents, "Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington; 3 cents, "Flagship of Columbus"; 4 cents, "Fleet of Columbus"; 5 cents, "Columbus Soliciting Aid from Isabella," after the painting in the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Brozik; 6 cents, "Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from one of the panels in the bronze doors in the Capitol by Randolph Rogers; 10 cents, "Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori; 15 cents, "Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Baloca in Madrid; 30 cents, "Columbus at La Rabida"; 50 cents "Recall of Columbus," after the painting by A. G. Heaton in Washington; \$1, "Isabella Pledging Her Jewels"; \$2, "Columbus in Chains"; \$3, "Columbus Describing His Third Voyage"; \$4, portraits in circles of Isabella and Columbus; \$5, profile of the head of Columbus similar to that on the souvenir half-dollars. At each of the upper corners of the stamps appear, respectively, the dates, "1492," "1892." Immediately below are the words, "United States of America." The denomination of the stamp is lettered in a curve above the picture, and is also given in large figures at each corner of the curve.

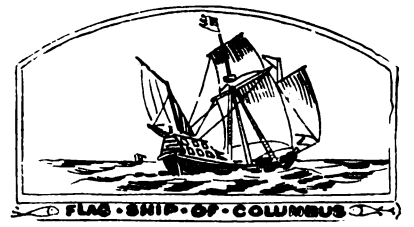
THE INLAND PRINTER.



ONE-CENT.



TWO-CENT.



THREE-CENT.



FOUR-CENT.



FIVE-CENT.



SIX-CENT.



TEN-CENT.



FIFTEEN-CENT.



THIRTY-CENT.



FIFTY-CENT.



ONE-DOLLAR.



TWO-DOLLAR.



THREE-DOLLAR.



FOUR-DOLLAR.



FIVE-DOLLAR.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA NEW COLUMBIAN STAMPS.

Through courtesy of Chicago *Inter Ocean*.

Buffalo Courier.



MARCH

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

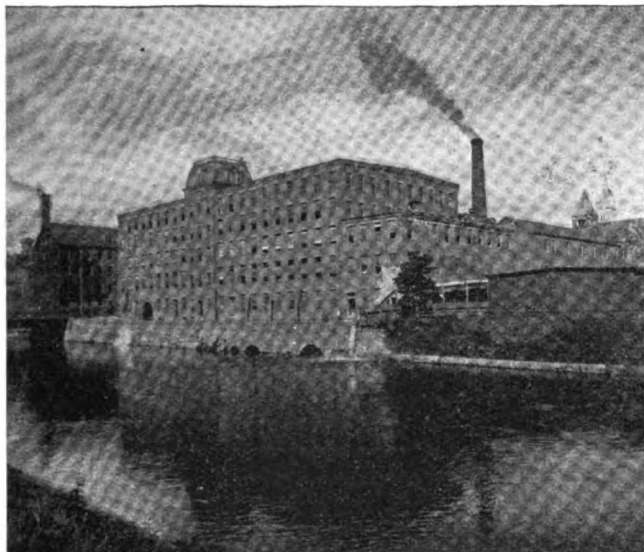
PAGE FROM SOUVENIR CALENDAR ISSUED BY THE COURIER COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOW PAPER IS MADE.

NO better explanation of the process of paper making for the information of the general reader has been recently printed than the following, reproduced from the booklet of the Whiting Company, together with the cuts illustrating the same. The booklet was printed and prepared by the Picturesque Publishing Company, of Northampton, Massachusetts, and traces the process of making paper from the gathering of the rags to the finish.

When you visit a stationery store with intent to purchase a supply of writing paper, says the writer of the booklet, and in particular if you wish something for fine correspondence, the clerk will quite probably display certain attractive boxes wherein is neatly put up a single quire of paper with the envelopes to match.

You pay 50 cents, more or less, for the box of paper that you choose, and carry the package away under your arm; but do you ever think of the time, the labor, the immense capital and the complicated processes the contents of your parcel had to go through before they were packed in that neat box you found at the stationer's? We are all familiar with that dilapidated individual who parades the city highways and byways with an old sack over his shoulder. He moves along with a leisurely shuffle, yet with an anxious turning of the eyes this



A PAPER MILL.—WHITING NO. 2, HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS.

way and that, and a frequent stopping at basement doors to interview the servants and canvass the chances of getting rags or old bottles. Then rubbish heaps and ash barrels interest him, too, and he pokes them over with the iron hook he carries, and makes them yield up their treasures. We have all seen him—perhaps heard him; for he has no gentle voice, and if the city authorities do not prohibit hawking about the streets, the rasping notes of his call are not soon forgotten. Most people see no more than this—the first step and the rudest one in the paper making process. I wonder if my lady, who rides past in her carriage, ever imagines that the contents of that sidewalk tramp's rough sacking are to be converted into the stationery for her dainty notes!

Rags are the chief ingredient of all fine writing papers. They are in the first place gathered by the street scavengers before mentioned, or by their more aristocratic cousins who have possessed themselves of a cart, and in some cases of a horse to draw it. Such gather the rags of our cities, and the regions neighboring. In the more distant country districts, though the old-time Yankee tin peddler is no more, his somewhat degenerate prototype still makes occasional rounds, and trades tinware and other varied necessities of the kitchen

economy for the contents of the housewife's bags of rags and feathers. However the rags are gathered, they all in time find their way to some dealer who sorts and bales them, and then sells them to the mills. Many of the rags used come from the Old World countries across the Atlantic. No doubt enough

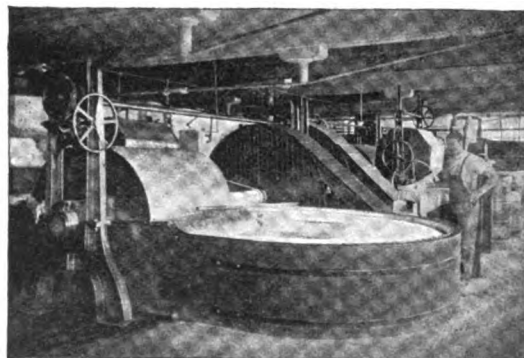


A CORNER OF THE RAG ROOM.

rags are produced in this country to supply the demand, but at the price they bring many will not take the trouble to save them.

Let us enter a paper mill and look about. I suppose we find ourselves in the office in the first place, and there see rows of desks and various clerks and bookkeepers, who scratch away with their pens very much after the manner of their class anywhere. But get permission to go through the mill. The lower floors of this part of the mill are mostly given up to storage; and here are tier on tier of the great brown bales of rags weighing from six to nine hundred pounds each.

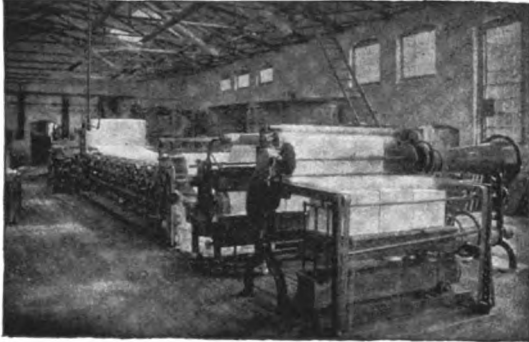
We mount to the fourth story. Here the bundles of rags are being slashed open by a man with a big knife; the brown sacking and cord are removed, and the closely-packed mass is pulled to pieces and thrown into a great hopper. There a swiftly revolving wheel catches the rags on its spikes and whirls them about so fiercely that you wonder to find any rags left after the process, to say nothing of getting the dust out of them. From this hopper they are dropped through a hole in the floor, and if we follow them—not through the hole, but down the stairway—we enter a large room, where a little army of "girls" is at work amidst a great array of immense baskets heaped to overflowing with the white rags. By "girls" I do not mean children. A woman is always a "girl" in the mill, whatever her age. The women wear a sort of uniform in this room. At least, each has a blue cap and apron. Most of them



IN THE ENGINE ROOM.

stand facing the windows before a wide, continuous table, divided into apartments and floored with a coarse wire screen. In front of each girl is a heavy, upright knife like a broad-bladed scythe, which they use to cut off buttons with. Behind her are two or three baskets, into which the different sortings

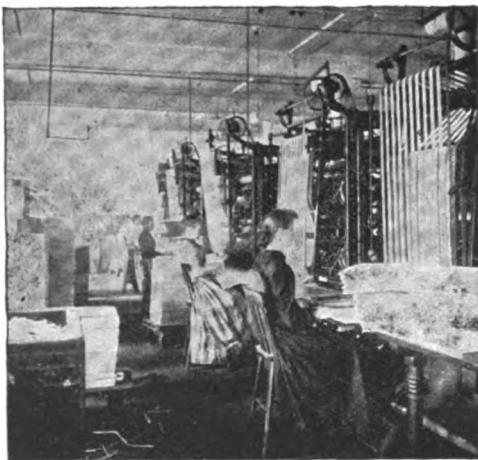
are thrown. From the "screen girls" the rags go for a more careful sorting to the "table girls." The heavily loaded baskets filled by them are slid into a little side room, where the cutter is at work. A single girl feeds the rags into the low, rattling, grinding, jarring machine that, six feet from the starting point, delivers them, all cut in one to three-inch squares, at the rate of a ton an hour. Until within a short time this work was done by hand on the knives in the room adjoining. The cutter drops the rags on a revolving strip of canvas, which carries them down stairs and lets them fall into another dusting machine. This machine is a huge drum of wire netting inside of a box or small room. Lift a door and look in, and you see the rags rolling about within the drum, and below a thick deposit of linty "dust." The "dust" is nearly white and looks



THE PAPER MACHINE.

quite good enough for fine paper, but it is all sold to mills which manufacture the coarse paper used under carpets. The rags pass through three of these dusters, one after another, and then are caught on a strip of canvas which hurries them up to the ceiling, there to toss them down a steep incline of iron slats. Through this such stray buttons as have passed the sorters are supposed to fall. A vigilant watch is kept for buttons up to the last moment, and there are many little devices for detaining them, so that there is small danger of a customer finding any in his paper.

After the dusting the rags are pushed down through a convenient hole in the floor, which lets them fall into an immense



THE CALENDERS.

cylinder tank of iron which holds fully three tons. A mixture of lime water and soda ash is put in with the rags and the steam is turned on. In this slowly revolving tank the rags are boiled for twelve hours. They look to be well cooked by the time they come out, for they have turned to a rusty brown. Numerous big boxes, mounted on trucks, are being trundled by the workmen from the sloppy floors of the boiler room to

the apartment adjoining, where they are thrown into great oval vats known as "engines." Each engine is furnished with a heavy, revolving iron wheel, slatted with knives, which keeps the contents of the vat in motion and tears them to bits. A stream of water is turned on, and this water, though it came



SORTING.

originally from the near canal, has been filtered to a purity that, if one tries it, will be found in taste and quality fully up to spring water. Chloride of lime is added for a bleach, and after six hours' working over in this tank the contents are very white and pulpy. Still, this is only the beginning. For a full week this pulp is allowed to soak in great tanks of bleach, and then is ready for a final grinding. It comes from the bleach of a delicious whiteness, and looks good enough to eat. A paper-pulp pudding, if it tasted as good as it looked, would be a rare dish. Now the pulp is washed in one of the engines and freed from the chloride of lime, and is kept grinding for ten hours more ere it is ready for the paper machine. Meanwhile color has been added and alum to fix it, and now it goes down to the basement to the "chest." The chest is a big vat, with long arms revolving within to keep the contents stirring, and from this the pulp is pumped up to the "machines." The machine room is a noisy place, and I can remember, as a little fellow, the half fright and awe with which I passed through this room, the machine is so big and complicated, and so loud in its clattering. The floors are wet, and steamy vapors are rising from the damp paper, and the air here is warm and moist, whatever the outside weather.

A machine is about a hundred feet long. At one end a little stream of pulp is allowed to flow in, varying in volume with the weight of paper desired. It is mixed with a stream of water that reduces it to a thin, milky fluid, that seems to be so nearly water that one doubts the possibility of ever getting such stuff into solid sheets of paper. All this end of the machine is in violent, jarring motion, to distribute the paper fiber evenly. Presently the fluid flows on to a long strip of revolving wire cloth and begins to lose its water. Fifteen feet distant, almost as if by miracle, the substance flows away a solid,



SEALING.

broad sheet of paper. The moist sheet now passes beneath a revolving roll of wire, which bears on its surface raised letters, and, perhaps, certain designs, and these stamp what is known as the water-mark on the paper. You can see it if you look through a sheet held against the light, but it is not

usually apparent otherwise. After a little further progress, you find the paper has become dry and hard. Lastly it passes through a vat of gluey animal sizing and under a revolving cutter, and is delivered at the end in fast-falling sheets of the size desired.

The paper then goes to the loft to be dried. The sheets are hung over poles in folds of ten or fifteen in a bunch, until a room is filled from floor to ceiling. Then steam is



NO. 1 MILL OF THE WHITING PAPER COMPANY.

turned on, and the paper is allowed to dry for forty-eight hours. It does not look very handsome as it comes from the lofts. It is so wrinkled and rough that you begin to think it is a failure after all, when the calender girls get it and run it through their machines, and it comes out as fair and smooth as you please. Next the sorters take it. They sit at their table and keep the sheets swiftly turning—the perfect sheets being put in one pile, the slightly imperfect in another, and the more defective, which must be ground over, in a third. A counter takes the sheets and runs them over rapidly, and lays them off in reams to be trimmed and wrapped for the market. The last work is that of the sealer, who, with a stick of wax and a lighted gas-jet, accumulates the neatly-packed packages about him or her with astonishing rapidity. If the paper is to be put into boxes, it has to be cut in small sheets, and perhaps passed through a ruling machine. Then it is folded, pressed and banded. Envelopes have to be made to go with it, and it is interesting to watch the machine, which takes the queerly-outlined sheets cut for it, and folds and gums and shapes them into envelopes. The girl at the machine counts and bands them,



NO. 3 MILL OF THE WHITING PAPER COMPANY.

and another takes them away and puts them and the paper in the pretty boxes awaiting. And now they are ready for the final packing and shipment to stationers the world over.

The illustrations used in the little book, and the facts therein noted, were gathered, as stated, at the mills of the Whiting Paper Company, in Holyoke, Massachusetts. The product of

fine writing paper sent out by this firm is larger in amount than that of any other concern in the world. The company has three mills, two in Holyoke, and one on the Chicopee River at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. They would all be ranked as large mills, even in an industry noted for its immense buildings.

In the booklet, particular mention has been made of only the boxed papers sold by stationers. The firm makes a specialty of fine wedding and correspondence paper; but at the same time is a manufacturer of ledger papers, bond papers, linens—in fact, all varieties of first-class papers which are called for by the general paper trade.

It is the aim of the firm to make whatever they manufacture preëminently good of its kind.

THE CLASS PAPER.

AT the annual banquet of the Chicago Publishers' Association, on the evening of February 9, Mr. John K. Allen, president of the association, delivered the following address:

The Chicago Publishers' Association is composed of forty-eight of the leading publications of Chicago which are known as "class publications" because they are published for the dissemination of information to a particular class rather than to the general public. The importance of class publications is usually underrated by people who are not familiar with the papers which are catalogued under this name. I think if any one of our leading class publications will make a list of its advertisers, and opposite the name of each place the estimated capital which any mercantile agency judges them to be possessed of, the total capital which that journal represents will astonish even the publisher of it. It is altogether likely the amount would be greater than the amount similarly represented by the average issue of any one of our great daily papers.

While the trade paper is not to be despised as the representative of large amounts of capital employed productively, the trade journal which properly appreciates its mission may lay just claim to being an important agent in building up the real wealth of a country. A part of the country's wealth is represented by the fixed capital invested in mills, mines, factories, printing offices and other forms of reproductive agencies.

This capital is represented by such of our members as the *American Miller*, the *Black Diamond*, the *Indicator* and *THE INLAND PRINTER*. Another part of our country's wealth is in the form of raw material, represented by such journals as the *Timberman*, *Hide and Leather*, the *Lumber Trade Journal* and the *Prairie Farmer*. Another portion of the country's wealth is found in the wages fund, which is represented by such papers as the *American Contractor*, *American Artisan*, etc., and to an extent by every trade paper. The capital of the country awaiting investment is represented by the *Bankers' Monthly* and the *Western Banker*, while that invested in large indirectly productive enterprises, such as the carrying trades, is represented by the *Railway Age* and the *Street Railway Review*. I could refer to many other class papers as being thoroughly representative of capital specialized in one form or another, such as those which reflect the higher work of artistic production, the *Inland Architect*, and those which furnish amusement to the world's workers and chronicle the pleasures which render their working hours less monotonous, such as the *Figaro* and the *Saturday Evening Herald*.

The class paper which is ambitious to be fully representative need never be apprehensive of a limitation to its field. So tremendous are the financial interests involved in any one line of industrial activity, and so eager are manufacturers, middlemen and dealers to be kept fully informed as to the world's progress in their lines, that journalistic enterprise may find fullest scope for action, and journals for growth.

It would be a neglect on my part not to mention that other form of wealth which is of greater importance to the country than all its capital—the wealth which exists in the well-stored minds and well-trained hands of its workers. It is here where the class paper has been of the greatest value in building up the industrial interests of the country. The time when processes of manufacture were secretly guarded has nearly passed away, and today (thanks to the class paper) a newer and better way of accomplishing an end becomes at once the possession of the workers of the world, and not only is the individual worker's wealth enhanced by this added knowledge, but the collective wealth of the country and the wealth of the world is also increased.

It is to my mind a cause of congratulation, inasmuch as we are journalists, that we are class journalists.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Possibly our members may ask what has been done during the year to warrant our existence. The object for which we are organized is stated in our constitution to be to bring about better acquaintance among the publishers of Chicago; to secure the strict enforcement of the postal laws relating to the admission of second-class mail. The first part has been accomplished in some degree. The second part is of such a character that publicity cannot be given to it. It is, however, possible to say that in a

number of cases the association has accomplished this object with journals which were not, in the judgment of its Committee on Objectionable Publications, entitled to second-class privileges. A large number of periodicals have been sent to the Postoffice Department with requests for rulings on points which were thought to be violations of the intent of the regulations. In a number of cases we have had opportunity to see that our complaints have borne fruit. In one case a paper was suspended from second-class entry; in another the paper changed publishers and the advertisements of the former owner were reduced from eleven pages to about an inch, and other reforms in irregularities have been noticed. The nature of the case prevents our knowing the results, but were it possible for the Superintendent of the Mails in this city to give us his testimony I am sure he would pat us on our collective backs.

WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE.

This association should not rest until every legitimate class publication in Cook county is a member. We should not cease our efforts until every house organ is forced to pay its proper rate of postage. We should not rest until the "libraries" are refused admission to second-class rate, and until the government ceases to carry this filthy and debasing literature to the young and impressionable minds of the land. Much of this so-called "literature," emanating from the publishers of these libraries in Chicago, is said to be so indecent that even its publication should be prohibited by law. Instead of prohibition the government donates thousands of dollars of its revenue in disseminating the filthy stuff. I am informed that the postmaster-general has power to deny transmission at pound rates to these publications. This association should not rest until this power, if it exists, is exercised.

Is not this programme extensive enough?

SOME THINGS INDIVIDUAL CLASS PAPERS MAY DO.

First. They can keep watch of their exchanges, and if a suspected infraction of the postal regulations is discovered, the paper and suspect notice should be sent to the secretary of the Chicago Publishers' Association, 184 Dearborn street, Chicago. It will at once be referred to the Committee on Objectionable Publications, and quick action will be had.

Second. They can issue a proclamation against scheme advertisements, directories, etc., which in nearly all cases are valueless and in many cases fraudulent. In my own paper, *Domestic Engineering*, is kept standing this card:

" FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING SOLICITORS."

"The city is filled with advertising canvassers who are soliciting merchants and manufacturers for display advertisements for pretended 'official' World's Fair publications and other fakes. They are frauds, for the reason that the directors have not given any such recognition. Souvenirs, programmes, directories and such snide advertising mediums should be refused consideration."

"Scheme advertising," says a recent writer, "may be considered as any form, plan or device, which is offered as an advertising medium transiently or at least without permanency. In it are included hotel registers, blotters, writing tables, railway charts, signs, theatrical and other programmes, albums, picture books and calculators. It includes the man who wears stencil-soled shoes, and who, as he walks upon the pavement, prints your advertisement thereon. It includes the man who possesses the anchored balloon which is to be stationed above the city and flash the name you desire and pay for, in electric letters or gas emblazonment fed from the balloon itself. It ranges from the terrestrial to the celestial, and includes all the planning in which the army of schemers is usually so fertile."

They take large sums of money from legitimate advertising mediums, and can be unanimously condemned.

Third. They can discourage the growing tendency to place advertisements through agencies, advertisement doctors and the like. If a class publication does not occupy a position where it can be independent, and where it can command advertising without depending upon agents, it is the duty of the publisher to get into that position at once. A paper that makes itself indispensable to the advertiser, can easily dispense with the advertising agent.

Fourth. And not to weary you with allopathic doses of good advice, be of great courage and hope for the future of this land. Seize upon the business in which your paper is working; master its details and make them your own; cultivate and be worthy the friendship and confidence of the best men in the trade; make their interests yours, and there will be no opportunity for integrity, ability and industry to fail when combined in the publication of a class journal.

TOO FRESH!

Intelligent Compositor—That new reporter spells "victuals" "v-i-t-a-l-s."

Foreman—Yes; he's fresh. Make'r right an' dump'r in here. Want to get to press in just three minutes.

And this is what the public read when the paper was issued: " * * * The verdict of the coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound in his victuals."—*Whiteside Herald*.



CHILDHOOD'S REVERIE.

BY A. M.

Look forward in trust, a life of helpful duty,
Peaceful and blest, its vista opens fair;
Brightening the way thy daytime dream discloses
Scenes in thy heart of joy—of bliss beyond compare.

PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

DURING the month just past an unusually small number of patents relating to the printing interests were issued.

Several of those that were granted, however, are specially worthy of attention from the ingenuity displayed and from the perfection of detail in various lines.

The patent illustrated in Fig. 1 is one granted to Brooks, of Plainfield, New Jersey, and assigned to Charles Potter, Jr., Horace W. Fish, J. M. & D. E. Titsworth, all of New York city. The view shows in side elevation a bed and cylinder printing machine. The paper is fed in sheets from the table B to the impression cylinder A, and is delivered from the impression cylinder to the flies by suitable tape carriers. The type-bed is reciprocated by the traveling wheel F, which engages a stationary rack upon the feed of the machine and also a rack

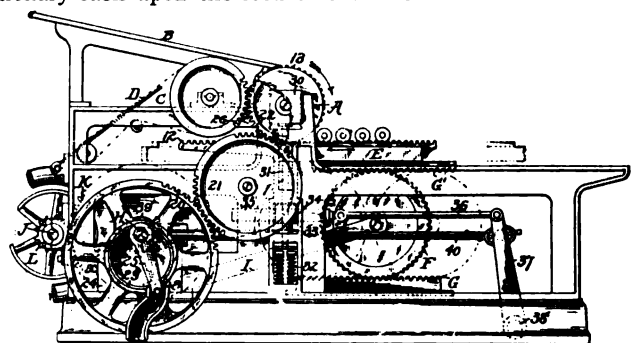


FIG. 1.

upon the bottom of the moving type-bed. During the rotation of the crank-shaft H the speed of the traveling gear, and hence that of the form-bed, will gradually change from its maximum to its minimum, and will stop as the crank passes its dead center. It is important that the speed of the impression cylinder, during the taking of the impression, shall exactly correspond with that of the bed, in order to obtain accurate register and perfect print. This result is obtained in this case by means of the toothed wheel 20, which rotates upon a hub or flange arranged eccentric to the axis of the crank-shaft. The arm 25 upon the end of the drive-shaft carries a roller which moves in a guideway upon wheel 20 in such a form as will give said

wheel a motion varying exactly with that of the type-bed. This irregular motion is given to the impression cylinder by means of an intermediate wheel, 21.

Fig. 2 shows a diagrammatic view of a multicolor printing machine invented by Walter Scott, also of Plainfield, New Jersey. Nos. 11 and 12 represent two type-beds or lithographic

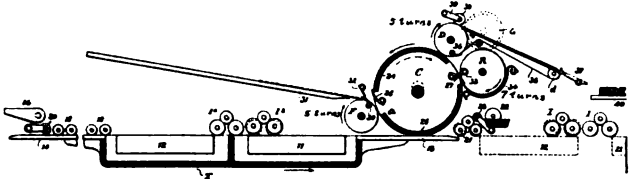


FIG. 2.

stones, one of which is supplied with ink of proper color at each end of the press. The oscillating impression cylinder has two impression surfaces. The "retaining cylinder" R takes the once-printed sheet from the first impression surface during the forward movement of the impression cylinder and delivers it to the second impression surface after the impression cylinder has made its backward movement. The delivery cylinder D carries the twice-printed sheet from the second impression surface.

