



THE INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY'S NEW HOME.

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|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1.— Casting spaces and quads.               | 8.— Metal-mixing room.                |
| 2.— Battery room.                           | 9.— View in laying-on room.           |
| 3.— Section of hand-casting department.     | 10.— Setting and dressing department. |
| 4.— View in fitting department.             | 11.— Matrix vault.                    |
| 5.— General view of typecasting department. | 12.— View in laying-on room.          |
| 6.— Automatic typecasting department.       | 13.— Rubbing and finishing the type.  |
| 7.— The printing-office.                    |                                       |

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THE expression, "nothing succeeds like success," has never been more thoroughly exemplified than in the career of the Inland Type Foundry, St. Louis, Missouri. Not only has wonderful progress marked the existence of this establishment, but a degree of success has been achieved that even its founders scarcely dreamed of. The "standard-line-unit-set" idea has won the day, and the doubters who believed at the start that too much stress was being laid on this feature, now

acknowledge the wisdom of the plan, and concede the many advantages of the system. Compelled by the growth of its business to make a number of moves and several additions to its plant, the foundry at last occupies a structure adequate to its present needs and in keeping with its dignity and the character of its output. How long the building will answer is a question. At the present rate of increase in business some are inclined to think that even these mammoth quarters will be crowded at a not far distant day.

The removal to the magnificent building at the corner of Twelfth and Locust streets marks so important an era in the foundry's life that it deserves more than passing mention and picturing. Viewed from the outside the building at once impresses one by its solidity, architectural beauty and size, and a glance through the interior only emphasizes the good impression. Situated on the corner, where light on three sides is assured for all time, and having a low building on the other side, which also permits of ample light on the fourth side, the location is an ideal one. Add to this a number of features such as strictly fireproof construction, fine elevator service, excellent shipping facilities and other advantages so important in an up-to-date typefounding establishment, and a combination is secured which is seldom seen in this line of trade. The building is 86 by 100 feet in size, seven stories and basement, giving over sixty-five thousand square feet of floor space, exclusive of the room under the sidewalk in the basement.

When asked the secret of the success of the house, the general manager of the company replied: "I attribute it to three things—giving people nothing but the best goods, furnishing prompt service, and advertising properly." That the Inland Type Foundry has done all of these things no one can deny. Perhaps this is why it now occupies a model building and has better facilities than ever for serving its customers satisfactorily. However this may be, a brief account of the new home of this infant prodigy in the typefounding business may not be uninteresting. Those who accepted the invitation of the proprietors to visit the plant on Franklin's birthday, and people who have seen it since, may not be so eager to learn what THE INLAND PRINTER has to say about it, but for the benefit of others a short account will be welcome.

The general offices on the ground floor have a handsome appearance. All the woodwork, including desks, chairs, cabinets and partitions, is of oak, finished in Flemish. The walls are painted a rich red, and the chairs covered with red leather exactly matching the walls. Even the blotters, curtains and ornaments are of this same tint. All metalwork, such as the electric fixtures, the grille work on the cashier's and book-keeper's offices, and the signs which indicate the occupant of each desk and office, are finished in brushed brass. On the floors are handsome Turkish rugs, and in the windows are large jardinières filled with flowering plants, ferns and palms. The general offices are about 40 by 80 feet, and, while large and commodious, are filled with desks at which are working busy people. Every modern labor-saving appliance in the way of filing devices, etc., can be found here. The card systems alone are worth a day's study. We doubt whether handsomer

offices can be found in any commercial institution in this country. A noticeable feature is the fact that the offices are entirely cut off from the rest of the floor by a fireproof wall. Even the handsome toilet-rooms for men and women are outside this partition and can be reached only through glass doors. On the walls are a few handsome pictures, but no business notices or ugly posters. In fact, with the sole exception of THE INLAND PRINTER calendar, not a single bit of advertising matter can be seen.