Alfred C. North, of Benton Harbor, Mich., has invented an improved oscillating press of the type designed to print upon a continuous web of paper. The patent is assigned to Jerome Eddy, of Flint, Michigan, and A. J. Eddy, of Chicago, Illinois. The main points in which this patent marks an advance over earlier presses of this general nature are: making the press adjustable longitudinally and crosswise of its frame, so that, if desired, two or more presses may be mounted upon the same frame and geared to a common drive-shaft, rendering the inking-roller carriers so adjustable that their throw may be regulated to diminish or increase the distance of travel of the rollers and providing an adjustable system of gears between

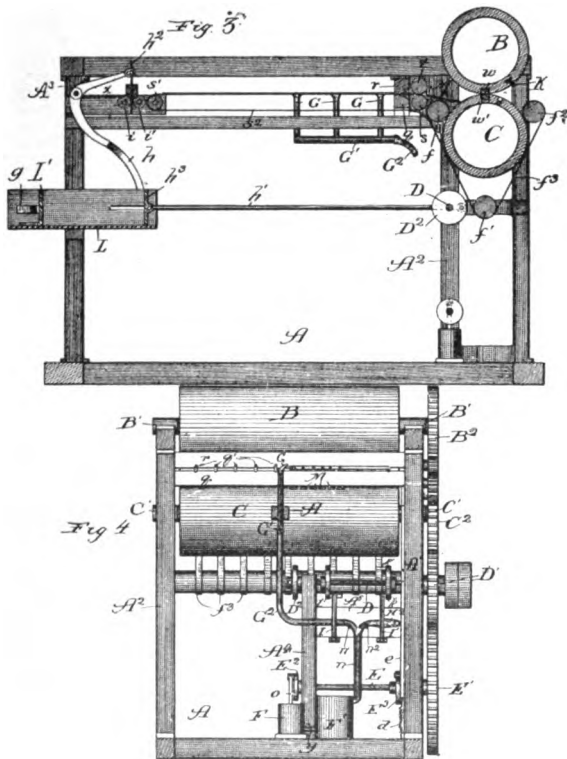


FIG. 3.

the drive-shaft and the press, so that the speed of the press may be increased or diminished with relation to the other parts of the machine and two or more colors or two or more forms printed at the same time.

A radical innovation in paper-folding machines is illustrated in Fig. 3, which shows in longitudinal and cross sections the cutting cylinders and folding apparatus forming the subject matter of a patent granted to Daniel P. McLaughlin, of Chicago, Illinois. The sheet is cut off as it passes between rollers B and C, and is guided by plate M between sets of bars. Compressed air issues from jets G and turns one-half of the sheet over a stationary folding blade located along the center of the guideway for the sheet. When one sheet is to be folded within another the guide-plate M is elevated to direct the first sheet downwardly so that it passes around the lower cylinder, and is then carried, in conjunction with the following sheet, to the folder above plate M, which has in the meantime been automatically depressed. At the end of the air-blast longitudinal folder is located a folder of more familiar construction for folding the paper at right angles.

Earl V. Beals, of Muskegon, Michigan, received, on January 24, a patent for a matrix-making machine. The machine assembles a series of matrices, and takes an impression therefrom in a plastic substance. A strip of perforated paper is

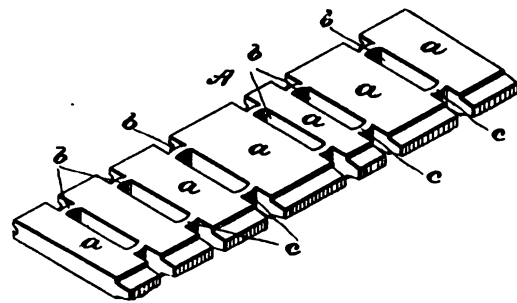


FIG. 4.

passed between a series of needles and a series of type-carrying rings, each controlled by a magnet. When a perforation in the paper comes between a type-carrying ring and its needle, a contact is made and the electric current vitalizes the magnet, which stops its appropriate ring long enough to enable an impression to be made. The type are automatically lined and also automatically returned to their places after an impression has been made on paper ready to stereotype. The impressions being made line by line.

One of the great difficulties to be overcome in all typesetting machines is defective justification of the line. A great many devices have been patented to secure a perfectly justified line. Among the inventors who have sought to solve this problem is Isaac McKim Chase, of Washington, D. C. Fig. 4 shows a type-bar made in accordance with a patent recently issued to him. The parts lettered a represent the words of a line, the space between the words is made of light curved connecting strips, so that they may yield to pressure or tension. The line of approximately proper length is set up and then compressed or drawn out to proper size, as required. This diminishes or increases the spaces between the words uniformly.

Frederick Beck, of New York city, New York, received a patent for a printing roller or block made of a composition consisting of linseed oil and stearine mixed with wood fiber flock or ground cork. The printing surface is in relief and the sides of the projections are strengthened by a thick coating of varnish.

BOOKS THAT WILL PERISH.

Scientists who have investigated the subject say that all the books published at the present time will fall to pieces before the middle of the next century. The paper of which they are made is composed in part of wood pulp, treated with powerful acids, while the ink is made of substances that quickly corrode such flimsy paper. If this is true it is hardly worth while to make any permanent collections of books.



AN OLD ITALIAN — ABBOTT.



LOWELL.

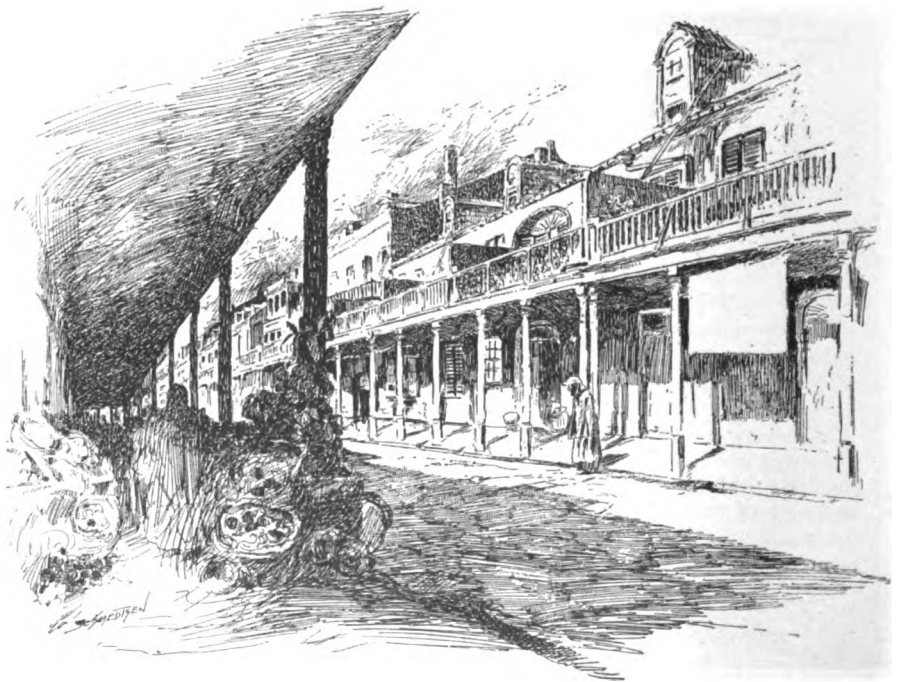
There's the bell now, Marie! I'm afraid I am late;
You may say I'll be down in a minute,
I have only to see if my hat is on straight,
And 'twill take but a second to pin it.—J. T. B.



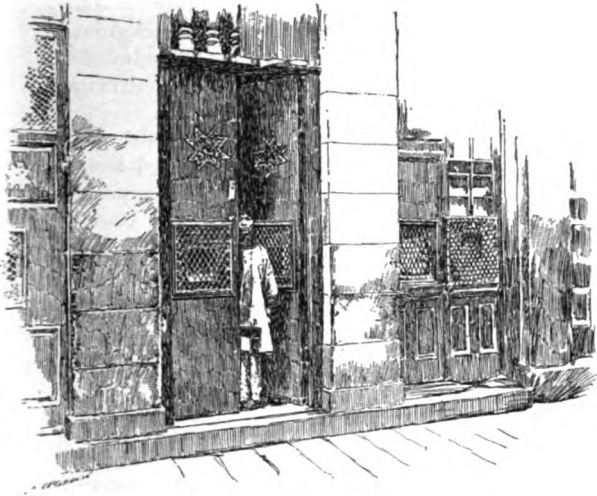
STUDY HEAD — CHAPMAN.



THAT HORRID DRAMA — ORTMAYER.



THE FRENCH MARKET, NEW ORLEANS — SCHMEDTGEN.



IN CHINATOWN — M'UTCHEON.



A HOT TRAIL — SMITH.



THE PRELUDE — V. J. SMEDLEY.



THE NEW HAT — FEUDEL.



SKETCH — BIRREN.



AS WE WERE SAYING — HESS.



POLICE CHARACTER — BATCHELDER.



WHEN LIFE IS NEW.

BY M. A.

Look and laugh, now 'tis spring
 Life is good, and Joy thy fellow;
 Life is new, and welcoming
 Fills the air with echoes mellow.

FIFTH ANNUAL BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION.

THE Fifth Annual Black and White Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Artists opened February 21, at their rooms in the Atheneum Building, Chicago. The splendid results of the preceding exhibition had stimulated greater activity among the exhibitors, and a larger number of sketches were sent this year than ever before. In comparison with the display of 1892, the work indicated more careful preparation and study, and as a consequence of the increased number of sketches submitted, the jury was allowed to exercise more exacting discrimination. A pleasing surprise awaited those who did not expect to see such a finished quality of work by local artists, and of such varied character. The older and better-known men were represented by their customary good work, while the newer ones made an exceptionally good showing.

In many respects an exhibition in the nature of a black-and-white display is of greater interest to the generality of people than an exhibition of paintings. Its practical aspect is as prominent as the artistic. An avenue is opened by which publishers may see the work of artists in lines that are particularly interesting to them, and it affords artists the opportunity to introduce their work. The value of this fact in relation to the black-and-white exhibition was abundantly shown in the results of last year's display. Many men who had previously been practically unknown to those who have occasion to use art work for commercial purposes, acquired the method of disposing of as much work as they could do. In this respect the utility of the exhibition surpasses that afforded by a collection of paintings which appeals more to the esthetic consideration than to the practical. The sketches shown this year reveal the fact that the contributors have recognized this very useful phase of the exhibition.

The great variety of work was conspicuously gratifying. In one section of the wall were the designs and decorative sketches; in another were the practical newspaper work and cartoons of local men; and in other parts were the higher classed drawings made for book illustration and magazine work. One could look at a series of frantic caricatures by Zimmerman in one corner while in the other was the delicate penciling of Abbey.

The rooms of the society were beautifully decorated and the delicate folds of drapery that formed a general background lent a genial warmth to the somber blacks. The admirable taste of the hanging and decorating committees contributed much to the attractiveness of the display.

The opening night of the exhibition was distinguished for the brilliancy of the reception given, several hundred having viewed the sketches, and several hundred having expressed themselves astonished at the advancement of that class of work in Chicago.

Black-and-white work and opaque work, so much in demand now for half-tone etching, holds the strongest and most important place among the pictures, and the drawing of Jules Guerin ("Punting Charcoal Boats") will very likely take off the honors. Orson Lowell follows in close order with a number of strong examples. Louis Braunhold shows some delicate drawings for book illustrations and advertising schemes. The work of Hartson, Beggs and W. A. Sharp shows careful study and good drawing. W. A. McCord and Clarence Ball showing a thorough understanding of the material used.

Of the pen-and-ink men, Ernest C. Peixotto, of San Francisco, stands out boldly with his sunny effects, and though black and white his work is full of color. W. D. Hale and Fred Richardson are very pleasing in their pen lines and show many interesting subjects.

J. H. Smith, Stevens and H. R. Heaton are more serious in their work and are represented by several careful compositions. Frank Hotchkiss gives "Sunday Afternoon," which is a clever pen drawing.

About the most interesting part of the exhibition is the work of the decorative designers, and their graceful curves and angles hold the attention of many.

First comes Will Bradley, the designer of the "Invitation," with his harmony in lines and touches color, his main exhibit being three frames of initial letters. All show grace and strength.

Charles Ottman has many designs of ornaments for use as head and tail pieces, and H. S. Hubbell has two headings in this class of work.

The newspaper comic and cartoon men have an interesting corner in the east part of the gallery, and their work goes far to relieve after a careful study of the more serious work.

The examples of the work shown on the preceding pages are representative, no attempt at selection having been made.

A BAD SPELL.

Eighty-five teachers entered a spelling contest at a teacher's institute at Lockport, New York. Only five spelled "Rensselaer" correctly. "Acknowledgment" was misspelled by sixty-three, or about seventy-four per cent of the entire number of contestants, "supersede" was misspelled by fifty-eight contestants, "resuscitate" by fifty-four, "excellence" by fifty-six, "benefited" by fifty-eight, "business" by fifty, "medal" and "maintenance" by forty-five each, "milliner" by forty-eight, "pretentious" and "gaseous" each by forty-three, and "concede" by forty-nine. That is, each of these words was missed by over one-half the contestants.

THE GREAT COMFORTER.

When a fellow has spent his last red cent
 The world looks blue, you bet!
 But give him a dollar and you'll hear him holler:
 "There's life in the old land yet!"

For money's the comforter after all,
 No matter what cynics say,
 And the world will stick to you when you fall
 If it finds you can pay your way.

—*Allanla Constitution.*

THE INLAND PRINTER.



MINNIE SELIGMAN CUTTING.

Halftone engraving by
THE F. A. RINGLER COMPANY,
26 Park place,
New York City.

(See other side.)

THE INLAND PRINTER.



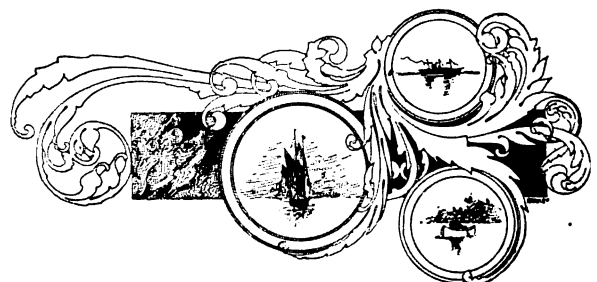
IT affords us extreme pleasure to state that our constantly increasing business has compelled us to add another floor to our establishment, and we now have the most complete plant in the world to furnish all kinds of plates to print from.

Upon receipt of photographs or tintypes of portraits, buildings, monuments, decorative designs, carriages, steamboats, animals; also newspaper headings, bills of fare, menu cards, business cards, letter heads, catalogue covers, patent devices, machinery, cartoons, etc., handsomely mounted Hard Metal Faced Cuts will be made on short notice at reasonable cost, and returned ready for the press.

Our electric light facilities enable us to turn out work on time, as we do not have to depend on sunlight. Send for specimens and quotations.



We call your attention to our Specimen Book of fine illustrations, head and tail pieces, initials, etc., with a view of supplying the demand for pictures at a very reasonable cost. These engravings can be adapted to illustrating magazines, periodicals, books, almanacs, newspapers, etc. The size of the book is 11 x 14 inches, 104 pages, and we shall be pleased to sell you a copy, price \$2.00, which amount we credit on first order for cuts.



A SEPARATE CHARTER FOR JOB PRINTERS.

THE following circular was received after the editorial on the same subject in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER had gone to press. The resolutions mentioned in the circular are as follows:

WHEREAS, In the different branches of the printing trade known as the "Newspaper" and "Book and Job" Departments, the usages, customs, rights and requirements of the members thereof are entirely separate and distinct, and the same local laws cannot satisfactorily govern both branches; and WHEREAS, We believe the time has come when the best interests of all demand that separate charters be given "Newspaper" and "Book and Job" printers' unions, thereby enabling the members of those branches to have control of their own local affairs; therefore, be it Resolved, That it is the sense of Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89, that in consideration of the above, the future welfare and prosperity of the craft can best be assured and aided by the necessary changes in the laws of the I. T. U. as will allow the granting of separate charters to "Newspaper" and "Book and Job" printers. Be it further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to all sister unions for consideration, and request that their delegates be instructed to use their influence upon the I. T. U. in convention at Chicago, to have this question submitted to a POPULAR VOTE, that all may have a voice.

M. A. PARK, President.

FRANK M. HOBBS, Secretary-Treasurer.

The members of No. 89 respectfully request that the various unions give this question careful and earnest consideration, and recommend that action be not taken immediately, but that sufficient time be given to thoroughly discuss the movement in all its bearings, and when action is taken their members may vote intelligently and without prejudice. The matter is of great importance and should not be acted upon hastily, and No. 89 trusts unions will consider the question favorably, so far at least as to induce the International Typographical Union to submit it to a popular vote. Following is the text of its circular:

TO THE CRAFT, ESPECIALLY BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS.

DEAR SIR,—In presenting this circular for your consideration we wish to state that the question of which it treats was first discussed among the "Job" men here, and then among the "News" men, and the current of opinion favoring the movement herein proposed was so strong that it was decided to embody it in the form of a resolution and ask the union to adopt it as a whole. The resolutions (a copy of which is enclosed herewith) were drawn up and presented to the members for their approval and signature before being presented to the union. Refusals to sign were rare and they went before the union with the signatures of over three-fourths of the entire union, *more than half being "News" men*. The advantages and disadvantages of the movement were freely discussed, and when placed before the union for action, the resolutions were adopted almost unanimously.

The object in view is to obtain a separate charter from the International Union, to the end that we may have representation in that body, not as members of Chattanooga (or some other) Typographical Union, but as members of the "Book and Job Printers' Union," thus giving us a stronger voice in the enactment of laws by which we must be governed. This is only a simple act of justice, and justice is all we ask. Further, this movement is not antagonistic to the interests of the "News" men, is no "bolting" scheme, is not intended to engender any feelings of jealousy, or anything of the kind; but it is the outcome of a faith pure and simple that the granting of separate charters would be to the advancement of the principles of unionism in any town where both branches of the craft are furnished employment. Following are a few reasons why separate charters would be more beneficial:

FIRST: More just and equitable scales of prices will be adopted where those only who are to be affected are allowed to make them. As at present, care and consideration is exercised only in fixing the scale affecting the majority branch of the local union—that affecting the minority being in many cases a sad patch-work of inconsistencies. This is usually not so much the result of intentional wrong as of ignorant bungling on both sides, as it is well known that in perhaps a majority of cases a member of one branch knows next to nothing of a scale which would be just and fair for those of the other—both taking their cue to vote from information furnished by some friend in the other branch. Thus a gross injustice is in very many cases done the minority branch.

SECOND: In the adjustment of differences the closer the employé comes to the employer the easier the adjustment. If an employer is met on his own ground by men who thoroughly understand the questions at issue, the nearer they come to an equal footing, and an equal footing goes a long way toward averting a strike or settling one after it is in progress.

THIRD: More uniform and just representation. Under the present system the representation is chosen from the majority branch, or if not it is "given" to the minority as a concession—not as something justly due them; and worse than this, it is sometimes the result of injurious "trades" and "combines" which should not be possible in a union of equals. In either case the fact of a minority branch delegate is paraded as evidence of the magnanimity of the majority.

6-5

FOURTH: Greater respect would be felt in each branch for members of the other. For unfortunately human nature is prone to claim *justice* from equals only—from dependents *obedience is demanded*. Let each branch respect the other as an equal and the International body will acquire a dignity never before known.

FIFTH: Local self-government is an inherent right. Separate the branches and each will have a new interest in matters pertaining to union affairs, partly because of familiarity with the questions arising, and partly from a commendable spirit of fraternal rivalry—both of which can but redound to the benefit of unionism—and this is, or should be, the aim of every member of every union.

SIXTH: Separate unions would be a long stride toward the solution of the shorter work-day problem. It is very evident that we, the Book and Job Printers, will be the ones most materially affected, therefore should be the ones most competent to decide when that movement is advisable. This question of reducing the hours of labor is one of great importance, and when the struggle comes it will shake the I. T. U. to its very foundations; so, as the class most directly affected, we certainly are entitled to send as delegates men who are most directly interested and not be to suppressed by mere force of numbers.

SEVENTH: The apprenticeship laws would be greatly improved by the separate charter plan. A boy beginning his apprenticeship under the jurisdiction of either union under the separate charter system would have to finish as he began, and, if he has even ordinary intelligence, when he "serves his time" he can become a credit to himself, an honor to his union, and of some benefit to his employers. Under the present slack laws, as soon as an apprentice can set type enough to get over the "dead line," he joins the union and poses as a *printer* because he carries a card, and as such he demands equal recognition with men who have served at the business faithfully for years and who have forgotten more than he can ever expect to learn under his method of acquiring knowledge. And when, on account of his dirty proofs, vile grammar, and general all-round ignorance, he is "barred for incompetency" he drifts into a "panhandler" and "bum," and generally remains such as long as he lives. But he does not forfeit his right to enact laws for others. Oh, no! that right is held sacred to him! He must have a voice in the passage of laws governing a branch of the business of which he is wholly ignorant, regardless of consequences. All of which is the outcome of an unfinished apprenticeship—and *the man is not so much to blame either as the union that grants the card*.

There are many other reasons why these changes would be beneficial, but we have advanced enough for present purposes and would again ask you to carefully consider the matter, and would be very glad to have you correspond with us, whether you favor or oppose the movement. This committee is not a personal affair, but is appointed and indorsed by Chattanooga Typographical Union, No. 89, and as such invite your attention. If you favor the movement, could you not discuss the question among yourselves, then draft a similar resolution, and after securing a goodly number of signatures, ask your union to take action on it? If you are opposed to it, will you not let us hear from you, setting forth your objections in full? We will cheerfully do all in our power to give both sides of this question a thorough airing. Yours fraternally,

Committee, { G. H. RUSSELL, Chairman.
O. F. PENNABAKER.
T. K. WOOD.

AN EIGHT-HOUR SUGGESTION.

LIMITATIONS of space prevent giving the full text of a suggestion offered by Mr. M. J. Carroll, of Chicago, in the *Typographical Journal* of February 15. We, however, give the gist of the suggestion, as it is an important one, worthy of careful thought:

"Previous to the rupture of 1887," says Mr. Carroll, "many liberal-minded employers made earnest efforts to avoid hostilities and bring about a peaceful solution of the short-day problem. These men were, however, finally convinced that any attempt at establishing so radical a departure from existing business methods as was contemplated by the proposition emanating from the typographical union would result in the destruction of their business, and they finally—many of them reluctantly—cast their fortunes with the typhotæ. The request was for the establishment of an eight-hour day, and while we disputed the claim that a compliance with our request would injure business, it is but fair to assume that these men understood their own business better than anybody else.

"It is conceded that the eight-hour workday must sooner or later be accepted, and our friends among the employers attribute the slow progress made by printers in this direction to a failure on our part to put forward a plan that will lead to the gradual reduction of the working hours without injury to business interests. This provision is more necessary in the printing industry than in any other, owing to the large amount

of expensive machinery and other material employed, a fact which cannot be overlooked, as it renders a readjustment of prices a matter of vital importance.

"In discussing these matters with employers and others, the idea appears to prevail pretty generally that a gradual reduction of the time to eight hours a day could be accomplished without danger. To meet this view of the matter I would suggest that at the next convention an eight-hour law be carefully prepared and passed, the law to be so framed that twenty minutes, or one-third of an hour, should be lopped off the working hours when the law went into effect, and an additional twenty minutes annually thereafter for five years, which would bring us to the eight-hour day, and place us on a level with the progressive trades unionists of the age.

"To the impatient this plan will appear too slow, and still it may be the quickest way of getting the shorter workday. Had some such plan been adopted in 1887, I feel assured that we would now be working eight hours. Another thing that we must not lose sight of is the fact that hasty action is very likely to precipitate a struggle, and in every struggle we stand an even chance of defeat. Defeat means another postponement of the eight-hour day of from five to ten years.

"It will be noticed that this plan contemplates the adoption of an eight-hour day, and not a nine-hour day. We might as well be frank about this matter. An eight-hour day is what we want. The other would never be regarded as anything more than a concession, and if gained would only continue the agitation for another reduction. The eight-hour day will settle the question of working hours for at least fifty years, and there is no saying how much longer."

ANOTHER NEW TYPE-FACE.

Rudolph Gnichwitz, of Ashbourn, Pennsylvania, received, January 24 last, a design patent for a period of seven years,

A B C D E F G H I

J K L M N O P Q R

S T U V W X Y Z

Æ Œ & \$ £

a b c d e f g h i j k

l m n o p q r s t u

v w x y z æ œ

. , ; : ' = ! ?

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

covering the font of type shown. The leading features of the design consist of modernized old style characters having the heavy portions or shading produced in outline. The patent has been assigned to the Mather Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

DENVER TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 49, the oldest organization in Denver, gave its thirty-third annual reception and ball at the Mining Exchange, Monday evening, February 20.

JUBILEE OF MR. WALTER HAZELL.

A VERY pleasing and interesting ceremony was recently performed in London. This was the presentation of a testimonial to Mr. Walter Hazell, the respected chairman of Hazell, Watson & Viney, Limited, on his fiftieth birthday. It was thought, by a few of those who had been closely associated with Mr. Hazell for the past twenty-five years, that his fiftieth birthday would form a fitting opportunity for both themselves and the employes to show their high appreciation of his work and worth. It was accordingly agreed that an address and



testimonial should be presented to him, to which all the staff should be invited to subscribe a small sum. It is needless to state that the matter was taken up enthusiastically, and a sufficient sum was soon raised, representing no less than 866 subscribers. The testimonial consisted of an illuminated address, accompanied by a handsome writing table, while his two co-directors (Mr. George Watson and Mr. Viney) and the managers of the three branches (Mr. Jowett, Mr. King and Mr. Crowle Smith) presented him with a chime clock, with a suitable inscription. About five hundred persons attended the presentation, which was most successful.

Mr. Walter Hazell, whose portrait we have pleasure in giving, was born January 1, 1843. After spending a few years in his father's business (that of a manufacturing goldsmith), he entered that of Mr. George Watson, and for a short time undertook the control of the books of the establishment. He was one of the first to see that the time was fast approaching when book printing could not profitably be done in London, and directed as well by the strong views he has always held against work being done under unsanitary and stifling conditions, his keen foresight exhibited itself in the establishment of a country branch. Publishers and authors had very great objections to having their work done out of London, but by sheer pertinacity their objections were overcome, and the Aylesbury branch was floated under the title of "Hazell & Watson." Since that time the entire concern has developed rapidly, absorbing several other businesses, until at the present moment it is doubtful whether a printing establishment of the same magnitude can be found. Mr. Hazell has taken an active part in many public and social schemes. He visited America in 1880, and in 1886

paid a visit to Australia, in each case taking the opportunity of closely inquiring into the state of the labor market and the openings which each continent offered as suitable fields for emigration.

In the course of the presentation the following dedicatory verses were read. They were written by Miss Lizzie Miller, a working compositress of the Aylesbury branch, and show sufficient merit to find a place in our columns:

LIFE'S SEASONS.

The earth is fair while the year is young—
 When we call it Spring,
 And from the willows, all catkin-hung,
 Merry minstrels sing.
 When violets bloom and warblers pair—
 The earth is fair, ah! the earth is fair.

'Tis fairer still when the year, half spent,
 Is aglow with gold,
 And purple, and crimson, as if were lent
 Brightest light untold,
 And the bleedings rich of the far, far East,
 To deck fairy palace for fairy feast.

'Tis fairest, though, when, the Summer past,
 Orange Autumn waits,
 Late Summer's glory about her cast,
 At the Future's gates;
 As the sinking sun will ling'ring dwell
 For the first low stroke of vesper bell.

So life is good, when, with eyes undimmed
 By sorrowing tears,
 We look, our hearts with great longing brimmed,
 For the coming years,
 And plan them nobly, as all men should—
 Then life is good, ah! then life is good.

But life is better when half-way spent,
 And those dreams fulfilled—
 (Not quite it may be as then we meant,
 But as Heaven willed),
 A well-used past leaves us what we are.
 Than Spring the Summer is better far.

And life is best, when, the mountain climbed
 In truth and pride,
 We pause, when life's fair half-hour has chimed,
 Ere the other side

We tread, to look on the certain Rest—
 Then life is best, ah! then life is best.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING MACHINE.

AS I led THE INLAND PRINTER readers to expect in a previous letter, says our Paris correspondent, I have examined the copperplate printing machine invented by M. Larivière, who explained to me its working and showed me samples of its work. Imagine the ordinary horizontal litho-press employing instead of a stone a plate 16 by 22 inches. After a sheet is printed, two rotary cylinders come into play, each furnished with a web of thirty or fifty yards, self-unrolling, of linen, the first of a coarser quality than the second; these successively advance and wipe the plate so that it is rendered as "clean as a new pin" before each inking. This wiping uniformly and effectively is the secret of the invention, but it brings out finely the most delicate lines, securing that harmonious unity and unblemished finish so pleasing to the most exacting and fastidious artistic eye. It secures, as it were, the *bouquet* of the engraving. Examine minutely an ordinary printed engraving, and mark how many of the spider-delicate lines or points fail to be brought out, and that in their *ensemble* detract from the unalloyed enjoyment of perfect finish. No such drawbacks in the present machine.

Invented in 1886 and patented, M. Larivière is able now to build the machines. He has sold two; price \$4,000. Weight of the press about five tons. It is worked by gas, equal to two horse-power, and can be driven at lower force. The ink is that in general use, only it must be of the best. Any colored ink can be employed, but only one shade, of course, at a time. It can throw off 3,000 copies in a working day, the last copy as

highly finished as the first. I examined specimens of the work turned out, but as these were for private use, I cannot send you any. The engravings of some Egyptian pillar writing were beautifully clear—could not be more so if reading from the stone document itself. But better still was the printing of notes for the Vienna bank. I never saw more finished artistic printing; some sheets were in black, others in green, and a few in violet ink. The bank supplied its own paper and its own ink, and has since purchased a machine.

BLAINE'S EULOGY OF GARFIELD.

Blaine's tender eulogy of Garfield ten years ago is recalled with pathetic interest now. It was delivered in the house of representatives before both houses of congress, and it closed with this eloquent peroration, picturing Garfield's last days: "As the end grew near his craving for the sea returned. The stately mansion of power had been to him the wearisome hospital of pain, and he begged to be taken from its prison walls, from its oppressive, stifling air, from its homelessness and its helplessness. Gently, silently the love of a great people bore the pale sufferer to the longed-for healing of the sea, to live or die as God should will within sight of its heaving billows, within sound of its manifold voices. With wan, fevered face tenderly lifted to the cooling breeze he looked out wistfully upon the sea's changing wonders; on its far sails whitening in the morning light; on its restless waves rolling shoreward, to break and die beneath the noonday sun; on the red clouds of evening arching low to the horizon; on the serene and shining pathway of the stars. Let us think that his dying eyes read a mystic meaning which only the rapt and parting soul may know. Let us believe that in the silence of the receding world he heard the great waves breaking on a further shore, and felt already upon his brow the breath of the eternal morning."



READY FOR CHURCH.

DON'T JINGLE.

About 5,000 words in the English language have no rhyme to them. These include such important words as honor, virtue, gulf, month and echo.

SELECTED POETRY.

For the present it is proposed to set aside a column in each number of THE INLAND PRINTER for poetry, selected from the works of writers of the past and present. In some instances these selections will be garnered in fields not readily accessible to the general reader of this journal, and, as far as may be, they shall be grouped in such manner as must commend them to all.

HESPERUS' SONG.

BY BEN JONSON.

Queen and huntress, chaste and fair,
 Now the sun is laid to sleep;
 Seated in thy silver chair,
 State in wonted manner keep.
 Hesperus entreats thy light,
 Goddess excellently bright.

Earth, let not thy envious shade
 Dare itself to interpose;
 Cynthia's shining orb was made
 Heaven to clear, when day did close;
 Bless us then with wished sight,
 Goddess excellently bright.

Lay thy bow of pearl apart,
 And thy crystal-shining quiver;
 Give unto the flying hart
 Space to breathe, how short soever:
 Thou that makest a day of night,
 Goddess excellently bright.

SONG.

BY EDMUND WALLER.

Go, lovely rose!
 Tell her that wastes her time, and me,
 That now she knows,
 When I resemble her to thee,
 How sweet and fair she seems to be.

Tell her that's young,
 And shuns to have her graces spied,
 That hadst thou sprung
 In deserts, where no men abide,
 Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
 Of beauty from the light retired;
 Bid her come forth,
 Suffer herself to be desired,
 And not blush so to be admired.

Then die! that she
 The common fate of all things rare
 May read in thee;
 How small a part of time they share
 That are so wond'rous sweet and fair.

TO ALTHEA; FROM PRISON.

BY SIR RICHARD LOVELACE.

When Love with unconfined wings
 Hovers within my gates,
 And my divine Althea brings
 To whisper at the grates;
 When I lie tangled in her hair,
 And fettered to her eye;
 The gods that wanton in the air,
 Know no such liberty.

When flowing cups run swiftly round
 With no allaying Thames,
 Our careless heads with roses bound,
 Our hearts with loyal flames;
 When thirsty grief in wine we steep,
 When healths and draughts go free,
 Fishes that tipple in the deep,
 Know no such liberty.

When, like committed linnets, I
 With shriller throat shall sing
 The sweetness, mercy, majesty,
 And glories of my king;
 When I shall voice aloud, how good
 He is, how great should be;
 Enlarged winds that curl the flood,
 Know no such liberty.

Stone walls do not a prison make,
 Nor iron bars a cage;
 Minds innocent and quiet take
 That for an hermitage;
 If I have freedom in my love,
 And in my soul am free;
 Angels alone that soar above,
 Enjoy such liberty.

TO LUCASTA, GOING TO THE WARS.

BY SIR RICHARD LOVELACE.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,
 That from the nunnery
 Of thy chaste breast and quiet mind
 To war and arms I fly.

True: a new mistress now I chase,
 The first foe in the field;
 And with a stronger faith embrace
 A sword, a horse, a shield.

Yet this inconstancy is such
 As you too shall adore;
 I could not love thee, dear, so much
 Loved I not honour more.

ORSAMES' SONG.

BY SIR JOHN SUCKLING.

Why so pale and wan, fond lover?
 Prithee, why so pale?
 Will, when looking well can't move her,
 Looking ill prevail?
 Prithee, why so pale?

Why so dull and mute, young sinner?
 Prithee, why so mute?
 Will, when speaking well can't win her,
 Saying nothing do 't—
 Prithee, why so mute?

Quit, quit, for shame! this will not move,
 This cannot take her;
 If of herself she will not love
 Nothing can make her:
 The devil take her!

TO CELIA.

BY BEN JONSON.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
 And I will pledge with mine;
 Or leave a kiss but in the cup,
 And I'll not look for wine.
 The thirst that from a soul doth rise,
 Doth ask a drink divine;
 But might I of Jove's nectar sup,
 I would not change for thine.

I sent thee late a rosy wreath,
 Not so much honoring thee,
 As giving it a hope that there
 It could not withered be.
 But thou thereon did'st only breathe,
 And sent'st it back to me;
 Since when it grows, and smells, I swear,
 Not of itself, but thee.

HUGO VON HOFSTEN.

THE frontispiece in the present issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, as the work of Mr. von Hofsten, renders a short biographical sketch of that gentleman of interest. H. von Hofsten was born in Sweden and educated in Stockholm, where he studied under M. E. Winge v. Rosen, professor in the Royal Academy. Although at that time he had not studied art



as a serious profession, as from his boyhood he had been destined for the army, financial difficulties of his father's caused him to abandon this plan. He then immediately turned to art as his chosen vocation. In 1885 he came to America, hoping to find a wider field for his profession as illustrator, and has since then been connected with various publications in Chicago. His specialty is portraits in pen and ink, some of which were seen in last year's black and white exhibition. Several examples of his best work have been published in THE INLAND PRINTER. His aim is to produce by pen and ink the effect of etchings on copper. In the black and white exhibition this year, specimens of his latest sketches were displayed.

PAPER TRADE IN FRANCE.

DESIROUS of obtaining a general idea of the state of the paper manufacturing trade in France, says THE INLAND PRINTER correspondent, I called on M. Person du Bief, director of the *Moniteur de la Papeterie Française*, which is the organ of the syndicate of the fabricants of paper. That syndicate includes many well-known names, and a few that are historical. I may remark *en passant*, that membership of the syndicate is facultative, and that its aim is naturally to protect and to advance the interest of the profession. It would like that wood pulp was admitted at reduced duty, that imported papers were not too highly favored, and that the outside world would extensively purchase the paper outputs of France. From statistics kindly placed at my disposal, the total exports of paper and its various applications from France were, in 1891 and 1892 respectively, 22,510 and 20,826 tons, while the importations for the same periods were 11,632 and 7,573 tons. There

is no notice for the transactions with the United States; these are included under the omnibus heading of "other countries." The most important changes have taken place with England, then with Germany, and next with Belgium. A few statistical curiosities during the trade of 1892: France exported 3,202 tons of books printed in French, and imported 752 tons in the same language, while the exportation and importation of books in modern and dead tongues were respectively 556 and 567 tons. She exported of engravings, lithos and chromos 278 tons; labels and designs 242 tons, while importing similar articles for 622 and 251 tons. Newspapers imported in bundles or bales enter duty free, but hand-bills, catalogues, directories, letter-heads, etc., pay \$8 to \$10 the double hundredweight.

M. Person du Bief desires greater activity in the paper trades, but increased briskness enters into the daily prayers of all business men, perhaps even outside France. The United States chiefly imports superior qualities of paper from France, but her quarantine on French rags he thinks might be raised. Anxious to know why France, possessing vast fields or *plateaux* of Alfa or Esparto grass in her Algerian colony, leaves England the monopoly of working up that raw material, he states it is all a question of coal. France cannot compete with England in cheap combustibles, and a great deal of the latter has to be employed in the reduction of the Alfa to paper pulp. Respecting wood pulp, France receives much of her supply from Austria (Tyrol), where Messrs. Darblay & Co. have preparing mills. But France also imports wood pulp largely from Norway. A rise in the price of this raw material is to be expected, as Germany has been compelled to enter the Scandinavian market. It appears that although home France has extensive regions planted with pines, the Landes for example, the wood contains too much resin to be profitably utilized as pulp for paper-making.

THIRTY YEARS AGO.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION WAS THEN PRACTICALLY DECIDED.

IN 1866, when I was an apprentice, I thought the eight-hour question settled in favor of the workingman. I said "We now have the aid of railroads, reaping machines, planing-mills, circular saws, Bessemer steel, sewing machines—the aid of machines in the foundry, the grist-mill, the tannery and shoe-shop, the printing office and everywhere else—and it must be easier to make a living now in eight hours than it once was in sixteen." That was what I said in 1866.

In 1893 the eight-hour question is still undetermined. As a result, Jay Gould has died with \$70,000,000 of so-called property, and 10,000 other individuals are about to die, bequeathing accumulations that would be incredible in an age of equity. Jay Gould had to die. His \$70,000,000 would not purchase an hour of life—perhaps they shortened his evil days, but ah, my countrymen, think how he shortened the days of hundreds of his countrymen that he might have *power*, the very thing which our Constitution denies to us all.

The eight-hour question was decided—decidable—thirty years ago. We would now be freer with six hours' work, and no hungrier at times. The question of what the Mississippi valley will do with its capital after it grows jealous of its capitalistic class is, however, too deep for me. Schools to teach equity and justice would be good. How to convince a loafer that the world does *not* owe him a living—whether a rich or a poor loafer—that is the question.

Eight hours, fastened on America by any process, however unhappy, would also help a little. It would improve the breed of men and make men much braver and nobler.—*John McGovern in Typographical Journal.*

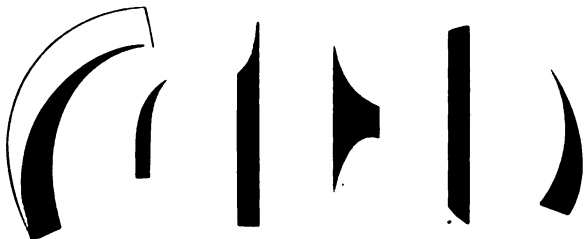
AN IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY.

Adam—Ain't you most ready to go?

Eve—Wait a minute—is my fig leaf on straight?—*Illustrated Weekly.*

ANOTHER LETTER PUZZLE.

As promised in the last number of our magazine, we show herewith another dismantled initial letter, made of brass rule, which we believe will not be as difficult a problem to solve as the letter shown in the November number. We hope that every reader of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will try to decipher this letter and send in his guess at once. We will make the same offer as that made in November, namely, to the person sending



us the first correct answer, a copy of *THE INLAND PRINTER* for one year; to the one sending the second correct answer, *THE INLAND PRINTER* for six months; to the one sending the third correct answer, *THE INLAND PRINTER* for three months. In addition to this we will send to every subscriber guessing the right letter, whether every part is properly placed or not, a copy of our circular, "Diagrams of Imposition." We hope to receive a larger number of replies to this puzzle than we did to the letter "A" puzzle.

AN INDORSEMENT.

The following letter will not be void of interest to those observing *THE INLAND PRINTER*'s impartiality on the subject upon which the communication treats :

PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1893.

The Inland Printer Company, Chicago, Ill.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me to compliment you on your able editorial on the American Typefounders' Company in the present number of your valuable journal. For years back I have read many good articles on different subjects connected with the printing trade, and always with profit and instruction, but in my opinion the editorial referred to is the best and most thorough article you ever wrote. There is no room left for argument, and the wild cry of "trust" and "monopoly" ought to be silent hereafter. As I understand it, there is no "trust" or "monopoly." That would be impossible with so many large foundries outside of the association, which consists of a number of business men who have formed a company to conduct their business in such a way as to reduce their expenses and to get a fair interest out of their investment, which they have not had in late years on account of the ruinous competition and the ambition of some foundries to increase their sales.

You deserve credit for the manly way in which you attacked the subject, and every fair-minded man connected in any way with the printing fraternity ought to thank you for what you have done, and the stand that you have taken.

The Typefounders' Company ought to see that every printer in the country has a copy of the February number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

Yours respectfully, R. W. HARTNETT.

P. S.—You are at liberty to use this communication in any way you see fit.—R. W. H.

A NEW ERA IN ENGLISH PRINTING.

William Morris, poet, artist, craftsman, printer, showed to a few friends, a short time since, an advance copy of his reprint of Caxton's "Recueil of the Historyes of Troye." On looking through it, Dr. Furnival said enthusiastically, "It's the most beautiful book I ever saw; it's the most beautiful book ever printed!" and the same opinion was expressed by the art editor of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. This delightful "Recueil" volume is in quarto, in a brand-new pica type designed by Mr. William Morris, with some of the beautiful borders used by him in his handsome "Golden Legend," with admirably designed capitals and "weepers" or side ornaments, all of Mr. Morris' design and drawing, and with a very fine,

bold title. The volume is, indeed, a credit to English craftsmanship, and assuredly stands at the head of all specimens of book typography hitherto produced. Mr. Tunstall has the sale of the work. Mr. Morris has just finished a reprint of Caxton's "Book of Chivalry" in the new type he has designed for his grand folio "Chaucer," for which Mr. Burne Jones is making fifty large drawings on wood. Notwithstanding the high prices at which the productions of Mr. Morris' Kelmscott Press are published, buyers are not likely to suffer by purchasing them. "The Golden Legend," issued a few weeks ago at 5 guineas, is now obtainable only at 10 or 12 guineas. All Mr. Morris' own poems on sale by Reeves & Turner are now worth double their published price. A new era has dawned in English printing. Shakespeare's poems are soon to go to press in a handsome quarto at the Kelmscott Press, and we hope that a volume of Tennyson will not be long in following it. Mr. Morris will, of course, gradually issue all his own works in his new superb style.

THE TERM "HORSE-POWER."

An imperfect understanding of the term "horse-power" exists in more minds than that of the engineer who tried to get at his "horse-power per hour" by multiplying the actual horse-power by 60. The horse-power, says *Power*, is foot-pounds per minute just the same as revolutions per minute, and it is just as meaningless to say "horse-power per hour" as it would be to say "revolutions per minute per hour." If a shaft is turning at the rate of 120 revolutions per minute, we can designate its speed as two revolutions per second or 7,200 revolutions per hour, but the rate of motion stays the same.

The horse-power is the unit of the rate of power consumption, and whether the number of foot-pounds be divided by 550 per second, 33,000 per minute or 1,980,000 per hour, the rate of their production or consumption, and consequently the horse-power, will be the same. When it is said, for instance, that an engine requires 30 pounds of steam per horse-power per hour, it is meant that 30 pounds of steam are required per hour, or one-half pound per minute, for each horse-power developed.

WHAT THE NAMES MEAN.

There are so many odd names given to colors nowadays that it is as well to know just what they mean. These are the names, as they come on French color cards, with their meaning: Angelique, a pale apple green; beige, really a beige drab; castor, a dark beige; castille, a bright buff yellow; coquelicot, a bright red, like that of the poppy; diavolo, a bright cinnamon; emerande, a brilliant emerald green; floxine, a brilliant light crimson; geramine, a pale geranium red; mascotte, a medium moss green; paradis, a bird of paradise yellow; pivoine, a deep metallic scarlet; vareche, a deep moss green.

"IF I SHOULD DIE."

If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and say,
Weeping and heartsick o'er my lifeless clay—

If I should die tonight
And you should come in deepest grief and woe
And say: "Here's that \$10 that I owe,"

I might arise in my white cravat
And say, "What's that?"

If I should die tonight
And you should come to my cold corpse and kneel,
Clasping my bier to show the grief you feel—

I say if I should die tonight
And you should come to me and there and then
Just even hint 'bout payin' me that ten,

I might arise the while,
But I'd drop dead again.—*Chicago Mail.*



LITTLE AH SID.

AN ABSENT-MINDED BRIDE.

An absent-minded young lady, having been duly married, started off on her bridal tour. The party stopped at a western city. Some time in the night there came a succession of terrified shrieks from the room occupied by the bride and groom, and the clerks, porters and employes generally rushed up stairs only to meet a frantic female figure, clad in white, fleeing in desperate haste from her apartment, crying:

"Oh, there's a man in my room!"

The clerk rushed in and found the groom, half disrobed, standing in the middle of the room, one boot on and the other in his hand, the picture of amazement. He explained that he had just come up stairs and was in the act of undressing (his wife had previously retired), when she suddenly awoke with a shriek and fled.

"What was the matter?" asked the clerk.

"I don't know," said the husband.

Just then the bride, enveloped in a huge bedspread procured for her by a chambermaid, came back, looking very red and foolish, and in a half minute she explained the mystery by saying:

"Oh, Fred! I forgot I was married, and when I awoke I was so frightened."—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

MISSING WORDS AND MONEY.

Over £44,000 subscribed in several missing word competitions is now impounded in the British law courts. Five actions have been brought to determine the ownership of the money. The proprietor of one paper says he distributed £175,000 in prizes during the run of the competitions.

JOHN HEYWOOD, OF MANCHESTER.

THAT the celebrated publishing firm of John Heywood, of Manchester and London, has just celebrated its jubilee suggests that with it the half century has been one of strenuous development. One is not therefore surprised to trace in the Heywood family the same marked continuity of purpose and force of character which has been the means of building up one of the greatest publishing houses in England. The present Mr. John Heywood is the third of the same name who has been the director and moving force of the business. John Heywood "the first" planted the seedling which was destined to grow into the giant tree whose branches cover so vast an area. He was a lad of poor parents, but had read to some purpose and stored his mind with useful knowledge. He had read how people sneered at Franklin's discovery of the identity of lightning and electricity, asking him of "what use it was," and of Franklin's reply, "What is the use of a child? It may become a man." It was in this spirit that John Heywood felt assured by the daily growth of his business that there was no limit to its extension. He exemplified not a few of those salutary maxims which must have become, in the memory of thousands, inseparably associated with the copybooks for which he was famous. His inclination was toward books and learning, and led him to exchange the position of acting manager of a cotton mill for a post in the stationery business carried on by his brother, Mr. Abel Heywood. In 1842 he set up in business on his own account as a bookseller and news agent, in Deansgate, Manchester. Then he became the pioneer in Manchester of lithographic printing, and his publications soon became known in every household. Dying in 1864, he left the business to his son, who developed the enterprise with indomitable energy and a rare gift for organization. In 1887 John Heywood the second fell a victim to overwork, and his son, the present John Heywood, succeeded to the business. His mastery of detail in figures and quick apprehension of the true state of any customer's account is surprising, and out of upward of thirty thousand customers, by reason of his almost daily contact with their accounts, he will almost, by rack of memory, answer for the extent of the indebtedness of any single one brought up for discussion without consulting the ledger. Mr. Heywood has shown remarkable ability for directing the business of his newspaper department, which is stated to be, and no doubt is, the largest distributing agency outside London.

Coming straight from school on the Continent, his father early placed him in a position where he would begin to practically come in touch with different branches of the business, and he very quickly mastered the details of the various processes of manufacture, qualifying himself to understand sufficient technically and at once the nature of almost any subject that came on the tapis. He has accordingly a practical acquaintance with every department of the gigantic business, and he possesses what is perhaps still more valuable, a fine instinctive sense of what the public want—a gift which, it will readily be understood, has often stood him in good stead. Mr. Heywood has always taken a keen interest in the welfare of his people, by whom he is much respected and admired.

THE Parsons Paper Company has decided not to make an exhibit at the World's Fair, although it had been intending to display its extensive production of high-grade papers in an appropriate manner. This company manufactures probably the largest variety of animal-sized, loft-dried papers in the country, and makes a specialty of the better grades, such as first-class bond, banknote, parchment, and linen ledger papers. It would be impossible to arrange an exhibit, such as the Parsons Paper Company would wish to prepare, in the short time allowed by the committee. This, and the fact that the space for which the company applied was largely cut down, led to the decision.

A DISTRICT UNION.

FOLLOWING is a communication of particular interest at this time from Tacoma, Washington :

OFFICE OF SECRETARY, EIGHTH DISTRICT UNION OF WASHINGTON, OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TACOMA, Washington, January 17, 1893.

Editor INLAND PRINTER, Chicago, Illinois :

DEAR SIR,— Eighth District Union No. — sends greeting to the membership of typographical unions and wishes to inform them that the eighth district has stepped to the fore in the matter of district unions, having organized January 10-12, 1893, at Olympia, Washington. We have taken up the work of the Northwest Federation, which disbanded on the same date, giving place to the District Union. The District Union passed the following resolution, which was ordered sent to the trade papers. We wish to create an interest in the plan of district representation, and by obtaining a vote of the membership show to the International Typographical Union that a more just system of representation is desired, leaving to that body the details of such plan at its next session. Yours fraternally,

GEORGE W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.