On entering the general offices through the vestibule the visitor is met by a neatly uniformed usher, ready to give information or refer him to the proper party to expedite his business. Should he desire to see the manager he is shown into the private office of this gentleman. The furniture in this room is hand-made, of a peculiar heavy and handsome pattern. The leaded glass bookcases are filled with volumes of rare value devoted to the printing art, and the quiet harmony of everything can not fail to impress the caller with the high quality of the plant and the good taste of those who conduct it. Immediately adjoining this room is that of the president of the institution. On the same floor are the warerooms, finished like all the rest of the building, in golden oak. In these warerooms are long rows of type shelving constructed in a novel manner, with adjustable doors, somewhat like those in sectional bookcases. This arrangement keeps the packages clean, as the compartments are entirely dustproof. Here are also located the shipping and receiving departments, entirely cut off from the other parts of the business. This arrangement keeps the office clean and free from noise. In the rear



THE INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY'S NEW HOME.

is the entrance for the employes in the manufacturing department. They enter through a special door of their own, and either pass up by the staircase or use the elevator provided for their convenience. As they do not pass through the office, there is no noise or confusion at the time they arrive and leave.

The visitor who wishes to go through the foundry steps into one of the rapidly moving elevators and alights at the fourth floor. Here are located the engraving and matrix departments. The designing of a new type face, making the matrices, fitting, casting and finishing, and all other details, require

far more time than the average printer thinks. After a letter is decided upon, many modifications are made before it finally passes muster and is ready for reproduction in various sizes. The foundry aims to get out all its faces in all of the useful sizes. When a face is designed it is often brought out in italic, extended, full face, condensed and extra condensed as well, thus insuring designs which are harmonious and will work well together. This requires an immense amount of work; more, in fact, than the founders ever get credit for. To the uninitiated, a visit to the engraving department is of prime interest. Entering the room, one



THE PROPRIETORS OF THE INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY.

Carl Schraubstadter, Secretary and Manager.

Wm. A. Schraubstadter, President. Oswald Schraubstadter, Vice-President.

finds a great number of workmen engaged at the benches, some designing, some cutting patterns, some operating the pantagraph machines which cut the letters with wonderful exactness from the large patterns in all the different sizes. So perfect must be the product that the ordinary copper matrices will not answer, as the hard metal used in casting the type melts at so high a temperature that a copper matrix would burn out in short order. To overcome this, all matrices are made of nickel; that is, the part immediately surrounding the sunken portion where the letter is cast is of this metal, the balance being of copper. A short distance from the engraving department is the battery-room, with its granitoid floor and a number of ingenious contrivances for depositing metal. A little further on is the matrix making and fitting department, where the engraved type is turned into accurate matrices. This is most exacting work. The matrix-fitter must not only finish his work so that the type is absolutely accurate in height, line and width, but must have judgment and good taste, so that when the letters are put together the spacing will be right in every respect. On this floor are also located the brass rule, lead and slug department. This is a most interesting branch of the business. All the machinery in this department has been built by the foundry from its own designs, and every detail of the work is carefully looked after. Here also are made the copper and brass thin spaces which have proven such a blessing to the modern printer.

Again taking the elevator and passing from the fourth floor to the seventh, we come into the metal-mixing room. To the casual observer it may not appear to be a very important department of the typefounding business, but much thought and scientific research are required in this part of the work, for on the quality of the metal the reputation of a foundry often stands or falls. As every one at all familiar with the making of type knows, four metals are used for this purpose—lead, tin, antimony and copper. To turn out a product suitable to the exacting requirements of the modern

printer is a problem of no small magnitude. The metal must not only be mixed in the right proportions, but must be melted in a certain order and at a certain temperature to produce type having all the good qualities expected of standard-line-unit-set material. Perfection in this part of the work has been attained only after years of painstaking study and investigation, and the type output of this concern can be depended upon in this respect. Most of the raw material is stored in the basement, but in this room it is constantly being mixed and stored in special cabinets from which the caster supplies his wants. All type is cast from new metal, mixed with absolute accuracy, and the only use to which old metal can be put is to cast spaces and quads and metal furniture.