To the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union :

WHEREAS, The International Typographical Union under the present system of representation has ceased to be a truly representative body ; and whereas, we believe that the establishment of a system of district representation would correct the evils arising from the inequitable method now in operation ; and whereas, we believe that the sentiment of the membership on this question should be ascertained before a detailed plan is formulated by the International Union ; therefore be it

Resolved, That Union No. hereby respectfully petitions your honorable council to submit the question of district representation and smaller districts to a vote of the membership not later than March 15, such vote to be a guide to the International Typographical Union at its next annual meeting.

SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

LIMITATION of space compels the withdrawal of the department of reviews of specimens of printing from the present issue. In our April issue an extended review will be given.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A SUBSCRIBER, Buffalo, New York.—Articles on the printing of half-tone plates appeared in THE INLAND PRINTER issues of January, February, March, April and May, 1892. These numbers can be procured for 20 cents each on application to this office.

J. T., New Albany, Indiana.—What is the use of a blanket on a cylinder press, that is, if there is any advantage to have one on a press ; also what is a good thing to avoid blurring on a cylinder, that is, on the edge of the form? *Answer.*—Read under the heading of *Blankets* in "American Encyclopedia of Printing." There are various causes for blurring, one of the most common being imperfect setting of the cylinder.

D. H. E., Columbus, Ohio.—What is the best work on conducting a printing office, as regards estimating on all kinds of work more especially? *Answer.*—One of the most concise articles on estimating that we have knowledge of is that in Part 4 of the "American Dictionary of Printing." Conditions vary so much that it is manifest only general rules can be given. MacKellar's "American Printer" is one of the best text books for general purposes.

W. W. K., Independence, Iowa.—I have under my care a two-revolution Optimus cylinder press, and have much trouble with electricity. What can I do to avoid the trouble? *Answer.*—Mechanical devices are generally found the most satisfactory, though they are objectionable on account of the room they take up. An electrician might arrange a device economically that would obviate the difficulty. Some pressmen experiment in using glycerine and various kinds of oils on the tympan, but the atmospheric or other conditions may render one kind of oil beneficial one day and not at another. If the room is kept warm and moist the trouble may be lessened.

BOOK-BUYER, Chicago.—Will you please inform a reader of your paper how to smooth out, preparatory to binding, the pages of magazines and pamphlets which have been creased

and folded when sent through the mails—especially where the leaves have been spoiled and crumpled by rough handling? I am unable to restore the smooth appearance of the leaves, and hence ask you to kindly advise me in the matter. *Answer.*—Take a sponge well saturated with water and pass it lightly over each leaf ; spread them out single until about two-thirds dry, then gather up while still damp and place in a press with a hardwood board on each side of say 125 or 150 leaves, or, in other words, say a pamphlet has 500 pages, make a division of four and press as hard as you can. This of course is providing you have such facilities, if not, place in about fifty-sheet packages under a heavy weight and leave them under pressure say for twenty-four hours. This is the only good way of overcoming such difficulty on ordinary book paper. If you have what is called an *enamel* book paper, there is no way to smooth such paper after once creased, its heavy sizing preventing the use of water, as the leaves would stick together.

BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

THE *Printing World*, which has passed into the hands of Mr. George W. Jones, will be changed in size with the January number, and will be reduced to 12¼ by 9¼ inches—the size of THE INLAND PRINTER. Mr. Jones proposes to make the *Printing World* a necessity to printers.

REFERENCE-DIRECTORY OF BOOKSELLERS, Stationers and Printers of the United States and Canada for 1892-93, Industrial Information Company, 88 Center street, New York. The work is quite an improvement on former editions, being more carefully compiled and freer from the errors that are almost inseparable from such a book. The new system adopted by the company for the revision of the work enables them to guarantee the correctness of the names contained therein. The key to ratings, abbreviations and explanations given on the inside of covers used in connection with the text, make the work a most valuable one to all connected with the different lines of trade represented in its pages.

THE *Cosmopolitan* offers \$1,500, in four prizes of \$1,000, \$300, \$100, and \$100, respectively, for the four water colors which shall be chosen by a committee from such drawings as may be submitted by the artists of the United States or Europe on or before 12 o'clock on the first day of December, 1893. The subjects are to be selected from the life of Christ, taking those scenes which teach in the highest forms the lessons of love, patience, humility and forbearance, with fidelity, as far as may be, to the actual surroundings and conditions of the period. The treatment should be calculated for single-page reproduction in the *Cosmopolitan*, in size 5 by 8 inches. The subjects to be suitable, as far as possible, for use in stained glass for church or cathedral. The originals for which prizes are awarded will become the property of the *Cosmopolitan*. The drawings should be shipped securely packed, and addressed: "Submitted to Art Committee, *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, Sixth avenue and Eleventh street, New York," and in the upper left-hand corner: "Not to be opened before first day of December, 1893."

THE *Century* for March contains a unique feature in an account from the manuscript of Capt. Thomas Ussher, R. N., of "Napoleon's Deportation to Elba," in which is given a familiar account of all the circumstances of the trip, and a careful report of Napoleon's frank comments on men and events. The article is preceded by a portrait and a short sketch of Captain Ussher, who was the officer in charge, and the frontispiece of the magazine is appropriately an engraving from the bas-relief of Napoleon by Boizot, which was the property of Joseph Bonaparte, and is now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Napoleon's comments on Blücher, and on the proposed invasion of England, are particularly interesting. The paper bears evidence of being a careful contemporary record, and has accordingly historic value as

well as popular interest. The editorial articles relate to the choice of United States senators by the people, which is advocated; to "Direct Presidential Voting," also advocated; and to free libraries; and there are "Open Letters" on the kindergarten movement in Chicago and in Turkey.

OBITUARY.

MR. WILLIAM SCHRAM, who was one of the proprietors of the Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) *Eagle* for thirty or forty years, but more recently connected with the Schram Printing Company, at Newburgh, New York, died in the latter city on February 2, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He was a genial man and one of the oldest and best-known printers in the state.

CLARENCE F. LEIDY, a well-known newspaper man, died at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on February 9. Mr. Leidy was born in Danville, Pennsylvania, about forty years ago. In 1874 he removed to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and became a reporter on the Clinton *Republican* of that city. Later he went to Le Mars, Iowa, where he, with W. L. Phippin, of Detroit, published the *Liberal*, remaining there for six years. Returning to Detroit, he became a reporter on the *Morning Times*, and about eight years ago became a member of the *Journal* editorial staff as state editor. Two and a half years ago he became managing editor, and continued to serve in that capacity until a year ago, when ill-health compelled him to resign. Recovering, he was engaged both on the Grand Rapids *Democrat* and *Evening Press*. About a month ago rheumatism of the heart attacked him, and from this complaint he died. Among Detroit newspaper men Mr. Leidy was esteemed as one of the brightest, and certainly was one of the wittiest. Some of his sayings, had they been published, would have established for him a national reputation as a humorist, but he had an uncontrollable aversion to being alluded to as a humorist. Among the printers he was well known and had hosts of friends among them, having been a graduate from the composing room. He leaves a wife and one child.

CHEMICAL METHOD OF ENGRAVING ON WOOD.

M. Delaurier, in the course of his business, employed wooden agitators to dissolve the bichromate of potash or other salts, which he put into a mixture of sulphuric acid and water; these agitators gradually dissolved, without being carbonized, as would be the case with sulphuric acid alone, especially if at all concentrated, and without softening either, as with nitric acid. M. Delaurier has not endeavored to ascertain why this should be so, although he has no doubt but what the investigation would be of scientific importance and of interest to trade; but he suggests that his observation be utilized for a method of engraving on wood, the block being coated with a resist varnish, the design being drawn in with a point as when engraving on metal, then to etch away the wood by immersion in the following mixture:

Sulphuric acid	4 parts.
Soda bichromate	1 "
Water	6 "

M. Delaurier made the experiment with perfect success.—*The Printing Times and Lithographer.*

BE PREPARED FOR FIRE.

Barrels of water for fire precautions should be prepared as follows: Make a brine, putting in all the salt the water will dissolve, and then six or eight pounds of common baking soda. Keep the barrels covered, so that dust may not get in, and the water will keep sweet and will not freeze.

WE love a good joke and don't mind people calling this paper the "Rocky Herald," but do most seriously object to having checks sent to us made payable to the "Rocky Herald" unless the check is a large one.—*Rocky Mountain Herald.*

BRITISH NOTES.

THE *Sketch*, an illustrated weekly, has just been issued by the Illustrated London News Company, and promises to make a position for itself in the ranks of illustrated journalism.

THE *Westminster Gazette*, the new evening newspaper, has made its appearance. It is edited and conducted by the old staff of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and published by Mr. Newnes, M.P., of *Tit Bits* and *Strand Magazine* fame.

THE will of the late Mr. W. H. Bradbury, of *Punch*, has been proved at £31,000, and that of the late Mr. J. Alabaster at £17,872. These are not big fortunes, but they are nevertheless still large enough to show there is still something in print.

IN spite of the general dullness of trade and the assertion which is frequently made that books are not read nowadays, the fact remains that we are printing and publishing more books than ever. Last year the number reached 6,264, an increase of nearly six hundred on the previous year.

THE illustrated papers which have been in the habit of reproducing the principal Academy pictures will this year for the first time have to pay for this privilege. The "R. A's" have agreed to charge £5 5s. each for their sketches, and the matter has been placed in the hands of Cassell & Company to arrange with the chief illustrated papers.

IN response to a demand made by the platen machine minders in the employ of Sir Joseph Causton & Son, the firm have, after six weeks' consideration, conceded the men's demand, and have agreed to pay the minimum trade-union rate of wages to all the platen printing machine minders in its employ. The amicable settlement of the dispute has given great satisfaction to the employes of the firm.

THE London County Council has decided to limit the size of posters, and thereby seriously injure the printing trade and several of the kindred industries. I trust before it is too late that the council will see the inadvisability of interfering with a deserving industry. Some of the large printers of pictorial posters have a large stock of these bills which will be altogether useless if the intention of the council is carried out. For instance, Messrs. David Allen & Sons, of Belfast, hold a stock of printed placards insured for over £80,000. To render this valuable stock useless as well as the special machinery and plant which produced them, would be an intolerable injustice.

H. WOOD SMITH.

HIS HEARING WAS DEFECTIVE.

It was in Springfield during the progress of a revival meeting. A good old saint in Israel had just given her experience—an experience which was triumphantly expectant, but exceedingly humble and self-depreciative. After an effective speech she concluded by expressing her hope of Heaven's mercy to her, "a poor, weak worm of the dust." There was a silence, and then an old man arose who had been sitting some seats behind the old lady and leaning forward eagerly, with his hand to his ear, to catch every word.

"Brethren," he tremblingly began, "brethren, I feel just like the sister, a weak, wormy old cuss." The gravity of the meeting was somewhat impaired.

"Wx hopx," said the leading article apologetically, "that our rxadxrs will pardon thx apparancx of this wxxxk's *Intelligencer*, and thx sxxmngly mystxrrious absxncx of a cxrtain lxttxr. Shooting Sam Bibbxr camx into our offic yxstxrday and allowxd that as lx was going shooting and had no ammunition, hx would likx to borrow somx of our typx for shot. Bxforx wx could prxxvnt it hx had grabbxd all thx lxttxrs out of thx most important box and disappxarxd. Our subscribxrs can hxlx in rxplxnishing our stock if all thosx who wxrx shot by Sam will savx thx chargx whxn it is pickxd out of thxm, and rxturn it to us. Nxvxr mind if it is battxrxd a littlx."

CHICAGO NOTES.

THE John Thomson Press Company have removed their offices from the Monson block to 262 Dearborn street, in the Monadnock building.

AT the regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, on February 26, the members voted unanimously against the proposition to grant a separate charter for job printers.

THOMAS PARKER, who until recently was foreman of the printing department of the house of Brown, Pettibone & Kelly (latterly P. F. Pettibone & Co.) from its inception, has assumed the position of superintendent of the Regan Printing House.

THE firm of C. Jurgens & Brother, electrotypers, stereotypers and process engravers, 148 to 152 Monroe street, Chicago, has been incorporated, and will hereafter be known as the Juergens Brothers' Company. It is the intention of the company to increase its facilities in every department.

THE Chicago Ladies' Press Association held a meeting at the Auditorium on the morning of February 21. The meeting was largely attended, and the discussions were interesting. Several business matters were disposed of, and matters concerning the World's Fair programme were discussed.

MESSRS. VAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON were making preparations for an elaborate exhibit of their Huber presses at the World's Fair, but were forced to give up, their allotment being too small to make any display. The printing press exhibit will hardly be complete without the two-color and perfecting Hubers being seen.

ON March 25 the *Inter Ocean* proposes to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of its founding and the approaching opening of the World's Columbian Exposition by a mammoth presentation of the features of the Fair. An edition of 200,000 copies will be printed, consisting of forty-eight or more pages, including an eight-page colored supplement.

THE half-tone vignette which accompanies the verse, "Childhood's Reverie," in this issue is from a photo of Clara, Mr. H. O. Shepard's little daughter. That accompanying "When Life is New" is of Mr. Shepard's nephew, Robert C. Allen. To the courtesy of Messrs. Blomgren Brothers & Co., 175 Monroe street, we are indebted for the half-tones.

MR. HENRY HAYNIE, the able and popular Paris correspondent of the *Chicago Herald* and the *San Francisco Chronicle*, has been unanimously elected president of the Foreign Press Syndicate. The nomination is not only that of the right man in the right place, but a recognition of active work, undeviating straightforwardness and professional independence.

THE Inland Press Association held a meeting February 21 at the Victoria. The meeting was not very largely attended, but it was representative. F. N. Starbuck, of Racine, was the moving spirit of the meeting, and much business of importance to the association was transacted. A discussion of the programme to be observed during a meeting to be held at the World's Fair was an important feature.

MR. B. A. LAWRENCE, for a number of years with the W. B. Conkey Company, of this city, has severed his connection with that firm and established a pamphlet bindery at 148 to 154 Monroe street, with office on the second floor. He has a complete equipment of the latest and best machinery, and the best help that can be secured, and offers the printers of the city the most prompt and efficient service. The large experience which Mr. Lawrence has had in the bindery business, and his large acquaintance among the trade of the city will no doubt enable him to build up a large and successful business.

MESSRS. BRADNER SMITH & Co., No. 119 Monroe street, announce that, having bought the entire stock, assets and good will of the late firm of F. P. Elliott & Co., they are prepared

to furnish promptly the lines of paper, cardboard, envelopes twines, etc., carried by them, and state that purchasers can rely on their orders having the most prompt and careful attention, and trust that buyers will find it to their interest to favor them. The business will be conducted by them until further notice at 208 and 210 Randolph street. All remittances on accounts due F. P. Elliott & Co. should be made to Bradner Smith & Co. at that address. The facilities for business at the main store, 119 Monroe street, and 2, 4, 6 and 8 Custom House place, are being constantly increased. They invite inspection of their large, clean stock of paper, believing they can suit all tastes and meet every requirement.

CONSIDERABLE interest is being manifested in regard to the coming election of Chicago Typographical Union. Rumor makes a candidate of about every other member, but careful inquiry does not warrant the assumption that there will be a large number. Up to February 24 the following were all that made definite announcement of their intention of being candidates: President—John C. Harding, M. H. Madden, V. B. Williams and James Griffon; vice-president, G. E. Esterling; secretary-treasurer, William McEvoy; secretary-organizer—F. A. Kidd, C. T. Gould and Harry Chirpe; delegates—C. H. Stiles (not C. P. Stiles, who was delegate to Boston two years ago), George W. Harris, W. A. Lantz, P. H. McLogan, George Thompson and W. A. Cahill; business committee—J. F. Hughes, F. V. Johnson (Town of Lake) and John D. Campbell. This last named gentleman is employed in Rand, McNally & Co's, and is the first candidate put forward by that office since the 1887 strike.

ON the evening of January 30, Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler and the Butler Paper Company entertained the visiting members of the Editorial Association of the Fourth Iowa District at McVicker's theater, and on the next evening Marder, Luse & Co. extended similar courtesy at Hooley's theater, following with a banquet at the Victoria. Among those in the party were: T. J. Wilcox and wife, *Anchor*, Northwood; W. B. Webster and wife, *Republican*, Cresco; R. Babcock and wife, *Express Republican*, Mason City; D. W. Walker and wife, *Iowa Teacher*, and agent C. M. & St. P. R'y, Charles City; Samuel G. Sloane and wife, *Citizen*, Charles City; M. J. Carter and wife, *Bee*, Ossian; O. R. Hausbrandt, *Advertiser*, Nora Springs; C. C. Coutant and wife, *Journal*, Decorah; B. F. Wright and wife, *Advocate*, Charles City; T. H. Studebaker and wife, *Times*, McGregor; L. Siewers and two daughters, *Posten*, Decorah; M. L. McKinley, *Echo*, Elgin; B. M. Dewey, *Post*, Nashua; W. R. Mead, *Plain Dealer*, Cresco; N. P. Peterson, *Recorder*, Riceville; W. B. Terrill, *Times*, Mason City; W. F. Laidley, *Anchor*, Northwood; H. A. Dwelle, *Teacher*, Northwood; H. E. Griffith, *Register*, Elkader; L. E. Smith and son, *Times*, Cresco.

THE Art Industry Association of Chicago held a public meeting on February 2 for the purpose of bringing before the public the objects of the association. They are certainly worthy, as the following extract from its constitution will show: "Its aim is to unite painters, sculptors, architects, artistic iron-workers, draftsmen, etchers, decorators, engravers and artistic embroiderers, authors of art literature, photographers, industrials—in short, all those whose vocation is connected with art. To intimately unite art and the industries connected therewith, for mutual advancement and benefit. To establish an exhibition which will be illustrative of American art and industry at Chicago. To eventually issue a publication which will represent and further the interests of the industrial arts especially. To establish a school of industrial arts for the education of the younger people, to form classes for artistic improvement, and to arrange for lectures on scientific subjects pertaining to the industrial arts. This association will place itself in communication with similar societies outside of Chicago, also with papers pertaining to the industrial arts, so as to keep American industrial arts in contact with those abroad.

The association shall endeavor to further the intellectual progress of and social intercourse among its members."

ON the evening of Friday, February 10, Pressmen's Union No. 3 gave a ball at the West Chicago Club House, which proved a pronounced success. The committee of arrangements, consisting of Messrs. Sweeney, Wade, Crane, Nolan, Farron, Kiley and Williams, earned well-deserved thanks for the manner in which everything passed off. Pressmen's Union No. 3 is one of the oldest organizations in the West, and numbers among its membership many of the most skillful craftsmen in the country. Among those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames Knowles, R. F. Sullivan, James H. Bowman, John Kelly, R. Timroth, H. O. Williams, William Foster, B. Miehle, Farron, James O'Connell, Robert Boyle, F. McConnell, Joseph Kiel, Thomas B. Mahon, B. Nolan, Joseph Bichl, Edward Kiley, H. Sweeney, John S. Leander, P. Ryan, John Connihan, Hubbard, William West, Dwyer, Ad. Hudson, H. Wendorf, John Meyers, T. Jansen, Hardy, John McMillen, M. J. Kiley, W. Casey, M. Madden, J. Berseau, D. A. Callan, F. Beck, Stoddard, Hughes, Charles Rodgers, Parker, W. G. Belloway, James F. Miller. Misses A. O'Connor, F. Bowman, Maggie Kane, Aggie C. Miller, Nellie Connors, Lilian Keegan, G. McMillen, Katie Duggan, Kitty A. Glaven, Annie Mackey, Hattie Buckie, Kittie Gusin, Maggie Sheehy, Tessa Murnane, J. McMillen, Addie Rinsch, A. J. Foley, Rose Mackey, Belle Buckie, Lizzie Bailey, Mamie Connors, Maud Campbell, Annie Maroney, Kitty Gary. Messrs. Fred Goss, John Rogers, William Pool, D. McCarthy, George Taylor, W. H. Armstrong, George Smith, John Lorenzen, A. Betz, M. F. Bingham, N. B. McDowell, Otto Quetsch, M. Gillespie, William Boyd, G. Burke.

TRADE NOTES.

C. O. MUSSELMAN has opened a job office at Knox, Indiana.

T. P. GREEN, of Albany, Georgia, has established a job office in Americus, and is doing a fair business.

THE Logansport Paper and Printing Company, of Logansport, Indiana, have removed into their commodious new building on Broadway.

W. W. WAIT has recently established a job printing office at Hampton, Iowa. He makes a specialty of plain commercial printing and catalogue work.

THE *Tribune* job department, Scranton, Pennsylvania, has put in a new Cottrell jobber. Work at this office has been very brisk, presses being obliged to be run day and night.

NORTON WAGNER has sold out his interest in the printing office of the Norton Wagner Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. The office is now managed by a Mr. Frank, formerly of Carbondale.

WILSON & HUMPHREY, book and job printers, of Logansport, Indiana, have put in a new Otto gas engine. They are doing considerable work in the shape of presswork, running overtime.

THE stock of type, machinery and printers' materials of Wright, Barrett & Stilwell, at St. Paul, has been bought by the Marder, Luse & Co. Foundry, and moved to their store at 84 East Fifth street. Webster & Brandtjen are managers.

MR. JOHN H. STONEMETZ is not now connected with either the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company or the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, and announces that his address is Box 6, station W, Brooklyn, New York.

THE firm of Messrs. Moffett & Thurston, printers, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, has merged into the Moffett, Thurston & Plank Printing Company (incorporated) with premises at 301 and 303 Hennepin avenue. The new company has greatly increased the facilities of the office for job and book-work, and has also added a bindery.

GRANT & GRIFFIN have established a first-class job office at Maquoketa, Iowa, and will publish the *Jackson Independent*,

which promises to be very handsome typographically. The proprietors are energetic and progressive and will undoubtedly win the usual success which these qualities bring. Their office outfit was supplied by Marder, Luse & Co.

THE half-tone portrait appearing on page 515, over the title "Ready for Church," is that of Hazel, daughter of Mr. William R. Groff, of Chicago. Messrs. Blomgren Bros. & Co. are the engravers of the plate. We are indebted to Scholl, the photographer, 210 State street, Chicago, for the photographs from which the half-tones on pages 479 and 519 were made. The one on page 519, called "Little Ah Sid," is a picture of Master Chang Fow, the first Chinese boy born in Chicago of Chinese parents.

MR. CHARLES S. LAWRENCE, late vice-president and superintendent of the Photo-Engraving Company, New York, has withdrawn from that concern and organized a new company called the Lawrence Engraving Company, at 88 and 90 Center street, New York. The firm do photo-engraving of all kinds as well as photo-lithographing and electrotyping.

THE job printing offices of Jackson, Michigan, have raised the price of printing court records to 75 cents per page. This is done on account of a change in the rule of the supreme court which requires that all records shall contain thirty-five lines to a page. The size of the pages must be 9¼ by 6¼ inches. This requirement of the supreme court increases the cost of production, consequently the price is raised.

THE most recent addition to the printing business of Springfield, Illinois, is the book and job office of Talbott & Hamann, which opened up for business on February 13, over 513-515 East Monroe street. It is a brand-new outfit in a new building, and is one of the most neatly arranged job offices in Central Illinois. All of the job type and body letter was supplied from the foundry of Messrs. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

THE firm of Alfred M. Slocum & Co., printers, Nos. 123 and 125 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, on January 24 was merged into a stock company, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, and will hereafter conduct business under the name of Alfred M. Slocum Company. The business will be continued under the same management and at the same address. The company turn out nothing but high grade work, hence their success.

MR. F. S. DRESSKELL, agent at Detroit, Michigan, for the Chatfield & Woods Company, paper-makers, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has issued a very neat and useful memorandum calendar to his customers. Each page of the calendar begins and ends a week, with space for daily memoranda, and down the left margin on each page runs the full yearly calendar. The stock used is a sample of the company's 24-pound Chicot mills folio. The calendar is printed in red and black, and is arranged with a support at the back to rest on the desk in the form of an easel. Mr. Dresskell's office is now located at 919 Hammond Building.

MR. H. P. HALLOCK, manager of the Omaha (Neb.) branch of the Marder, Luse & Co. foundry, announces to the craft on behalf of the companies in interest, under date of January 16, the consolidation of the stocks and interests of the firms of H. P. Hallock & Co. and Marder, Luse & Co. (Omaha Type Foundry), the new concern to be known as Marder, Luse and Co. Foundry (Omaha branch). They will carry in stock all the patented job letters from Marder, Luse & Co. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., Central, Boston, Dickinson, Cincinnati, Union and Palmer & Rey foundries, which will enable them to give customers a splendid variety to select from. Their location is 1118 Howard street, where they will be glad to receive and entertain old and new friends. They solicit the attention of the trade and urge buyers to write or call on them before placing orders for anything.

PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

IN last month's issue we mentioned the fact that the government had put an additional embargo on foreign cotton and linen rags, and that it was likely to exist through the summer. This had a tendency to advance rags again, and many mills were sufficiently alarmed to induce them to lay in a very large supply of rags for future use. In the meantime (for no reason that we can give), the government saw fit to remove the embargo on all countries not cholera infected until March 15, after which it is predicted that a general prohibition will be put upon all countries on the other side of the Atlantic during the spring and summer months. We may look for the largest importation of foreign rags ever known in a single month before in the history of this country. With this prospect ahead and the mills well supplied, rags will of necessity be very unsalable for some little time to come, and rags can no doubt be bought cheaper in the next thirty days than next summer, providing cholera reappears in Europe during the coming season. It is, however, quite likely that most of the receipts during the month will not be put on the market until later in the season. In this event rags will be held firmly and speculation will advance the prices of rags later on. The present condition of the rag market is very perplexing to both manufacturers and paper stock dealers. If the government would adopt a policy and stick to it, the trade would better know how to govern themselves — as it is, both parties are at sea. There is a strong demand for papers, and prices of all grades should be much higher than they now are. The manufacturers all claim that they cannot advance their prices, consequently the year will not show much profit to paper-makers, notwithstanding the unusual call for paper. Paper-makers and paper stock dealers were always a liberal and charitable people. They prefer to give the public all their profits, and what little they do make they grind it out of one another. Alas! "Where are we at?"

THE Niagara Wood Paper Company's mill at Niagara Falls, New York, has failed.

THE Michigan Paper Company, of Plainwell, Michigan, has recently put in a new 166 horse-power steam engine.

AN annual dividend is soon to be paid the employés of the S. D. Warren & Co's, Cumberland and Gardiner, Maine, paper mills.

THE Dexter pulp mill has had to reduce their running time about one-half, owing to the severe cold weather and short water.

A. W. PATTEN, of the Patten Paper Company, of Appleton, Wisconsin, has been visiting in Boston, Massachusetts, and vicinity.

A NEW writing and fine paper mill company has been organized at Dayton, Ohio. It is called the Etna Paper Company.

THERE are two paper mills and one pulp mill in Jackson, Michigan, running day and night, manufacturing straw and manila paper.

SMALLIE, PHILLIPS & Co's wall-paper mill, at Amsterdam, New York, has been compelled to shut down for a while owing to short water.

THE A. W. Eaton Paper Company is the name of a new corporation with capital stock \$25,000. These mills are located at Lee, Massachusetts.

THE Hurlbut Paper Manufacturing Company, of South Lee, Massachusetts, are driven with orders, which speaks well for the quality and demand for their goods.

THE new Fox River Paper Company, at Appleton, Wisconsin, have completed the brick and mason work on their mill, and are now getting in shape for their machinery.

WE regret to announce that Mr. John Carney, of the house of Carney Brothers, Utica, New York, met with a serious accident the latter part of January. He slipped off an icy

doorstep, fell, and broke his left arm above the elbow. We learn, however, that he is now able to be about and hope he will speedily recover.

EATON, DIKEMAN & Co., paper-makers, of Lee, Massachusetts, have a new dynamo in their mill. The dynamo runs nearly one hundred lights in their mill.

THE very severe winter weather during January has greatly retarded the progress of the work on the new Riverside & Linden Paper Company's mills, at Holyoke.

R. M. FAIRFIELD, of the Fairfield Paper Company, of Fairfield, Massachusetts, has gone south for a few weeks, accompanied by his wife, for a little change and rest.

THE mill of the Columbian Paper Company, Zenia, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on February 2. The loss was estimated from \$65,000 to \$90,000, with an insurance of \$46,000.

THE long, cold winter has materially interrupted the manufacture of ground wood, and it is very difficult to get wood enough to run many of the mills. It is very scarce and higher in price.

A FIRE occurred the latter part of January, in Springfield, Massachusetts, destroying some twelve hundred bales of rags owned by Felix Solomon & Co., of New York city. They were fully insured.

E. P. BAGG succeeds J. S. McElwain as treasurer and agent of the Parsons Paper Company. Mr. McElwain is to devote his time to the new Linden Paper Company, which is now nearly completed.

MANAGERS PRESCOTT AND SPENCER, of the Valley Paper Company, Holyoke, Massachusetts, are getting into line, and intend to keep up the good reputation of this well-known and popular paper mill.

THE American Wood Paper Company's mill at Spring City, Pennsylvania, is being run by the assignee, Mr. A. S. Miller. The mill is making money under the skillful management of Mr. John De Varranes.

ALBERT DE CERNEA & Co., Jayne street, Philadelphia, wholesale paper dealers, have added the rag and paper stock business. We wish them success. They are building a large warehouse for their increasing business.

WORK on the Syms & Dudley Paper Company's mill at Watervliet, Michigan, has been suspended until spring, as the snow has been so deep and winter so severe that it has been next to impossible to go on with the work.

THE new town hall and opera house in Dalton, Massachusetts, a gift to the town by the Cranes, was dedicated early this month. The Cranes are very wealthy paper-makers and have done much in the way of improvement in their native town, and deserve great praise for their public spirit.

THE Jackson Paper Company, of Jackson, Michigan, has elected the following officers: President, W. R. Reynolds; vice-president, J. K. Smalley; secretary, P. B. Loomis, Jr.; treasurer, George M. Smalley. Directors — W. R. Reynolds, J. K. Smalley, N. S. Potter, W. F. Goodwin, George M. Smalley.

A NEW paper company has been organized at Middletown, Ohio, called the Tytus-Gardner Paper Manufacturing Company. The officers are as follows: President, C. Gardner; treasurer, J. B. Tytus; secretary, A. B. Muggett; general superintendent, J. M. Shurtle. The capital stock of this new company is \$1,000,000.

EATON, ROBBINS & Co's new mill, at Lee, Massachusetts, was totally destroyed by fire last month. The mill was about ready to start up, and the fire was a great misfortune to that neighborhood. Eaton, Robbins & Co. were fully insured, and will very likely rebuild or take the mill lately operated by the Morley Brothers, located a little further down the stream.

HENRY STURGIS, the overseer of the rag room for a great many years in Byron Weston Mills, at Dalton, Massachusetts,

has resigned. Mr. Sturgis has been a faithful man in his position, has always been attentive to his business, prudent and economical in his habits, and retires rich enough to build a large paper mill himself. He is over three score and ten years old. G. A. Parker takes his place.

THE Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, elected the following officers at its last annual meeting: President, George F. Fowler; treasurer, C. B. Prescott; assistant treasurer and secretary, T. Henry Spencer. Directors—Aaron Bagg, E. P. Bagg, C. B. Prescott, W. H. Gaylord, H. E. Gaylord, T. H. Fowler, G. F. Fowler. The company will manufacture the highest grades of bonds, linens and ledger papers.

OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

COLONEL WILL LAMBERT, of Houston, Texas, is receiving indorsements for public printer by every mail.

EX-SECRETARY McCLEVEY is now the agent of an Indianapolis branch of the American Press Association.

DETROIT Pressmen's Union gave their first annual hop February 9, which proved a very enjoyable affair.

HOUSTON, Texas, will send a delegate to Chicago. There are three candidates—A. R. Miller, George F. Eberle and J. W. Gollodge.

THE People job office, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has closed its doors to union hands. Boys, it is said, are now employed.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 297, of Concord, New Haven, held its second annual ball on the evening of January 27. It was a most brilliant affair.

THE *Plain Dealer*, of Cleveland, Ohio, is again a union office, and the typographical union of that city solicit for it the good will of organized labor.

MR. E. M. LAMONT, formerly of Denver, Colorado, has assumed the foremanship of the Houston (Texas) *Daily Post*. He is a clever gentleman and thorough printer.

THE INLAND PRINTER acknowledges the courteous invitation of the Baltimore Union Printers' Columbian Club to its first annual banquet on February 1, through President Chris J. Ward.

THE present officers of Poughkeepsie Typographical Union No. 315 are: A. R. Whiting, president; George S. Williams, vice-president; W. D. Vignes, secretary; Charles W. Slater, treasurer; William Ryan, sergeant-at-arms.

THE Boston Printers' Club will give its annual ball on Monday evening, April 10, at Mechanics building, Huntington avenue, Boston, Massachusetts. The efforts of the committee promise to make the affair one of the most enjoyable held in printorial circles.

REPORTS from Houston, Texas, state that the machine men are doing well. At last meeting of the union a scale of 20 cents per 1,000 for beginners was adopted—thirty days' time the maximum. Regular scale on machines 50 cents per hour; 16 cents per 1,000 on all type over 3,000 per hour. Plenty of work and scarcity of subs. Job offices all doing a good business.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 288, of Galesburg, Illinois, elected officers on February 1, as follows: President, George Gallarno; vice-president, A. G. Matheson; recording secretary, A. Fink; financial secretary, L. R. Maddox; treasurer, C. F. Calson; sergeant, C. A. Roberts; executive board—J. H. Sullivan, J. L. Wilcox, A. M. Killey. The race for delegate promises to be lively.

IN the carnival parade of February 7, at Concord, New Hampshire, was a float drawn by four gray horses, *en tandem*, and containing sixteen members of Typographical Union No. 297. The horses wore blankets of blue with white letters, C. T. U. 297. These formed a source of much amusement, as several persons read them "Christian Temperance Union."

The printers were accompanied by a bugler who heralded their approach and all made a fine appearance in tall silk hats. The judges found them meritorious, as they were awarded first prize, \$25.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 99, of Jackson, Michigan, celebrated Benjamin Franklin's birthday by giving their second annual ball. The arrangements for the party were complete in every particular, and everything passed off as pleasantly as could have been desired. About 125 couples took part in the festivities, and the dancing was continued until an early hour in the morning.

THAT very rising artistic printer, Valentin Courchinoux, has just died at the early age of forty-three. He was rapidly acquiring distinction by the originality and delicacy of his talent. Some of his designs shown are as beautiful in their conception as in their execution. He was a fitting peer to march alongside M. Victor Breton, whose artistic skill the public fully appreciate, not only in France but abroad.

ON January 29, the following officers of Oakland, California, Union, No. 36, were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. J. Read; vice-president, John A. Fowle; secretary, John P. Tyrrell; treasurer, John E. Holmes, Jr.; sergeant-at-arms, Luke E. Alvord; executive committee—C. A. Flora, C. J. Anderson, James M. Shanly, L. E. Matteson, Samuel K. Hammer; auditing committee—John A. Fowle, C. D. Rogers, J. H. Cooper.

ON the occasion of the New Year, and in accordance with the law of July, 1886, the French government accorded seventeen medals in gold, silver and bronze to workers in the printing and its cognate trades, for long and faithful services in the same firm. Five medals were specially distributed among the hands in the printing and publishing establishment of Messrs. Berger, Levraut & Cie, of Nancy. The typographers so honored represented collectively 175 years of work in that firm.

ROBERT Y. OGG, who represented Detroit at the Kansas City session, and also at the annual sessions of the American Federation at St. Louis and Boston for the International Typographical Union, is prominently mentioned as labor commissioner of the state of Michigan. Governor Rich has been petitioned by both the Michigan Federation of Labor and the Trades Council of Detroit to appoint a member in good standing in the local union. Mr. Ogg's host of Detroit friends would like to see him appointed to this office, as he is eminently qualified to fulfill its duties.

AT London, Ontario, a rumor was current a few weeks ago to the effect that one of the morning papers would make an effort to reduce the price of composition, under the threat of bringing in machines. The agent of one typesetting machine company interviewed the manager of the paper in question, and offered to do the composition at 20 cents per 1,000. There was not enough gain to tempt the firm, as under present arrangements they use more plates than many country papers; and taking all together the composition at present does not cost any more than the price asked by the machine men.

THE state of trade is good at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, there being no unemployed men, although tourists are dropping in at a lively rate expecting to get cases on the *Legislative Record* or in the state office, and no doubt there will be a surplus shortly. Price of composition, 30 cents, morning and evening; jobwork, \$12 per week. Harrisburg Typographical Union, No. 14, installed the following officers on the 11th inst.: President, Daniel L. Keister; vice-president, C. C. Steiner; recording secretary, Charles Shaffer; financial and corresponding secretary, E. B. Swayne; treasurer, F. C. Hoffman; sergeant-at-arms, Charles E. Ripper.

DETROIT UNION at its last regular meeting decided to be represented by two delegates at the annual session of the International Typographical Union next June at the World's Fair city. The gentlemen who are seeking this honor are

Noble Ashley, George M. Heinrich, Richard Lindsay, H. D. Lindley, Edward Look, John Madigan. The other candidates for the various offices are: President—T. J. Dixon, William E. Thornton; vice-president, William L. Bessler; recording secretary—A. H. Smith, Robert Timms; financial and corresponding secretary, Henry J. Smith; treasurer—Charles O. Bryce, Philip A. Loersch; sergeant-at-arms—W. J. Baker, Bion Hough; executive committee—W. M. Blight, A. Harris, W. H. Neack, J. Mason, J. R. Morrissey, J. McElroy, Sr.; W. O'Brien, H. E. Williams. A lively contest for the various offices will take place, especially the delegateship, the gentlemen being well known, and also having filled their duties as officers with credit to themselves.

THE typographical union of Redlands, California, has just had its first experience in a lockout. Edgar F. Howe, publisher of the *Daily Facts*, locked out his union force. When the printers appeared at the office in the morning for work, they found a non-union force ahead of them. Previous to this Mr. Howe notified the union that he had fixed a scale which he intended to pay, and the union sent a committee to confer with him and see if they could not compromise the matter. The question of wages was settled satisfactorily, but when they asked the discharge of the non-union force, he refused, saying that he would reinstate the foreman but would otherwise keep the same force. As Mr. Howe, prior to publishing the *Facts*, had always been a union man, having worked on the *Alta California*, of San Francisco, the printers of Redlands were surprised at his action. He is said to have engaged non-union men to work for him before making any proposition whatever in regard to wages, either to his men or to the union. At a meeting of No. 278, held January 21, 1893, it was unanimously resolved that the *Facts* be declared an unfair office, and that Mr. E. F. Howe's name be stricken from the rolls of the union, of which he is an exempt member.

NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

B. J. Kingston has purchased an interest in the Adrian (Mich.) *Evening Telegram*, and will assume the business management.

THE *Lee County Enterprise*, published at Smithville, Lee county, Georgia, lately defunct, has been revived and will hereafter be published regularly.

A CHANGE of proprietorship in the *Monitor* (morning), of Fort Scott, Kansas, has been talked of considerably of late, but as yet no deal has been consummated.

THE Columbia (S. C.) *Evening Record* changed hands in January, and the new management has greatly improved the paper and increased the number of caseholders.

E. H. CLOUGH, editor of the *Times*, of Oakland, California, was married recently to Miss Anita H. Davis. Mr. Clough was Chicago correspondent of the *Times* last summer.

THE *Times-Recorder*, of Americus, Georgia, has recently discarded its old dress of nonpareil and put on a new one, which adds much to the appearance of the paper.

HENRY WATTERSON, the famous editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, delivered his lecture on "Money and Morals" to a large audience, February 10, at Jackson, Michigan.

THE *Richland Gazette*, published by J. A. Tison at Richland, Georgia, is offered for sale. Richland is a flourishing young town and a good location for a live weekly newspaper.

THE *Lumpkin Independent*, published at Lumpkin, Georgia, which was destroyed by fire a few months since, has purchased a new and handsome outfit and is being issued regularly now.

Le *Petit Journal*, of Paris, has well nigh reached a daily circulation of 1,200,000 copies; it employs twenty-nine tons of paper per diem; its annual expenses amount to \$2,000,000, and its net profits to one-half that sum; the yearly cost of paper, in round numbers, is \$3,000,000; setting up, stereotyping and

machining, \$1,750,000; transport and postage, \$2,250,000; editing, administrating and folding, \$1,750,000.

By the rupture of the commercial convention between France and Switzerland, the journals of Paris and Lyons, that entered Switzerland in large parcels, must now be sent as ordinary mail matter.

THE firm of Platt & Platt, proprietors of the *Daily and Weekly Eagle*, of Poughkeepsie, New York, has been increased by taking into copartnership Mr. Edmund Platt, who was connected with a paper at West Superior, Michigan, for some time, and is a son of one of the proprietors.

THE *Daily Sun*, of Vincennes, Indiana, has taken another step in advancement by changing its form from a seven-column quarto to a five-column folio. Editor Purcell will also add a folder and paster to his press, thereby increasing the facilities for turning out his edition with rapidity.

THE *Journal*, of Detroit, Michigan, has discarded hand composition and is now being set up by the Rogers' typograph, ten machines doing the work where formerly twenty-four compositors were employed. On the *Free Press* the Mergenthaler linotype is in use. It is rumored that ere long both the *Tribune* and *News* will also use machines.

THE engraving department of the Buffalo *Courier*, of Buffalo, New York, has recently produced a very handsome souvenir for the *Courier*, in the form of a yearly calendar of thirteen pages, including title. The leaves are of heavy coated cardboard illustrated with fine half-tones, the whole secured with a silk cord. The illustrations on the pages are appropriate to the months, a vignette of celebrated women of the day occupying a corner of the left portion of the page. The March plate is shown in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

THE Paris *Journal des Débats* is among the oldest of French newspapers. Indeed it was rather a sheet for *littérateurs* than for news in the modern acceptation of the word; its contributors included the best intellects of the nation. It was the Jacob's Ladder by which to enter the French Academy. The proprietor, Deputy Leon Say, the Adam Smith of France, and a *millionnaire* from his vast sugar refinery, has sold his interest to a company that promises to breathe life into its old bones, by bringing out an evening edition full of modern improvements. This evening edition will be run against the *Temps*, also an afternoon paper, but in need of a rousing up.

DOG LOST.

AMBERG FILE & INDEX CO., NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1892.
Editor of Printers' Ink:

I inclose you an advertisement clipped from today's *Herald*, which is, I think, for the purpose intended, a "daisy."

Yours,
W. C. CARR.

LOST—Near 34th St. and 8th Ave., a little dog of the Scotch terrier breed; long curly hair and four yellow feet; answers to the name of Rags; I will give \$5 to get her back, and that is \$4 more than she is worth, but my little daughter thinks otherwise.
WM. C. TOWN, 328 West 56th St.

HERE is a scheme, says the *Boot and Shoe Recorder*, which might be classed as a curiosity of advertising:

SLIPPERS
for ladies should never be used
FOR
SPANKING
PURPOSES.

Careful mothers, with unruly children, will be presented a fine, well-made rattan carpet beater with every pair of shoes. The wearing quality of our slippers will not then be endangered by using them for correcting and chastising purposes. *Bring the boy with you*, and we will show you how to use the carpet beater.

A. D. FARMER and SON

— NEW YORK —
63 & 65 Beekman Street and
62 & 64 Gold Street.

TYPE FOUNDRY CO.

— CHICAGO —
Warehouse, 109 Quincy Street.
Chas. B. Ross, Manager.

PATENT PENDING.

12 POINT LOCKWOOD.

HANDSOME SERIES NAMED LOCKWOOD

12 a 12 A—\$3 50

Thirty-six Point, the New Size, is now ready and is shown below
The Fonts are cast to Line 1893

18 POINT LOCKWOOD.

THE SLEIGH BELLS RING OUT

12 a 8 A—\$4 00

Old Fashioned Wintry Weather will Delay Business
Saratoga 1893

24 POINT LOCKWOOD.

THE LOCKWOOD SERIES

10 a 6 A—\$4 50

Bookmaking by Authors and Workmen
Monmouth 1893

30 POINT LOCKWOOD.

PLEASANT TIMES

8 a 5 A—\$5 50

Reliable Stories of Fishing Exploits
Students 1685

NEW SIZE—NOW READY.

36 POINT LOCKWOOD.

METROPOLITAN

6 a 4 A—\$6 25

Capital Cities of the World
Printers 1893

Royal  Script.

ORIGINAL.

24a 7A

30-POINT ROYAL SCRIPT NO. 1.

\$9.00

*Annual Meeting State Board of Public Charities
Official Investigating Committees*

24a 7A

30-POINT ROYAL SCRIPT NO. 2.

\$9.00

*Daily Excursion Train to Jefferson Barracks and Vicinity
First Class Refreshments to be Furnished*

24a 8A

24-POINT ROYAL SCRIPT NO. 1.

\$7.50

*Directory of the Island of Cuba, Porto-Rico and St. Thomas
Matter Relating to the Spanish Government*

22a 8A

24-POINT ROYAL SCRIPT NO. 2.

\$7.50

*Displaying Admirable Specimens of Superior Modern Script Faces
Artistic and Durable Type for Circulars and Invitations*

24a 8A

18-POINT ROYAL SCRIPT.

\$6.00

*Superior Design and Masterly Execution of American Workmen Highly Praised
Miss Rita Mosmer Desires Your Presence Thursday Evening*

32a 10A

12-POINT ROYAL SCRIPT.

\$5.00

*Fourteenth Annual Dance of the Hibernian Society
Pleasant Evening Entertainment
Celebrated Soloist of Musicville will Appear
Enlarged Orchestra Furnished Music*

32a 10A

10-POINT ROYAL SCRIPT.

\$4.50

*Spending Much Time in Writing Sonnets to her Beauty
Wandering on Summer Evenings
Here Practical Tailor Monopolizes Her Time
Records Many Nice Little Quilt Stalls*

CAST BY CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.



4a 3A

72-POINT NOVELTY SCRIPT.

\$16.00

Beatrice Granger
 Nature's Child

5a 3A

60-POINT NOVELTY SCRIPT.

\$11.75

Whistling Heathens
 Love is Blind

6a 3A

48-POINT NOVELTY SCRIPT.

\$9.00

8a 4A

36-POINT NOVELTY SCRIPT.

\$7.25

King's Lake
 Cat Fish

Happy Dreams
 Night Time

12a 5A

24-POINT NOVELTY SCRIPT.

\$5.25

16a 5A

18-POINT NOVELTY SCRIPT.

\$4.00

Beauties of the Vintage
 Pure Grape Juice

Vice Stings Even in Our Pleasure
 Field of Golden Clover

CAST BY CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

EPITAPH SERIES

PATENTED.

MANUFACTURED BY BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, BOSTON, MASS.

(Canon)

48-POINT EPITAPH.

3A, \$6.00

**MODERN GASKETS
UNDERTAKERS**

(Dbl. Gt. Primer)

36-POINT EPITAPH

5A, \$4.25

**HANDSOME CEMETERIES
THE GRAVE DIGGER 85**

(Dbl. Pica)

24-POINT EPITAPH

7A, \$3.25

**DEPARTED & FRIENDS & EULOGIZED
◀ BIRTH AND DEATH ▶
GLOOMY RESTING PLACE 43**

(Gt. Primer)

18-POINT EPITAPH

9A, \$2.50

**MORTUARY EMBELLISHMENTS MANUFACTURED
◀ EVERLASTING AND BEAUTIFUL ▶
CROSSES & AND & MARBLE & ORNAMENTS & 28**

(Pica)

12-POINT EPITAPH.

14A, \$2.25

**IMPROVED PROCESS AROMATIC EMBALMING SKILFULLY PERFORMED
◀ TRUE FRIENDSHIP AND SINCERE AFFECTION ▶
BLISSFUL IGNORANCE IS OFTEN WISDOM PERSONIFIED 79**

CAST BY CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

EPITAPH OPEN

PATENTED.

MANUFACTURED BY BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, BOSTON, MASS.

3A

48-POINT EPITAPH OPEN.

\$6.00

MODERN CASKETS
UNDERTAKERS
BURIAL PLACE 26

5A

36-POINT EPITAPH OPEN.

\$4.25

HANDSOME CEMETERIES
◊ GRAVE & DIGGER ◊
MOURNING GOODS \$85

7A

24-POINT EPITAPH OPEN.

\$3.25

DEPARTED FRIENDS EULOGIZED
◊ BIRTH AND DEATH ◊
GLOOMY & RESTING & PLACES 43

CAST BY CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

QUAINT ROMAN.



ORIGINAL.

4A

48-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$6.75

**VESPER HYMNS
GLOAMING 87**

4A

36-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$4.40

**BLOW WINTER WINDS
ROUGH NIGHTS**

6A

24-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$3.00

**HUNGRY AND THIRSTY TRAMPS
ENJOYING HOT DINNER \$5**

8A

18-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$2.80

**SOCIALISTIC INCENDIARY HARRANGUES
DESTROYING HAPPINESS 90**

14A

12-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$2.00

**GOOD CONDUCT RECEIVES RESPECT OF ALL HONEST PEOPLE
LET TRUTH AND JUSTICE ALWAYS LEAD
INSINUATIONS CONSIST OF ARTEFUL WINDINGS 220**

14A

10-POINT QUAINT ROMAN.

\$2.00

**COUNTLESS SHOALS OF SHRIMPY TRIBES ABIDE BY SOLWAYS FALLOW TIDE
RUGGED CLIFFS AND CASTLES 13
ALONG DEEP AND FADELESS BLUE OF WATERS MILD**

H H H H H H H H

The various sizes of the QUAINT ROMAN Series can be easily lined in combination as Caps and Small Caps, with Point justification.

H H H H H H H H

CAST BY CENTRAL TYPE FOUNDRY, ST. LOUIS.

For Sale by all Foundries and Branches of the American Type Founders' Co.

Columbus Series

PATENTED NOVEMBER 29, 1892.

3 A.

60 POINT COLUMBUS.

\$7.80

REMARKS

3 A.

48 POINT COLUMBUS.

\$5.60

FOUNDER

5 A.

36 POINT COLUMBUS.

\$4.35

STEAM YACHTS

10 A.

24 POINT COLUMBUS.

\$3.90

MOUNTEBANK
AUTUMNAL EXCURSION

15 A.

18 POINT COLUMBUS.

\$3.45

AMUSING ORATIONS
FURNISHED FOR COMEDIANS
1234567890

24 POINT COLUMBUS WITH 48 POINT INITIALS.

THE FIRST CRUISE

Columbus . .
. . Initials .