On this floor is also the main casting-room. A view of this is something inspiring. On each side of the room can be seen row after row of casting machines, with busy operators and attendants. The casting machines are built differently in some respects from those generally in use. In the first place they are much heavier, and are constructed on solid pillars so that vibration is entirely done away with. The machines are kept in first-class condition, each looking as though it were new. Another feature is the electric motors attached to each machine, doing away with all belting, shafting and consequent dirt and grease. Instead of the mass of belting and pipes often seen, the upper portion of this story is entirely clear and free. Back of each machine are three sets of pipes—one for supplying the gas fuel, another for the blast of cold air which cools the mold and enables the machines to run at an increased speed, and a third connected with enormous exhaust fans which carry away all the smoke and fumes of the molten metal. Over 30,000 cubic feet of pure air is supplied to and carried from the machine every minute. This arrangement of pipes gives a businesslike and attractive appearance to the room and permits of an unobstructed view by the foreman of every workman and each machine. With the knowledge that the Inland has, with such machines, such workmen and such material, one begins to comprehend why its product is of the highest grade. On this floor are also located the vaults which contain the molds and dies, and the department for keeping the molds and machines in perfect order, a small army of experts being required for this work alone. Molds are made of hardened steel and are finished with the highest degree of accuracy. Special measurement tools enable the workmen to measure a shortcoming of 1-10,000 part of an inch, and if the discrepancy is a little more than this it is often sufficient to reject the mold. The gas forges for hardening the steel used in this department as well as the other special tools, give results which can not be obtained in any other manner.

Passing to the sixth floor, below, one of the first things that attracts the attention is the office of the type department. Connected with this is the matrix vault, in which, properly arranged so that they can be gotten at in a moment's notice, are the matrices of the foundry. These constitute the concern's wealth. Over 75,000 matrices, valued at more than \$150,000, each for a different letter or character, and all modern and up to date, being produced within the last eight years, are located in the little iron drawers. These important adjuncts to the typefounding business are very carefully looked after. A receipt is taken for every matrix which goes out to the workmen, and it is carefully checked up on its return. On this floor are employed over one hundred girls, most of them setting the type on long sticks, preparatory to passing them into the dresser's hands. Here is also the kerning department, in which the overhanging letters are finished before being set up. At the windows may be seen the dressers, who groove the type, finish the body and afterward examine each separate character under a strong magnifying glass, rejecting all imperfect letters. Constantly passing among these people are the inspectors, who overlook the work, check it up and make sure that no defective work goes out. Instead of gauging type to hand casts, every matrix has its exact width in points stamped