Price per Font.
36 POINT . . \$2.00
48 POINT . . 3.00
60 POINT . . 4.00

B
C
E
F
K
L
Q
R
S
T
V
W

American Type Founders' Company

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN FOUNDRY
Philadelphia—Pittsburgh—Buffalo—Chicago

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE-FOUNDRY.

— ESTABLISHED IN 1818. —

GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO.,

13 CHAMBERS STREET,

New-York, Feby. 20, 1893.

MEDALS.

Vienna, 1873.
Philadelphia, 1876.
Paris, 1878
Hydroy, 1879.
Melbourne, 1880.
Antwerp, 1885. (Gold).
Barcelona, 1888.

—
P. O. Box, 3120.

We beg to inform our friends and customers in the Printing and Publishing business that, from and after this date, until further notice, we will allow on all purchases from this foundry the following discounts from our list prices:

15% on Roman or body fonts and sorts.

25% on all Job fonts, including our original patented designs.

5% extra discount from face of bill for prompt cash.

We are fully prepared to cast every face shown in our Specimen Book on the POINT SYSTEM.

Get our estimate before purchasing.

GEO. BRUCE'S SON & CO.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DECISION AGAINST THE CHAMPION FEED GUIDES.

In a suit for priority before the commissioner of patents in the matter of the application of Edw. L. Megill, of New York, the well-known gauge-pin manufacturer, and the applications of Joseph A. Boehringer, of Buffalo, New York, et al., the broad claims were awarded to the said Edw. L. Megill. This decision, as in all other cases, grants the exclusive right of the invention to the applicant in whose favor the decision is rendered.

THE DEXTER FOLDER.

A "seven-league" stride in the advance toward perfection, which for a year or so has been characteristic in the manufacture of folding machines, has just manifested itself in a machine built by the Dexter Folder Company, Fulton, New York, especially for folding the *Police Gazette*, without exception the most difficult to fold of the many illustrated papers. Its heavy, full-page cuts render it very liable to offset, and necessitate handling it only by the margins. The machine built for the work is constructed on entirely new principles, and is a model of simplicity and neatness. Its work is done in a manner satisfactory to the most exacting, no sign of offset or smutting being apparent, although the paper is folded within thirty minutes after leaving the press.

THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH.

THE INLAND PRINTER has made mention from time to time of the progress of inventors who sought to substitute machine composition for that done by hand, but it has not yet chronicled an instance that parallels the rapid inventive powers of that genius, John R. Rogers. After years of patient toil Rogers succeeded in inventing and introducing to public notice two years ago what was at that time the most simple device for a line composing and casting machine. His machine, which at that time we gave full description of, created wide interest, and had it not been for an unfortunate tie-up under a preliminary injunction from a rival line-of-type making company, would have been in general use today. Reverses only sharpened the inventive powers of Rogers, and while the lawyers of the contending companies were measuring swords in the legal arena Rogers was in his studio putting into shape a machine that would be free from all patents with the exception of his own. Last March his plans were perfected, and his company immediately put into substantial shape what he had put on paper, and the beginning of this year saw a battery of ten of the new Rogers machines at work in the composing room of the *Detroit Journal*, which paper is now set entirely of lines of type made from the new invention.

The injunction obtained by the successful company temporarily restrains Rogers from the combination in one machine of "independent matrices," a "series of finger keys," a "spacer or justifier," and casting mechanism and the product of the combination of machinery described to be a "line of type cast in a solid bar." This Mr. Rogers could not do in one machine, but he solved it by doing it in three machines, and yet the whole process is simpler than that of the original idea.

He first introduces a simple casting mechanism which runs automatically and casts, at the rate of thirty or more a minute, bars of pure lead a quarter of an inch wide and thick and a trifle longer than the line of type is to be. These bars of lead are fed into magazines and are then ready for the next machine.

The next machine is his "impression machine," and we recognize on it the fan-shaped wire top that was used on the enjoined machine and also the revolving wedge spacer or justifier; but this machine has no "independent matrices," nor has it a "casting mechanism." Its converging wire top is fitted

with independent "dies," which are assembled by a keyboard action, and justified into a line of dies by the same or similar mechanism as in the old machine. When the line of dies is complete, it is then forced against the bar of soft lead which was made in the machine first referred to, and the result, a bar of soft lead bearing on one of its sides a matrix line, is ejected into a galley, one following the other as the lines are set and distributed, until the article is completed, when the galley is taken to the "casting machine."

This casting machine is nothing more than a large melting pot and a mold. The lead matrix lines are fed automatically through this machine at the rate of thirty lines a minute, and lines of type are cast and fed into a galley from which they are taken to the "bank" and then to the make-up men for use in the forms.

The first impression is that there is likely to be too much lost time in the handling of the matter, but an inspection of the system shows that the taking away from the operator all care of the melting pots, such as were used in the old Rogers and are used in line-casting machines, relieves him so that he is able to do more than twenty-five per cent more work, while a far less degree of skill is required to manipulate the machine.

The plan is to equip an office using 200,000 ems or more of type a day with a battery of ten "impression machines," one "line-caster" and one "lead machine." To work such a battery would require eleven men, a "bank" man and a boy, and the product of such a plant would run from 200,000 to 300,000 ems a day, according to the expertness of the operators.

The machines are being manufactured by the Rogers Typographic Company, at Detroit, Michigan. The advertisement of the Company appears elsewhere in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER.

WORLD'S FAIR HOTEL, THE AUDUBON.

The problem of caring for Exposition visitors is a matter of interest to a vast portion of our population, and while the eastern press is fearing high prices and our own press justly exposing schemes of doubtful repute, it is a pleasure to note that there are enterprises of merit serving the public for the public good. The Audubon is worthy of mention as of this class. It is owned and controlled by R. W. Montross, of Galien, Michigan, and H. W. Coolidge, of Chicago, both identified with the hardware trade, and gentlemen of standing and business methods. They first conceived the idea of entertaining their own friends and customers, that they might have inexpensive and good accommodations, but since they have increased their capacity, they can now extend their privileges to a limited public. A point of excellence in their advance engagements is reference required from applicants not personally known to them, thus securing refined associations. They divide the Audubon into two rates, an advantage to the applicant. This is not to be understood to be two classes, but rates to suit single applications or those of parties wishing for purposes of economy to use rooms jointly, and still not to be subject to association with strangers. One-half of the house contains fifty rooms, and is rented by the room, varying from \$3 to \$6 per day per room, which may be used singly or jointly, the guests to decide for themselves. The other half of the house is rated per person, varying from \$1 to \$2, the highest rate per day. These prices of course do not include meals. The café extends the entire length of the building, with east and west openings; it is light, airy and cheerful, and under the same control. There are many refined and well-to-do people who cannot afford the luxury of our high-grade down-town hotels, yet who do not wish to be brought into the unpleasant associations of ordinary low-priced hotels. Its location is admirably suited to families or business men. We bespeak success for the Audubon. By addressing Montross & Coolidge, 1433 Masonic Temple, Chicago, a beautiful souvenir catalogue, full of desirable information and rates can be obtained.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS.

We will receive special want advertisements for THE INLAND PRINTER at a uniform price of 25 cents per line, ten words to the line. Price invariably the same whether one or more insertions are taken, and cash to accompany the order. The magazine is issued promptly on the 5th of each month, and no want advertisements for any issue can be received later than the 25th of the month preceding. Answers can be sent in our care, if desired. All letters received will be promptly forwarded to parties for whom intended without extra charge.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. Also his "DIAGRAMS OF IM- POSITION" and "PRINTERS' READY RECKONER," 50 cents each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER BOOK," price \$3, and "SPECI- MENS OF JOB WORK," price \$2. Sold by H. G. Bishop, 128 Duane St., N. Y., and all type- founders. The handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone.

COMPOSITOR—General, plain jobbing, wants a permanency by the middle of April; would like to emigrate, and would prefer an agreement; young; abstainer. TRUE, 33 John street, Wexford, Ireland.

DESK ROOM FOR RENT—We can accommodate a number of people at our office on the second floor of 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago. Suitable for paper salesmen, gentlemen having charge of exhibits at the World's Fair, or anyone connected with printing and kindred industries. THE HENRY O. SHEPARD CO.

DESPATCH (2,200 per hour), 43 by 57; also two-revolution Cottrell, 33 by 50, four rollers, all improvements; both practically new. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, New York.

EVERY PRINTER should have one of the new Peerless Printers' Rulers; just the thing for estimating; worth ten times the price. Price 25 cents, postage paid. Address LOUIS L. PRICE, Box 691, Rome, New York.

FOR SALE OR TRADE for good second-hand printing machinery and material, the right to manufacture a patent writing tablet in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Colorado. States disposed of singly or collectively. Address "ROOM 212," McCague Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—Well established and paying job office in Detroit, Michigan. All type on point system. Everything in splendid condition. Have other interests which demand my attention. Will be sold at a very low price if at once and for cash. Address "GRIS," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SALE—We must dispose of our engraving plant at once. Good chance to build up large and profitable business. Only one in the state. SOUTHERN ENGRAVING AND STAMP CO., 1207 East Main street, Richmond, Virginia.

FOR SALE, very cheap—One 35-inch and one 44-inch Seybold cutter in perfect condition. Address T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Whole or half interest in first-class job and publishing business (doing over \$1,000 per month) in growing western city of 60,000; stationery and news-stand included. Office has an established reputation for doing fine work at good prices. Party has other business that is unsalable that requires his attention. A bargain for a live man of limited means. Address "SACRIFICE," care INLAND PRINTER.

FOR SHOW PRINTING we make the best hard maple Wood Rule and Wood Type. Also our Steel Rule lasts forever. Use steel furniture for color work. MORGANS & WILCOX, Middletown, New York.

I WILL mail a facsimile copy of the first newspaper published in America, the *Boston News Letter*, April 17, 1704 (190 years ago), for 10 cents. FRANK W. KIBBE, Toledo, Ohio.

JOB PRINTER—Situation wanted. Eight years' practical experience on first-class work. "J. S.," INLAND PRINTER.

"ONLY PERFECT"

GALLEY LOCK. Ad- justed by one movement of a finger; simple, accurate, durable; brass; has no rival; price reduced to \$10 a dozen. CARSON, FENESEY & CO., 11 Ninth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESSMEN—The *Pressman's Manual* is the only work of its kind published; contents: hints on cylinder and platen presswork; how to emboss; how to make, use, and care for rollers; how to mix and use inks; how to bind books and make pads; simple methods whereby every printer can do his own stereotyping; price 50 cents, postpaid. J. H. SERGEANT, Box 258, Spring Valley, New York.

PRINTERS AND PRESSMEN—To be practicable and profi- cient in your business you should have a copy of our book, "How to Make all Kinds of Printing Inks and Their Varnishes," also other valuable information. You could not learn the combination in a lifetime; with our book you can make any kind of black and colored printing inks. Price, \$5. Address GEORGE W. SMALL & CO., 97 Tremont street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

PRINTER of 3½ years of widespread experience wants per- manent position in good country town within a few hundred miles of Grand Rapids, Michigan; am sober and reliable; good references can be furnished; reason for wanting work, have recently returned home from Minneapolis where trade was learned; am capable of taking charge of mechanical department of country paper or job plant. Address at once JESSE G. REA, Alaska, Kent county, Michigan.

PROOFREADER, several years' experience, rapid and accu- rate, wants position on newspaper or in publishing house; practical printer. Address "PROOF," care INLAND PRINTER.

STEREOTYPING, by the Papier Mache Process—"Is the title of a highly instructive work; we recommend it to the craft."—*Proof Sheet*. "An exhaustive treatise of the subject."—*Inland Printer*. "Every step receives due consideration."—*Scientific American*. "Every stereotyper ought to have it."—*Paper and Press*. Illustrated. By mail \$2. C. S. PARTRIDGE, 370 Dearborn street, Chicago.

\$75 to \$100 a week easily made. By forwarding \$2 and your address, I will send you sample of one of my advertising schemes (and exclusive right of your city), by which you can clear from \$75 to \$100 in a few days; new and catchy; sells on sight. Address J. C. POFFENBARGER, 1302 Fourth street, Peoria, Illinois.

ION SANDERS, MANAGER. SEND FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

SANDERS ENGRAVING

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS, HALF-TONE AND ZINC ETCHERS

400 & 402 N. THIRD ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

SECOND-HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

—DUPLIX PRINTING PRESS CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

WANTED

All live printers to send for one of my illustrative Pamphlets describing the Foster Reversible Chase for printing Angular Forms.



PRINTERS

Used on any press, with any chase, in the ordinary way. Saves time, worry and money, and you want one. H. S. FOSTER, Albany, N. Y., Box 276

ATTENTION **BIG THING!**

PATENTS.

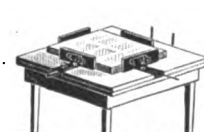
Patents, Caveats and Trade Marks procured, Rejected Applications Revived and Prosecuted. All business before the U. S. Patent Office promptly attended to for moderate fees, and no charge made unless Patent is secured. Send for "INVENTOR'S GUIDE."

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH, *Washington, D. C.*



TO KNOW WHAT IT IS IS TO WANT IT.

The late John Bassett, Esq., Editor of *The Printing World*, London, England, wrote the publisher of "THE PRINTER'S ART," on its appearance last spring: "I have sold several of the books already. *** Shall be glad of the next lot, as I intend to push them. They thoroughly deserve to be in the hands of every printer." Write to A. A. STEWART, Box 155, Salem, Mass., about it.



3 of Our PAPER JOGGERS are sold after giving first order. Evening Bars can be instantly removed.

OUR TWO FACED ALARM COUNTER

Rings at any desired number. Set instantly with thumb screw. Made of Iron and Brass, only \$10.00. R. A. HART & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.



THE DURANT STANDARD COUNTERS

Send for Catalogue to W. N. DURANT, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPH.

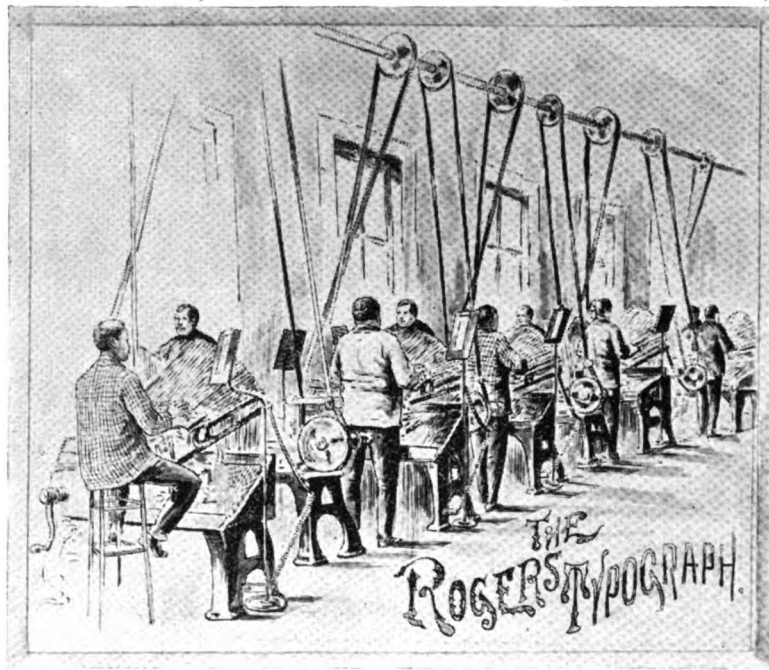
A line-of-type making machine which will save you money.

It is simple, durable, economical, rapid, reliable.

It is free from gas and lead fumes.

It does not require mechanics to watch it.

It is the steady road-horse, and can distance the racer in a long test.



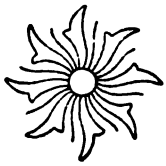
Get a machine that will take care of you and not you take care of it.

Do not figure on how much you can set an hour, but what the composition costs you.

We can show you economy first, speed later if you want it.

Send for circulars.

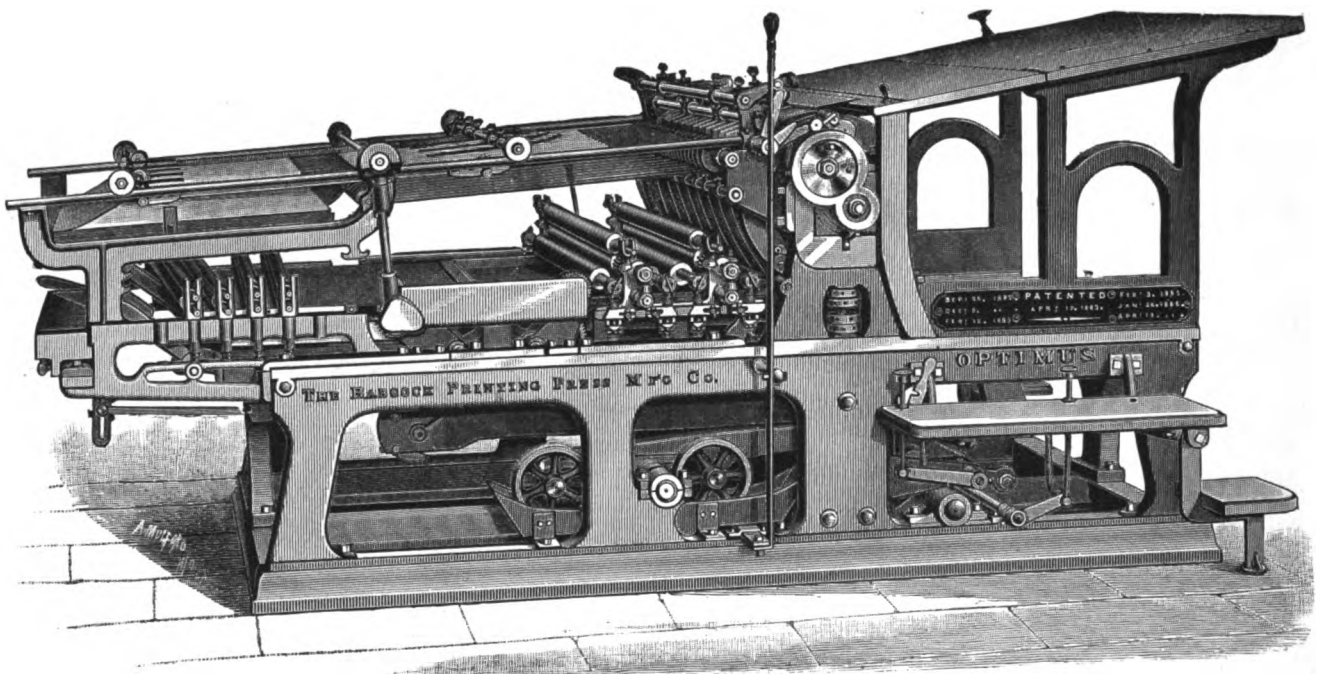
**THE ROGERS TYPOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.**



WORTH \$500 TO ANY PRINTER.

THAT IS WHAT A PROMINENT WESTERN PRINTER
HAS REMARKED OF THE DELIVERY APPLIANCE
ON THE _____

Babcock Optimus Press



THIS PARTY KNEW What he was talking about. An appliance which delivers all sheets printed side up, without the ink coming in contact with tapes or fly, and drops them gently and accurately on the feed-board, without the necessity for a jogger, is well *worth hundreds of dollars* to any printer. The "Optimus" furnishes this attachment and many more desirable features. In fact, it has *all* the advantages possessed by any two-revolution press, and a great many that other manufacturers would gladly adopt were they not protected by patents. They are well built, splendidly finished, and will last.

Write for full particulars, catalogues and prices.

BABCOCK PRINTING PRESS MFG. CO.
NEW LONDON, CONN.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER,
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
CHICAGO.

On the Business Battle-Field

Hard experience wins the fight—a lack of it means defeat.

Advertising is the silent drummer that tells the public what you want them to know—about your business—about what you have to sell.

The best advertisement is the one that appeals to the eye—is conspicuous—no printed description can be as attractive as a nicely executed picture.

The business man who cannot use pictures in his advertising—has nothing to sell.

An intelligent use of pictures pertaining to a business is as necessary—to draw trade—as the salesman behind the counter is—to sell the goods.

The colossal fortunes of trade have been made—and are being made—by advertising—and an important and essential factor in all advertising is the proper display of the goods to be sold.

An investigation of the methods of the largest—and shrewdest—of national and local advertisers, will convince anyone that illustrated advertising needs no champion.

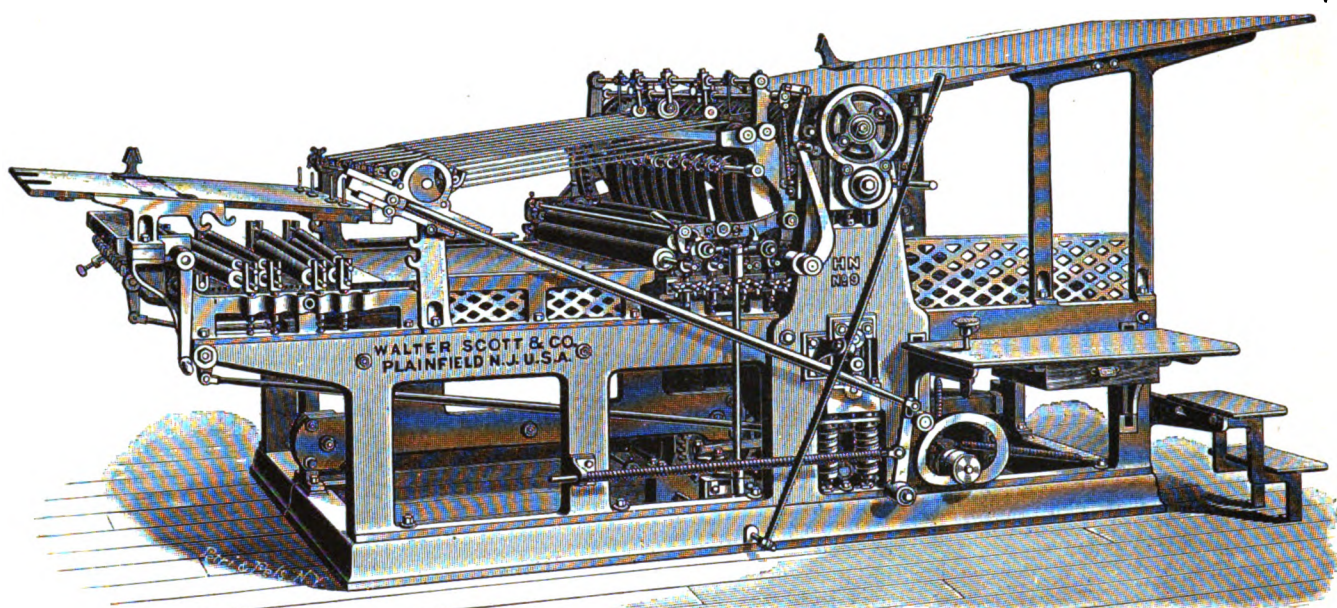
Publishers as a rule appreciate these facts—merchants frequently do not—they require educating.

Our business is to make pictures—for letter-press printing—any kind of pictures—for any line of business—“Our Illustrator” has full particulars. Send stamp for a copy.

ENGRAVERS AND
ELECTROTYPERS.

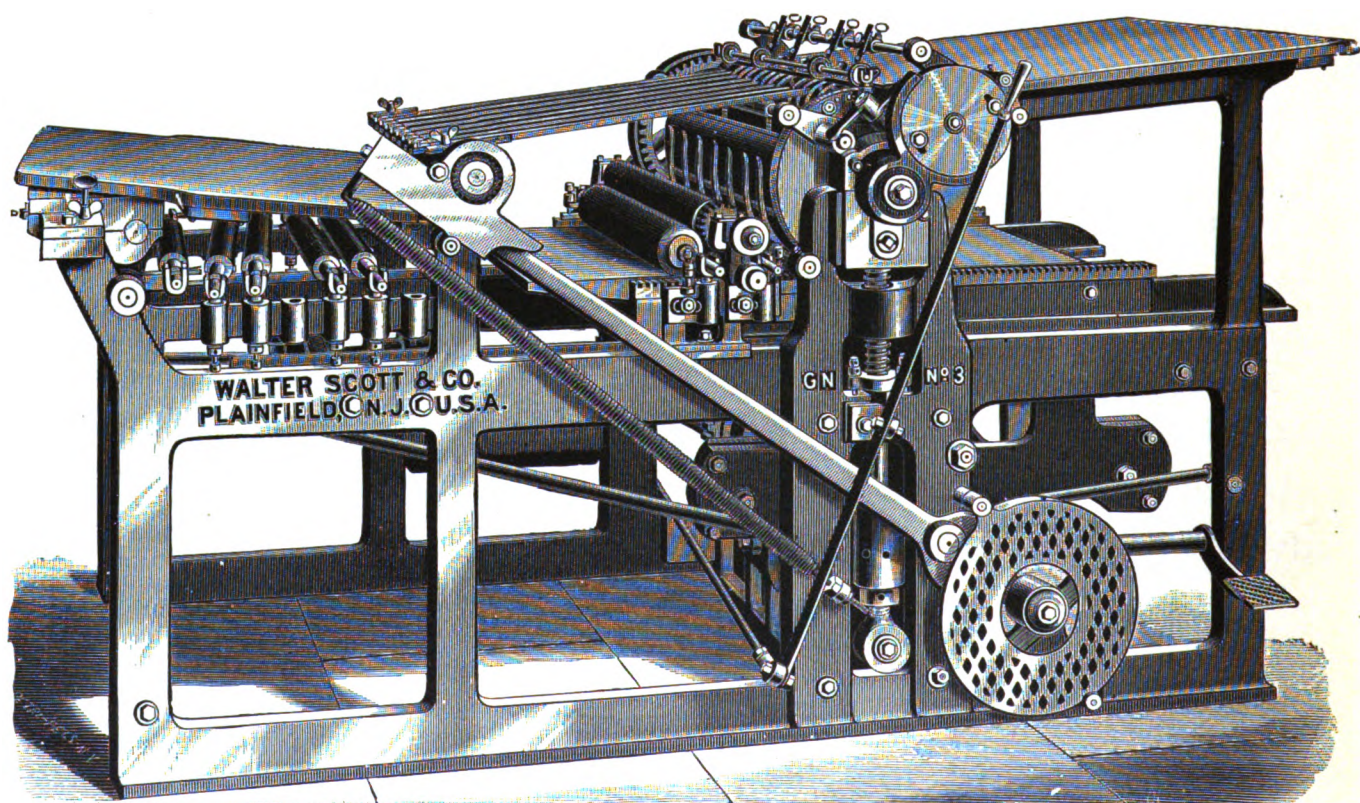
GEO. H. BENEDICT & CO.