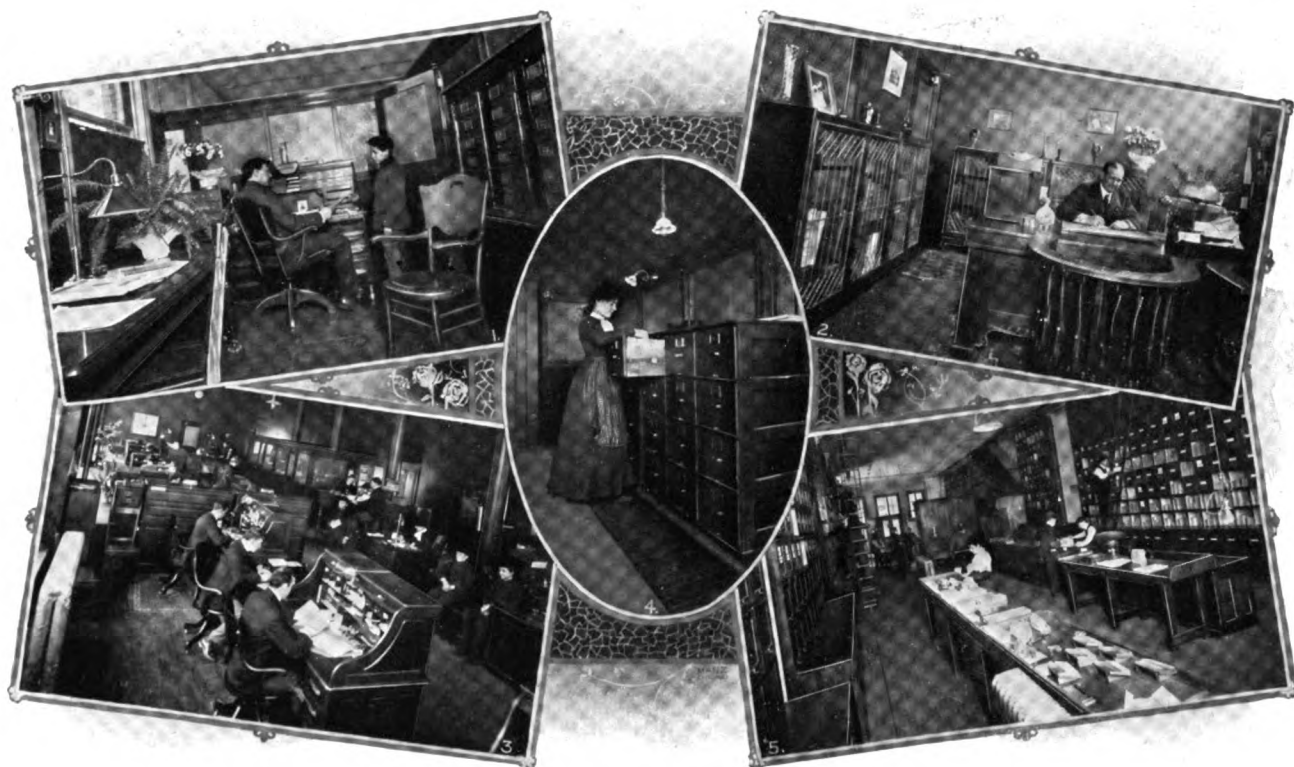


thereon, and the scheme, or caster's directions, has these widths also entered on it. Each caster, dresser and inspector has his own set of accurate hardened steel dies and measuring tools, and is required to gauge the type for height, line, body and width. In dies and measuring tools the Inland's equipment is unusually complete.

In one corner of the fifth story, situated where all important work on that floor can be easily observed, are the offices of the manufacturing department. Here are a large number of clerks busily engaged in keeping track of the work and entering the results in the numerous card systems which are peculiar to this concern. Partitioned off from the rest of the room is the private office of Mr. W. A. Schraubstadter, the head of the manufacturing department and the president of the company. Mr. Schraubstadter also has an office on the ground floor, but he is to be found oftener in his up-stairs

accordance with the schemes furnished them, and take off row after row into the galleys provided for the purpose. The work is all done with absolute system, and the printer is impressed with the fact that it is almost impossible to make an error or omission in putting up a font by this system. On this floor the girls have a lunchroom and reading-room, a feature not found in many manufacturing establishments. Special people are provided to look out for their comfort and convenience during the day.

On the fourth floor is a department interesting to the printer. This is the printing-office, presided over by Mr. N. J. Werner. Here we have the usual order and neatness which characterizes the entire foundry, but, if anything, it seems even better in this regard. Perhaps this is because one is accustomed to see so many print-shops where scraps lie on the floor, where cases are unlabeled, and where slugs, racks and



THE INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY'S NEW HOME.

1.—William A. Schraubstadter's private office in manufacturing department.

2.—Carl Schraubstadter's private office on main floor.

3.—General view of main office, ground floor.

4.—System of letter filing.

5.—A view of warerooms on the main floor.

sanctum, for he can there direct to better advantage the many exacting details of manufacturing and consult with the foremen of the various departments in reference to the work in hand. It is here that the feasibility of bringing out new type-faces is discussed and decided upon, where the building of special machinery is planned and arranged for, where department heads are called into consultation when an important requisition for material is to be filled, or where unusual care or speed is required in the execution of an order. It is the head center, in fact, of the manufacturing details, the place to which those who have made promises to customers must look when it is necessary to carry out some particular order. The private telephone system places each one of the clerks, as well as Mr. Schraubstadter, in instant communication with every one in the building.

On the fifth floor is also the laying-on department where the body fonts which are finished in the upper stories are divided up and put into packages. Here a small army of bright and active girls open the packages, lay them on long tables, in

cabinets are in disorder. However this may be, the office now described certainly is subject to no such criticism. Several presses, a paper-cutter, and other machinery, besides cabinets, stones, furniture and all the type the most ambitious "comp." could wish for, are here to be found, looking as if they were new and on exhibition, though it is evident from the number of busy people employed in this department that the material is put there for work and not for show. Adjoining the printing-office is the stockroom, an entirely separate apartment, where are kept all the various kinds of paper and cardboard needed to supply the office. The Inland Type Foundry believes in printer's ink, and the amount of printing required is enormous; blanks, labels, envelopes, circulars, etc., as well as the specimen sheets, and even that neatly printed monthly, *The Practical Printer*, being printed here.

On the third floor are located the machine shops where all the machinery used in the casting and other departments is built. A corner is divided off for the drafting-room; and, like all other departments, this has its office, with full equip-



ment of clerks. Here also are the woodworking and pattern-making shops, with every modern woodworking tool, and a complement of bright-faced men at work.

On the second we find the stockroom, where presses, cases, stands, cabinets and miscellaneous printing material are kept. Here also is the surplus stock of roman type boxed and ready for shipment, as well as the electrotype and stereotype machinery which this house builds as one of its numerous specialties. A corner of this floor is divided off as a lunchroom for men, provided with the necessary chairs and tables, and a library supplied with books, papers and other reading matter. In this room, during lunch hour, the men are permitted to smoke, under certain restrictions.

The ground floor we have already described, but on passing to the basement, we see another large stockroom where are piled tiers and tiers of boxes filled with weight fonts of type.

in case some unlooked-for accident should prevent the regular plant from operating. Under the sidewalk, and therefore shut off from the building proper with fireproof doors, is a room in which are kept all chemicals or inflammable materials used in connection with the photoengravers' supply department of the business.

One of the features of the plant which not only saves time of employes, but gives customers prompt service, is the complete telephone system adopted. A central switchboard in the office, presided over by a telephone girl always on duty, enables each department in the building to secure instant and perfect connection with every department, and with the outside world. Mr. Schraubstadter, in his private office, can talk with equal facility to the engineer in the basement, to the manufacturing department, to any customer in the city, or to the foundry's branch in Chicago. There are thirty-six stations



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1.— Girls' lunchroom.  
2.— Men's lunch and reading room.

3.— Boiler room.  
4.— Engine room.

At first view there seems an almost inextricable tangle of pipes on the ceiling, but close observation shows two four-inch gas mains, one from Locust street and the other from Twelfth street. These mains supply the gas used throughout the building for fuel purposes. The type metal is melted by means of gas, the old-fashioned hand forges having been supplanted by specially constructed gas forges, each operated by its own individual motor. The supply of gas is an important matter, and even if one of the mains were disabled, the other would contribute a supply, preventing the total shutting down of the factory. The entire power plant is also in the basement. Power for the building is supplied by two 50-horse-power engines, direct connected with generators, and so arranged that they can be used independently or in conjunction. The boiler-room, for generating the steam which supplies these engines and heats the building, is located in a separate room in the basement, and many of the pipes seen on the ceiling are for the purpose of conducting steam. The large switchboard in the engine-room is almost as prominent as the engine. Here are located the motor-generators which supply the outside current

in the building alone, each in touch with the other. Even the freight elevator is supplied with a 'phone. Thus, when goods are delivered, the receiving clerk or the elevator man can instantly communicate with the office or the superintendent's room and give advice of their arrival and receive instructions as to what floor they are to be delivered upon. He can, in turn, be ordered from the office to hurry to the shipping department a rush order for material which may be leaving the upper floors. Next to making goods right, is to deliver them promptly, and in the installation of this telephone system the foundry has evidenced its determination to omit no modern time-saving device.

Suitable clothes lockers are provided for each one of the employes in each department, every one having its own key. The lavatory and toilet arrangements are of the best. In fact, no detail that could enhance the work of the people employed in the establishment or make the product better has been omitted.

Time clocks are provided in each department, so that the coming and going of those employed in the establishment can



THE INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY'S NEW HOME.

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|---|------------------------------------|
| 1.— Machine shop.                       | 7.— Lead and slug department.      |
| 2.— Office of machine shop.             | 8.— A corner of machine shop.      |
| 3.— Brass rule department.              | 9.— Matrix-fitting benches.        |
| 4.— Machine engraving.                  | 10.— View in engraving department. |
| 5.— Fitting department.                 | 11.— Machine shop.                 |
| 6.— Galley and patent block department. | 12.— Pattern department.           |

be kept track of, and everything has a systematic, shipshape method about it that can not fail to impress the caller with the importance of the establishment. Another startling innovation is the system of uniforming. The office boys are attired in uniforms, much like that adopted in the postal service, but no attempt has been made to obtain advertising therefrom. Not even the initials of the Inland Type Foundry adorn the lapels or caps. In the manufacturing department each department has its own pattern of jumper, apron or jacket, and even the girls have aprons of a uniform shape, pattern and design.