175-177 S. Clark St., CHICAGO.



THE SCOTT TWO-REVOLUTION PRINTING MACHINE.—Class H N.

This machine is constructed in the most substantial manner. It is designed for first-class book and job work where quality and speed are desired.



THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine. SEND FOR DESCRIPTION AND PRICES.

WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building.

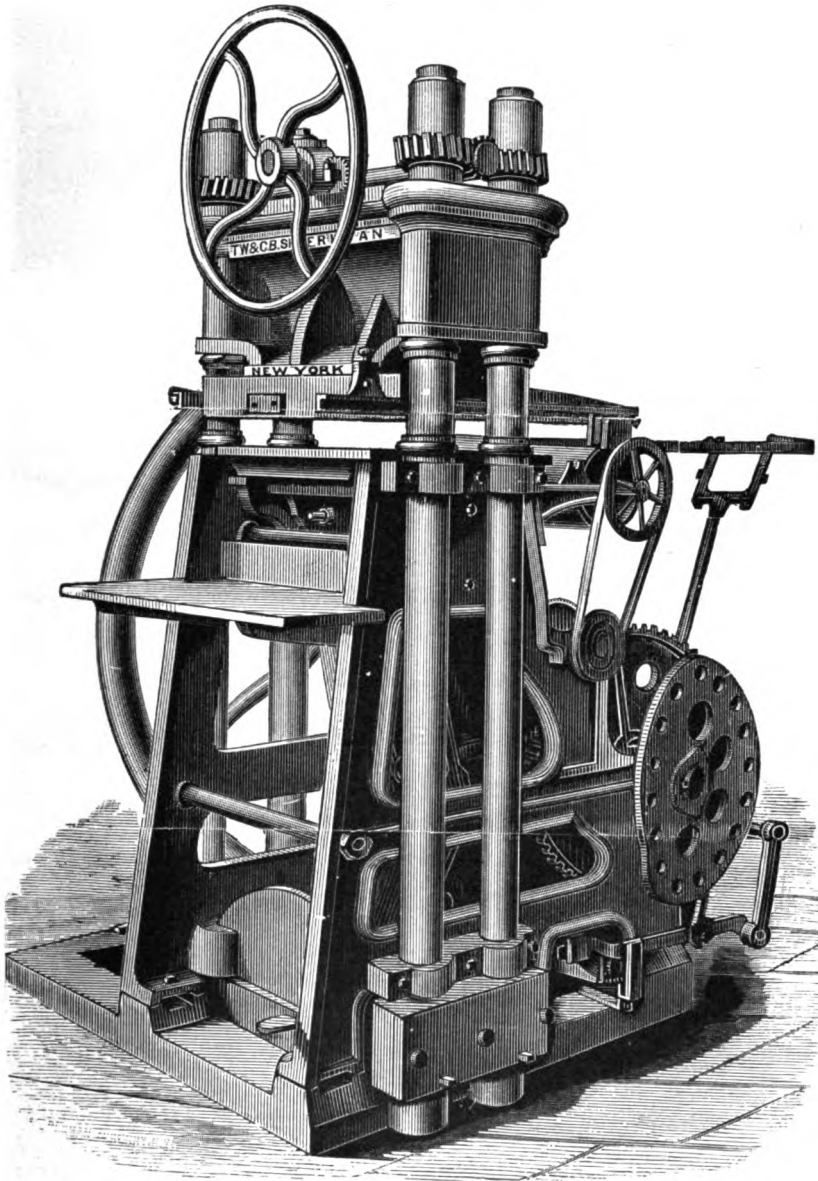
PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING MACHINERY.

THE MOST POWERFUL **EMBOSSING PRESS** Ever Built for Bookbinders.

ANY NUMBER OF COLORS CAN BE WORKED AND BLENDED ON OUR INKERS AT ONE TIME.



A FEW OF THE FIRMS USING OUR No. 5 ROD PRESS.

- MARCUS WARD & CO., - - - Belfast, Ireland.
- THEODORE L. DEVINNE & CO., - - - New York.
- LIEBENROTH VON AUW & CO., - - - "
- BOORUM & PRASE, - - - - - "
- KOCH, SON & CO., - - - - - "
- H. S. ARCHER, - - - - - "
- GEO. W. ALEXANDER, - - - - - "
- R. RUTTER & CO., - - - - - "
- TOMPKINS, MCINDOE & CO., - - - - - "
- FRANKLIN BINDERY, - - - - - "
- STERLING BINDERY, - - - - - "
- TROW PRINTING AND BINDING CO., - - - - - "
- CAXTON BINDERY, - - - - - "
- THOMAS RUSSELL, - - - - - "
- A. S. BARNES & CO., - - - - - Brooklyn, N. Y.
- MCLAUGHLIN & CO., - - - - - "
- SHEFFIELD MFG. CO., - - - - - Saugerties, "
- T. J. CROWELL & CO., - - - - - Boston, Mass.
- THORP & ADAMS, - - - - - "
- SPRINGFIELD PRINTING CO., - - - - - Springfield, "
- WM. RUTTER & CO., - - - - - Philadelphia, Pa.
- NATIONAL PRINTING CO., - - - - - "
- OLDACH & CO., - - - - - "
- HISTORICAL PUBLISHING CO., - - - - - "
- MURPHY-PARKER CO., - - - - - "
- RICHMOND & BACHUS CO., - - - - - Detroit, Mich.
- BECKTOLD & CO., - - - - - St. Louis, Mo.
- A. J. KREIBEL & CO., - - - - - Cincinnati, Ohio.
- WERNER PRINTING CO., - - - - - Akron, "
- CLEVELAND PTG. & PUB. CO., - - - - - Cleveland, "



26 SIZES AND STYLES OF EMBOSSING, INKING AND SMASHING PRESSES.
36 SIZES AND STYLES OF PAPER CUTTERS AND BOOK TRIMMERS

The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Bookbinders' Machinery in the United States. Established 1835.

T. W. & C. B. SHERIDAN,

2, 4 & 6 Reade St., NEW YORK.

59 N. Seventh St., PHILADELPHIA.

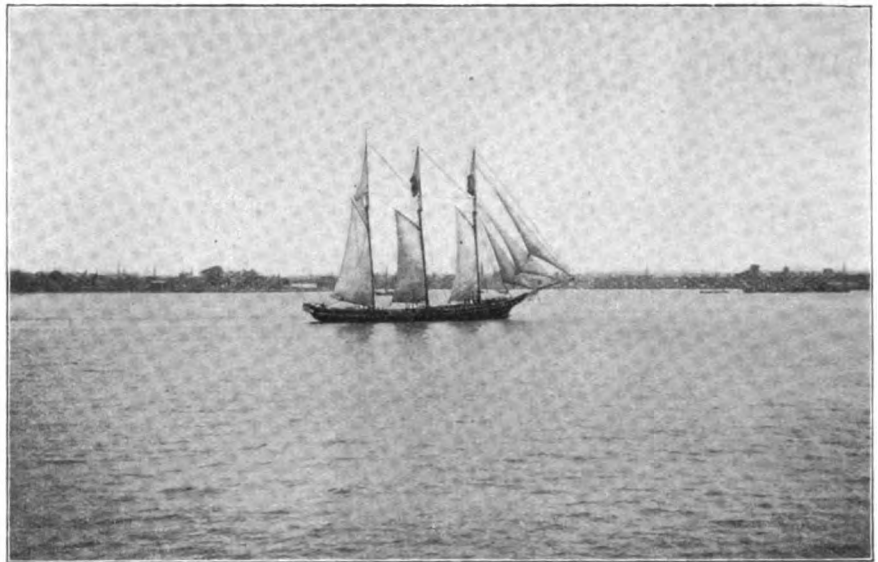
413 Dearborn St., CHICAGO.

Works — Champlain, N. Y.

THE
QUEEN CITY —
PRINTING INK
COMPANY,

❖ ❖ ❖ CINCINNATI,
 OHIO.

CHICAGO:
 411 DEARBORN STREET.



IT IS A FACT

THAT we are the only manufacturers of
 H. D. Book Ink.

THAT it is the best ink in the world for
 general use.

THAT we sold over 100,000 pounds in 1891.

THAT it is used with great success in the
 best and largest offices all over the
 country, and that more of it is used
 every year.

THAT for general work, such as catalogues,
 illustrations, etc., it has no equal.

THAT on application we will send you
 specimens of half-tone work done with
 it, which cannot be surpassed.

THAT we will be pleased to have your
 order for some of it.

THAT after giving it a trial you will won-
 der how you ever got along without it.

IT IS ALSO A FACT

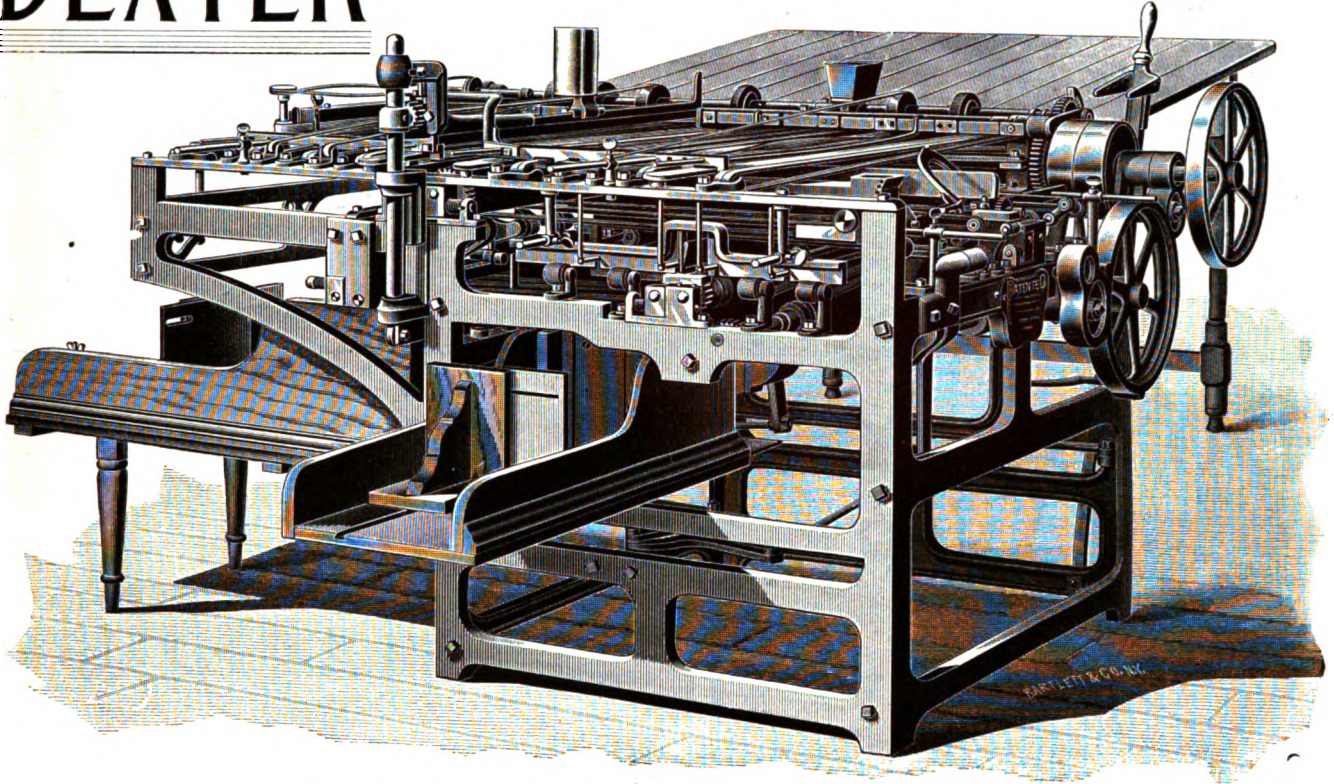
THAT we furnish the Inks for the Official Catalogue and Directory
 of the World's Columbian Exposition.

THE QUEEN CITY PRINTING INK CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CHICAGO: 411 DEARBORN STREET.

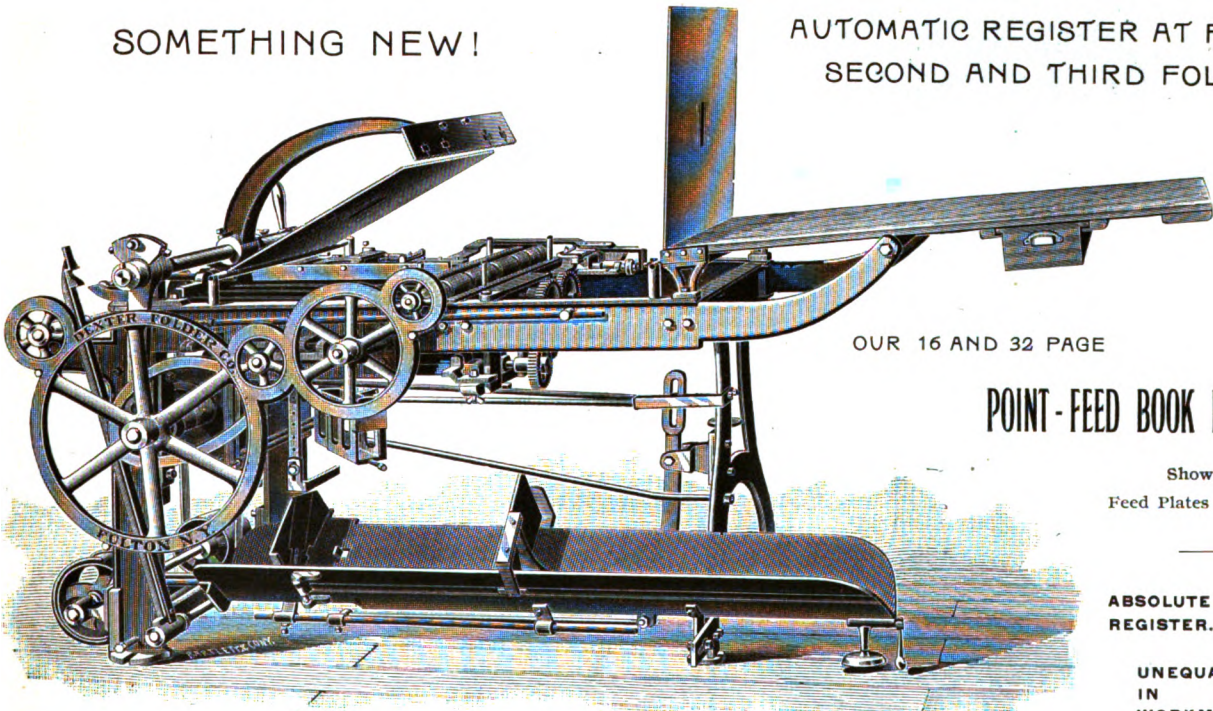
DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES.



OUR LATEST COMBINATION MACHINE FOR MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

SOMETHING NEW!

AUTOMATIC REGISTER AT FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD FOLDS.



OUR 16 AND 32 PAGE

POINT-FEED BOOK FOLDER,

Showing Feed Plates Elevated.

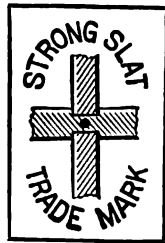
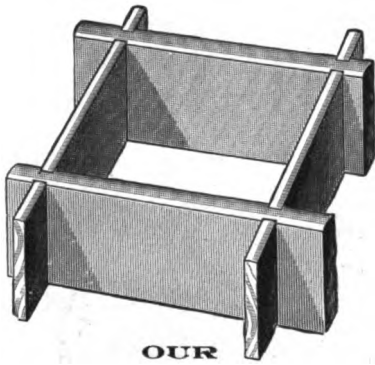
ABSOLUTE REGISTER.

UNEQUALED IN WORKMANSHIP.

WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

NEW YORK OFFICE:
 Room 69 Cotton Exchange Bldg.
 BOSTON OFFICE:
 151 Congress Street.

DEXTER FOLDER COMPANY,
 FULTON, N. Y.

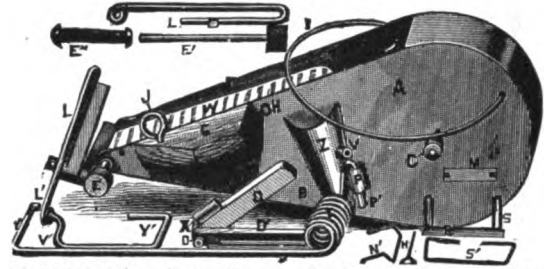


Strong Slat Cases.
 BEST IN THE WORLD.
 The Cut shows the
 LOCK IN THE SLATS.
 Send for a Catalogue.

OUR
WOOD TYPE
 IS CUT—NOT PRESSED.

HEBER WELLS,
 8 SPRUCE STREET,
 NEW YORK.

Dick's Seventh Mailer.



With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.

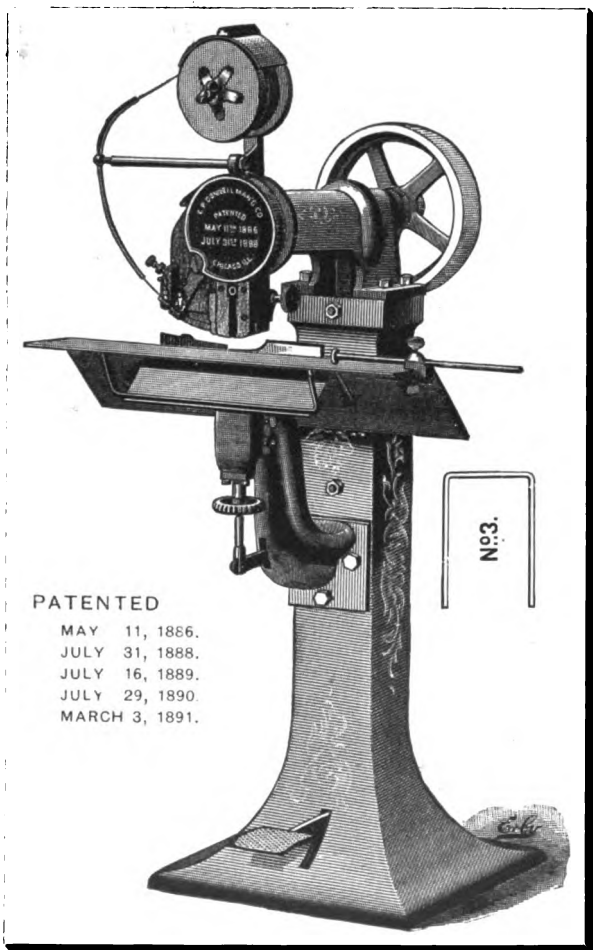
OVER 8,000 NOW IN USE. PRICE, \$20.25, WITHOUT ROYALTY.

Address, **REV. ROBERT DICK ESTATE, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

DONNELL
WIRE STITCHING

Five Different Sizes. From \$75.00 Up.
 Hand Power, Foot Power, Steam
 Power, Flat and Saddle Table.

MACHINES



PATENTED
 MAY 11, 1886.
 JULY 31, 1888.
 JULY 16, 1889.
 JULY 29, 1890.
 MARCH 3, 1891.

No. 3.

EVERY MACHINE GUARANTEED.

Will stitch from one sheet of paper to
 1 1/4 inches in thickness.

HAS NEW SELF-ADJUSTING
 "WIRE STRAIGHTENER."

SELF-ACTING GAUGE,

WHICH INSTANTLY ADJUSTS FOR ANY
 THICKNESS OF WORK.

NEW SPOOL TENSION.

The Favorite No. 3. Hundreds in use all over the United States. The No. 3 improved will compete with any DOUBLE HEAD MACHINE and only requires *one* operator. Every revolution of the pulley feeds, forms, drives and clinches a staple, and the capacity of the machine only depends on the operator. It is usually run about 120 revolutions per minute. There are no parts to change on this machine. Uses flat and round wire. *Will Stitch from One Sheet of Paper to 3/4 Inch Thickness, either Flat or Saddle.*

BEST STEEL WIRE—Guaranteed for all Sizes and Makes of Stitching Machines at the Lowest Market Prices.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND TERMS.

E. P. DONNELL MFG. CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY.

Nos. 327 and 329 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO.

FACTORY: 68 Plymouth Place.

ERNEST RAYFIELD, Manager.

The Bennett Labor Savers.

FOLDING MACHINES FOR ANY CLASS OF WORK.

HAND-FEED OR ATTACHABLE TO ANY CYLINDER PRESS.

LINCOLN, NEB., January 5, 1893.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that in July, 1892, we bought of the Rockford Folder Co. one of their Bennett Newspaper Folders, and that said Folder has given good satisfaction. This machine was designed to fold, paste and trim a sixteen page paper, and has also an attachment for putting on a cover, making a finished paper of twenty pages. It has done the work satisfactorily as guaranteed by the manufacturers. The material used seems to be first-class, and the workmanship indicates a thorough knowledge of the requirements of such a machine. We do not hesitate to recommend the Bennett Folder to anyone wishing to purchase a Folder, and believe it will be found capable of doing every thing claimed for it by the Rockford Folder Co.

Signed in behalf of THE ALLIANCE PUBLISHING COMPANY,
By J. M. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

In purchasing a Jogger it will be for your interest to write us: **The Bennett Fly Table, Make-Ready Table and Jogger Combination**, operated without straps and springs, length of stroke adjustable, device in every way "**Unique**," is the Jogger to buy.

Our "**Label Sticker**" has come to stay, because it is ingenious in design, combines simplicity and strength in construction, easily operated and effective.

Something New—The Bennett Self-Indexing Cut Cabinet.

Add one of these to your composing-room outfit, and have your **cuts** where you can place your hand upon the one needed, without going through thread cases, boxes, shelves, etc. We build for 400, 600, 800, 1,000 and 1,200 cuts. They are indispensable as actual money savers.

We also build an **Ink Cabinet** with the self-indexing feature.

Another Need Supplied—The Bennett Bench Saw and Drill Press Combination.

This machine is specially designed for printing office use; has side guide for ripping and circle guide for cut-off and miter sawing. Drill Press can be speeded for drills or bits. This is not a cheap foot-power tool, but is made for power and service. We furnish combined or separate with drills, bits, two saws, planer-head (for cut work) and swing table, when desired.

The Bennett Jobroom Bench is a convenient, desirable novelty, and fills a need in the jobroom that has thus far been occupied by a make-shift. Is cabinet style, hard maple top, iron vise (a "**Parker**"), planed iron slab 14 x 20, and we supply with a full outfit of tools when desired.

The Bennett Stock Truck is a good one. Note prices: 24 x 36, \$6.00; 33 x 46, \$7.50; 40 x 60, \$9.00, net. This Truck is well built, of good material, will turn in its length, and has a handle that can be instantly attached at either end.

OUR LATEST IN THE INTEREST OF THE CRAFT.

Are you troubled with electricity in stock? Do sheets hesitate in passing to the fly?

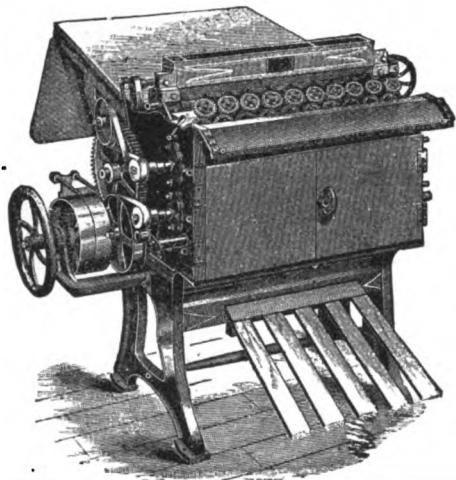
The Bennett Insulated Fly Stick overcomes all this trouble, and it is an inexpensive article. Give this matter thought, and we are sanguine you will say we have struck the sure remedy for this annoyance, when you answer this question: Will an electrified sheet stick to or be attracted to a non-conductor?

We make a study of the needs of the fraternity, and while this ad. is inserted for business, we shall be pleased to receive letters of suggestion as well as inquiry.

Respectfully yours,

THE ROCKFORD FOLDER CO., Manufacturers,

ROCKFORD, ILL.



THE EMMERICH
 —→IMPROVED←—
Bronzing and Dusting Machine.

SIZES:
 12x20, 14x25, 16x30, 25x40, 28x44, 34x50, 36x54.

Write for Prices and Particulars.

EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR,
 OVER 700 IN USE. 191 & 193 Worth Street, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL MACHINES for PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS and CARDS.
 POWER SIEVES for sifting Bronze and other Powders.

The fine
 Half-Tone Inks
 of the
Buffalo Printing Ink Works
 are well known
 among printers.
 Try them.
 "Buffalo Inks always work."

S. & L. GORDON
JOB PRESS

A Modern Machine in
 Every Respect, and
 unsurpassed in

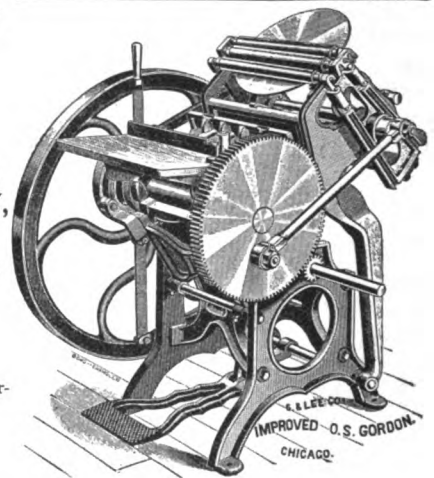
STRENGTH,
 SPEED,
 REGISTER,
 UTILITY,

Seven Sizes Built.
 Send for Price List and
 Descriptive Circular.

**NEW IMPROVED
 THROW-OFF.**

Pronounced the most per-
 fect throw-off on any
 job press.

Manufactured by



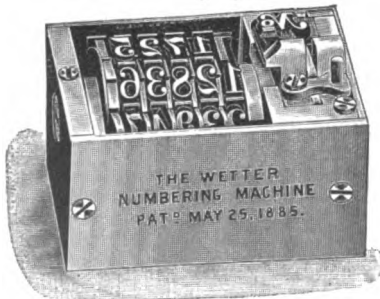
Shniedewend & Lee
Company

SALESROOMS, 303
 305 DEARBORN ST.,
 OFFICE AND WORKS, 2529 LEO ST.,
 2547

Challenge Power and Lever Paper Cutters,
 Advance Power and Lever Paper Cutters,
 Vaughn Ideal Hand Cylinder Press,
 Hand, Proof and Army Presses, etc.

CHICAGO,
 U. S. A.

PRICE. \$25.00.



Patented May 26, 1885.
 " Oct. 16, 1888.

WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES FOR USE ON PRINTING PRESSES.
 OVER 5,000 IN USE!

THESE MACHINES are made any size or style, and are suitable for every class of consecutive numbering. They are the only machines on the market for the class of work intended. The attempts of other manufacturers to offer opposition has failed, leaving the WETTER MACHINE not only the pioneer of its line, but also the only practical method of enabling printers to number consecutively on a printing press.

Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO., 20 & 22 MORTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Some Important Questions Answered.

WHICH Railway has the longest continuous line in the world, and what is "The True Trans-Continental Route?"

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Stretching from St. John, N. B., on the Atlantic Ocean, across the American Continent to Vancouver, B. C., on the Pacific; touching the principal cities of Canada and passing through the grandest wheat-growing country in the world—THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

WHAT Points can be reached by the Canadian Pacific Route?

For Travelers from the West via Detroit. The "Soo" or Port Arthur.

All points in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New England States, Great Britain and the Continent.

For Travelers from the East via Detroit. The "Soo." Port Arthur. Chicago or St. Paul.

All points in the Western and Northwestern States, the Northwest Territories, British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Japan, China and the Orient.

WHY do all SENSIBLE PEOPLE travel by the Canadian Pacific Railway?

Because the Canadian Pacific Railway is well known to operate the most luxuriously equipped trains and accords its patrons the most courteous treatment. Its cars for all classes of travel are unsurpassed.

THE GRANDEST MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN THE WORLD is on the line of its Road, and its rates are AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Apply for descriptive pamphlets, maps, etc., with further information, to

J. F. LEE, Dist. Frt. and Pass. Agt.,

232 Clark Street, CHICAGO.

The Gordon Press Works

Established over Forty Years.

Sole Manufacturers of the

**NEW AND IMPROVED
OLD STYLE**

**GORDON-
FRANKLIN
PRINTING
PRESSES**

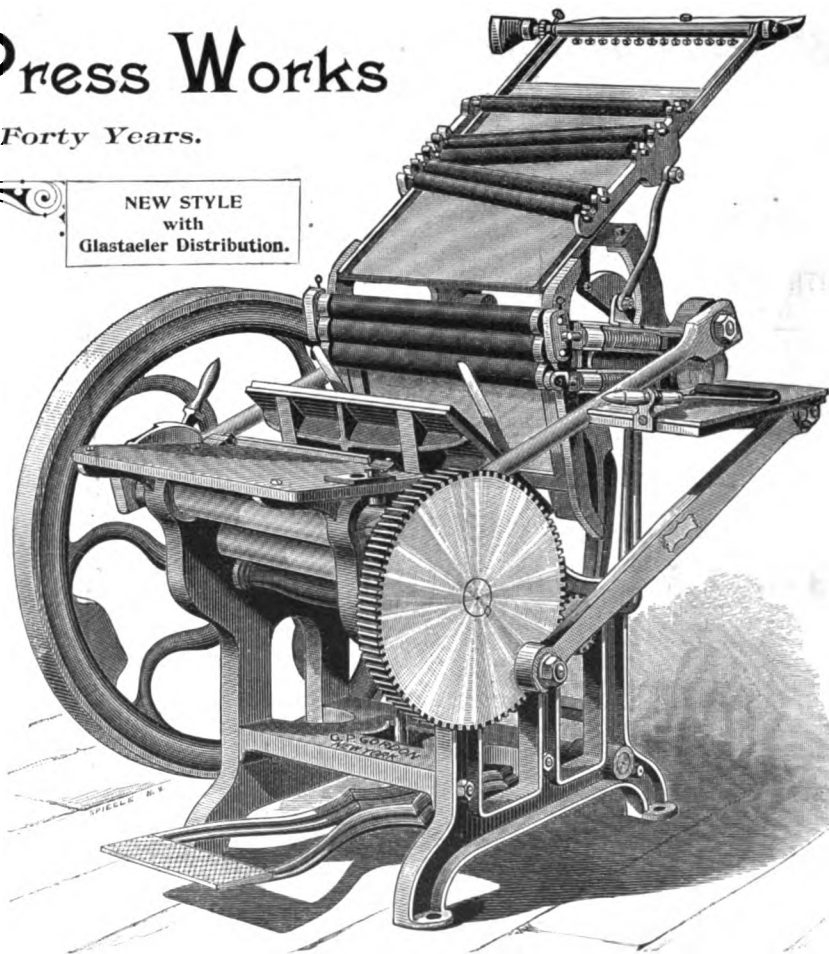
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

STRENGTH, DURABILITY, REGISTER, CAPACITY.

Send for Circular and Price List to

Gordon Press Works,
97 and 99 Nassau Street,
New York.

NEW STYLE
with
Glastaeler Distribution.



OUR NEW FACTORY.



Henry and Cranberry Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE REASON WHY

Printers are successful, can be attributed to the fact that they are constantly on the alert for anything "new" in the way of time-saving material, and as the

F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

Is ever to the fore in the bringing out of new and labor-saving appliances for the execution of fine and rapid printing, and as you, kind readers, are doubtless of a progressive turn—not objecting to be on a level with those who

ARE ON TOP OF THE LADDER

In this wonderful era of press and type—the advertisers beg the loan of your benevolent attention to the fact that they are the patentees and sole manufacturers

OF "SUCCESS"

All-Brass Galleys which stand without an equal, and are the finest and most compact galleys made. Remember, we are the largest manufacturers of Printers' Materials, and it will pay you to get our prices

ON PRINTERS' MACHINERY

And Supplies. Our labor-saving facilities for manufacturing are such that our prices are a surprise. Send six cents in stamps for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

F. WESEL MANUF'G CO., OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES, 11 Spruce St., NEW YORK.



THE ROSBACK IMPROVED PERFORATOR

Has many points of superiority over other Machines.

Send for new Descriptive Circular and Price List.

F.P. ROSBACK, MANUFACTURER, Successor to ROSBACK & REED, 37, 39, 41 South Canal St., CHICAGO, ILL.

DON'T GO TO SCHOOL

TO LEARN BOOKKEEPING.

Printers and others can learn it at home, within 100 hours' study without the aid of a teacher, from GOODWIN'S IMPROVED BOOKKEEPING AND BUSINESS MANUAL. (GUARANTEED.)

"I learned the science of bookkeeping from your work in less than three weeks, and am now keeping three different sets of books. What I learned from you in so short a time, cost a friend of mine \$600 and over a year's time."

THOMAS TANTISH, Skowhegan, Maine, March 29, 1890.

"You illustrate what I never saw in any other work of the kind—practical bookkeeping."

E. H. WILDER, bookkeeper for

Pratt & Inman, iron and steel, Worcester, Mass.

Size of book, 7 1/4 x 10 1/4 inches; pages, 293; printed in red and black; richly bound; 29,369 copies sold, and 2,657 testimonials received up to November 6, 1891. Price, \$3.00. Twelfth Edition published January, 1891.

Save this advertisement, as you may never see it again. You will surely have to have this book some day, if not at once. Address all orders to

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY, 212-214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

St. Louis Printing Ink Works.

B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF

PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC



INKS

VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.

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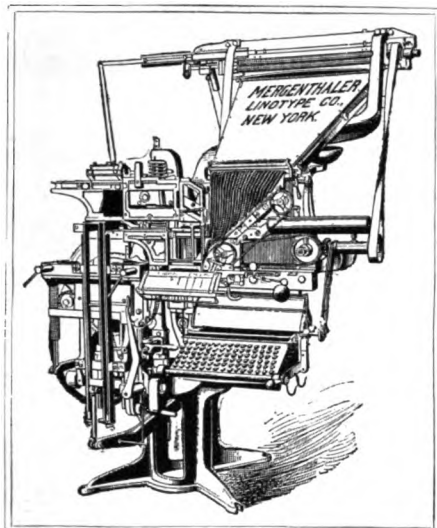
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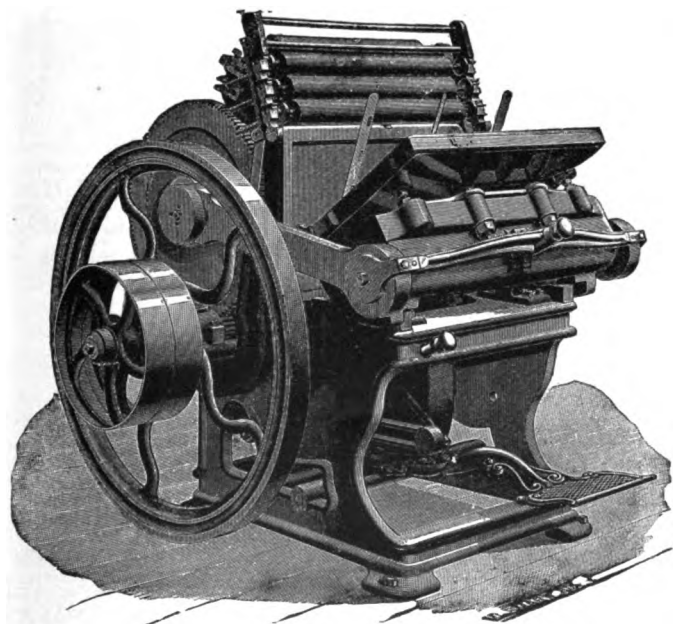
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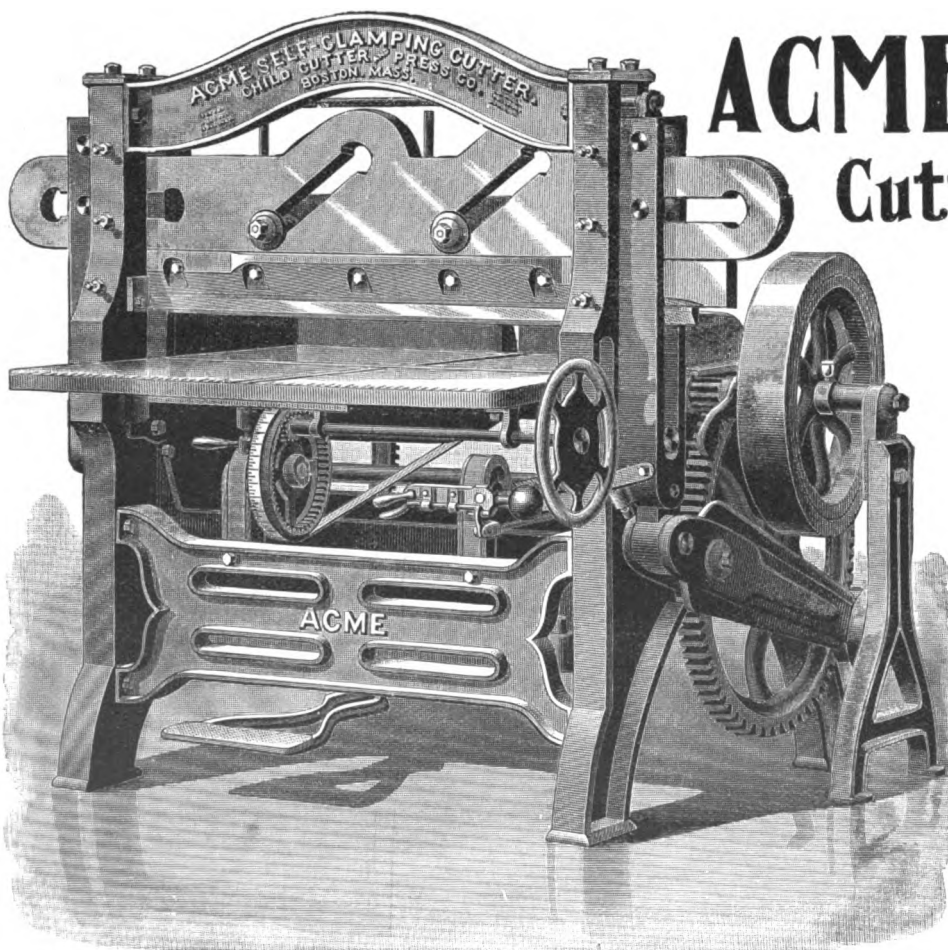
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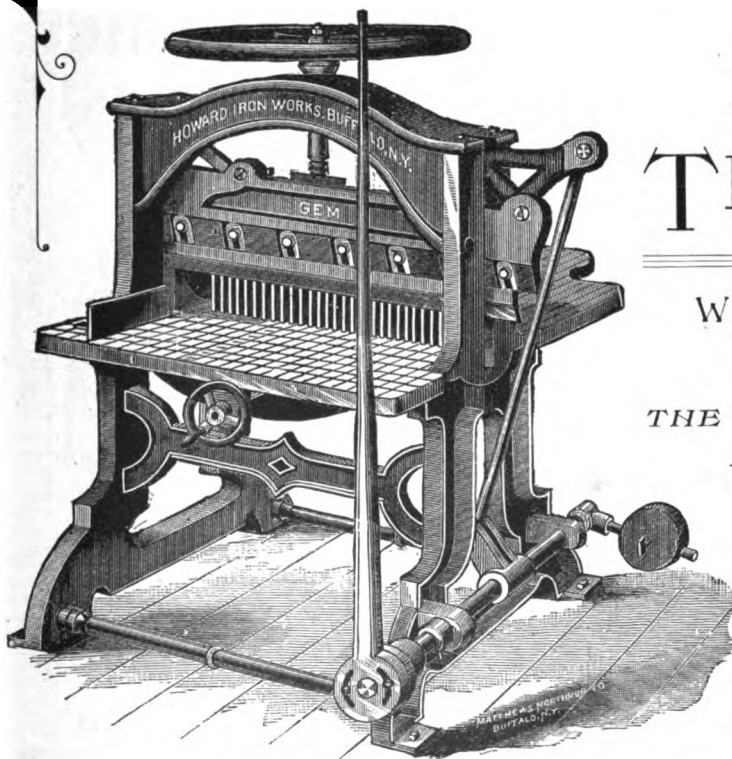
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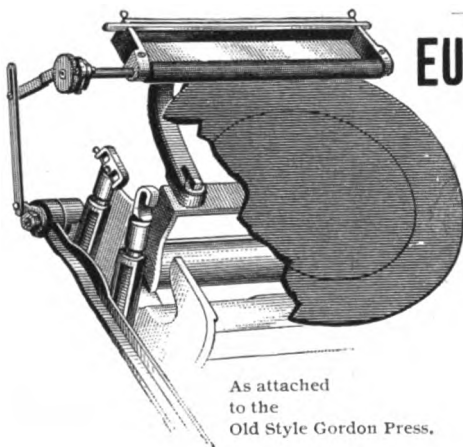
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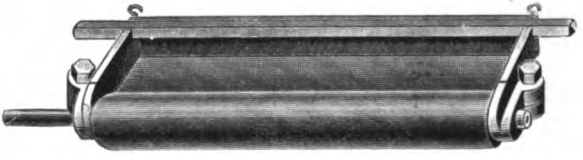
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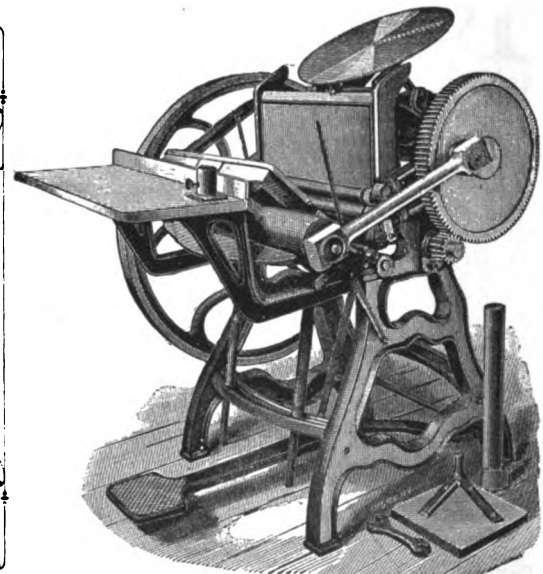
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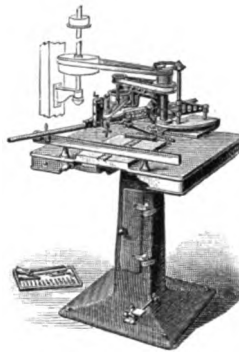
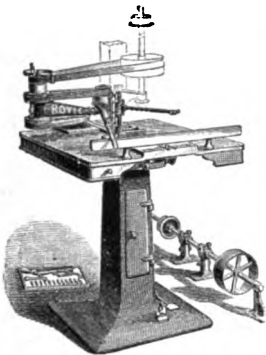
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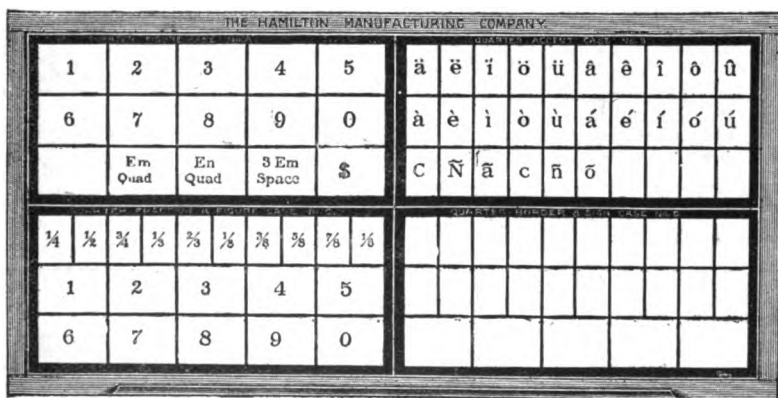
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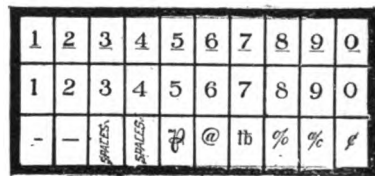
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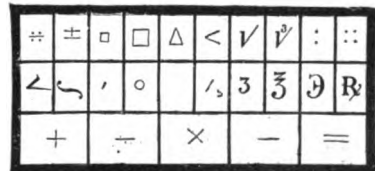
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Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co., corner Pine and Fourth sts. (old Globe-Democrat Bldg.), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.
Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.
Peters, C. J., & Son., 145 High street, Boston.
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Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, half-tone, map and relief-line engravers, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo, wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

FOLDING MACHINES.

Bennett Folder.—Rockford Folder Co., Mrs., Rockford, Ill. Cable address, "Folder."
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Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.
Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.
Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.
Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial st., San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose st., New York; 99 Harrison st., Chicago.
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Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress st., Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater st., New York; 304 Dearborn st., Chicago; H. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial st., San Francisco, Cal.
Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati and Chicago.

INK MANUFACTURERS.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom st., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman st., New York; 66 Sharp st., Baltimore; 198 Clark st., Chicago.
Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
The Ullmann & Philippott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland, Ohio.

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Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.
Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.
Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce st., New York.


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White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

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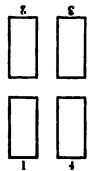
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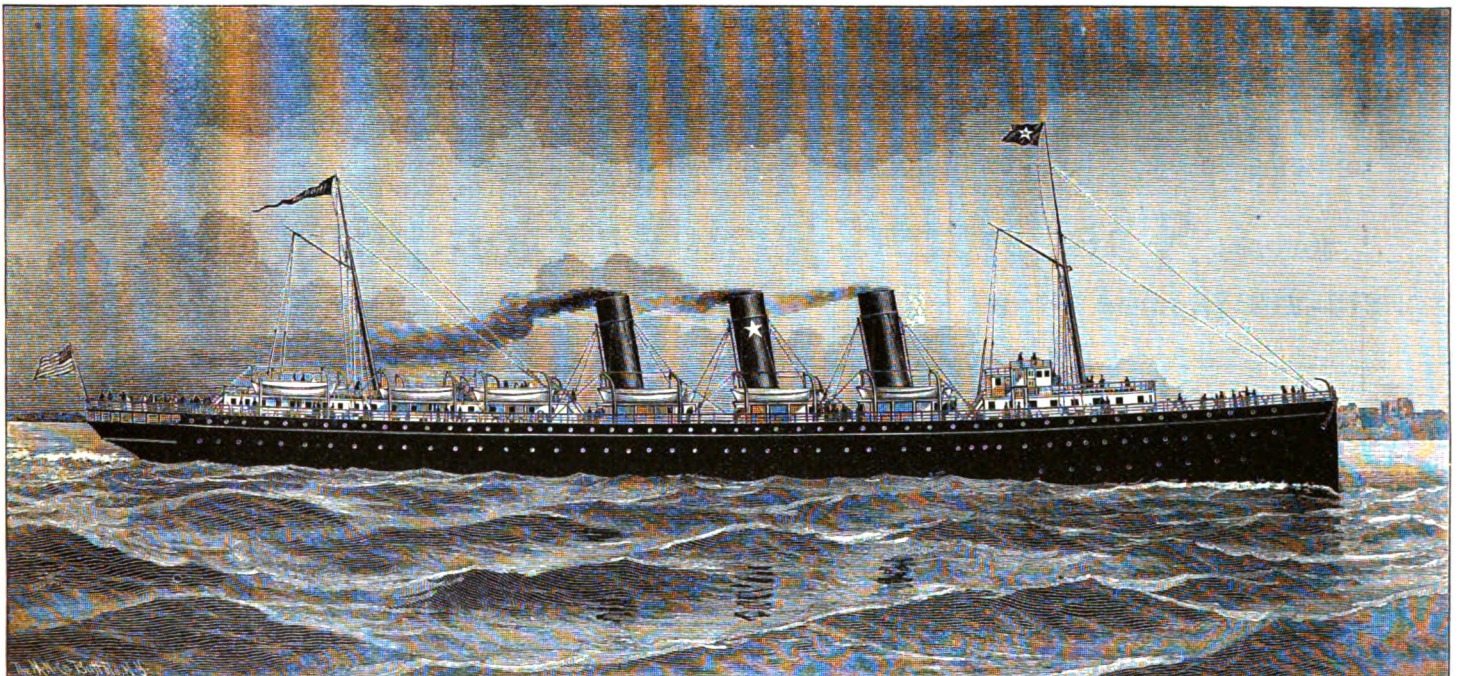
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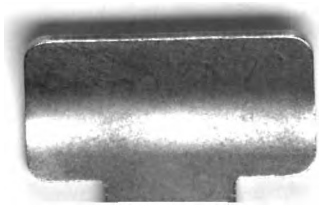
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