A novel feature is the system of keeping track of all complaints, investigating them and fixing the blame where it rests. Whether it is the goods, service or employes which have come up for criticism, and whether the complaint seems founded on



GROUP OF SALESMEN OF THE INLAND TYPE FOUNDRY.

These gentlemen acted as "a reception committee" at the recent "house-warming" given by this establishment.

justice or not, the matter is thoroughly sifted to the bottom, and finally referred to an officer of the company before it is allowed to rest.

In closing the reference to the Inland Type Foundry, mention should be made of the thorough and systematic manner of advertising which the company has adopted. It not only advertises in trade papers and has a monthly publication of its own, *The Practical Printer*, but issues circulars, booklets and other pieces of advertising on three regular mailing days in each month. These go to a very carefully selected list of possible customers, and accurate memoranda are made of the results obtained through such circulation. By means of the card index system, any one in the office can readily find out if letters have come in, whether orders have been received and other particulars regarding customers or possible customers. The lists have been very carefully sifted, and printed matter is not sent unless it is known that the parties are engaged in the printing business, and are of such importance that orders might result at some future time. The same rule applies to applications for specimen books, these books going only into the hands of the right people. All the details of the advertising business have been reduced to an exact science. No printed matter sent out by any foundry is looked for with more pleasure and anticipation than that forwarded by the Inland.

#### HAS AN EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE.

Enclosed find \$2.50 for the next year's subscription to THE INLAND PRINTER. I have taken a number of the different trade papers, but THE INLAND outclasses them all. For a printer who wishes to be progressive and up to date, the pages of THE INLAND PRINTER, when carefully read, is the best school he can have.—*B. S. French, French & Allpaugh, printers, Susquehanna, Pennsylvania.*

#### PHILIPPINE PUBLIC PRINTING.\*

UPON the occupation of the Philippine Islands by the United States naval and military forces, and the consequent pacification, it was expected that a very marked expansion of all branches of trade would follow. That these expectations were realized to the fullest extent is now a matter of history.

A vast amount of printing was required by the military, and later by the civil government, which was supplied, in a measure, from the Government Printing-office at Washington, but principally by private concerns in Manila.

Owing to the great distance and the time required to secure the needed supplies from the United States, together with the many inconveniences and difficulties met with in having the voluminous reports of the numerous commissions, courts and committees printed in so many private establishments, it became not only desirable, but absolutely necessary, to secure better facilities for printing than were then provided.

As a result, Civil Governor Taft, early in the present year, asked Secretary of War Root to purchase a complete plant for a public printing-office for the Philippine Government.

The Secretary of War accordingly instructed Lieutenant-Colonel Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Insular Division of the War Department, to arrange for compliance with the request of Governor Taft.

Public Printer Palmer was requested to recommend a competent person to become the head of the proposed office. Mr. Palmer presented the name of Mr. John S. Leech, of Illinois, then foreman of the Fifth Division of the Government Printing-office, who was accordingly appointed Superintendent of Philippine Public Printing.

Mr. Leech's instructions were to select an equipment for a printing establishment that would be complete in every particular, placing the figure therefor at \$100,000.

The completeness of the plant selected will be perceived by those who have but the slightest knowledge of modern printing methods and improvements.

In addition to the regular departments of composing and press rooms, bindery and electrotyping foundry, there are photoengraving, ink and roller making, and electric lighting and power plants, and a machine shop, each thoroughly complete in every particular, and capable of turning out the highest class product.

Everything that goes to make up this splendid establishment is on the "labor-saving" plan, but this is more especially true of the equipment of the composing-room. Here is a splendid selection of several hundred fonts of job and display faces, as well as about thirty thousand pounds of body type, every letter of which is cast on the point system. Rules, leads and slugs are "point," and cut "labor-saving." The most important article in the composing-room, and perhaps, in some respects, the entire equipment, is the gang of four Mergenthaler Linotypes. These are the latest improved in every particular, and were assembled especially for use in this office under the supervision of Mr. George A. Tracy, under whose charge they will be operated. They are the two-letter machines, with extra matrices for Spanish and Tagalo accents.

Spanish and Tagalo accents were provided for the body type and many of the job and display faces.

In the foundry there are appliances for stereotyping and electrotyping by the latest and most improved methods, with finishing tools and machinery for the highest class of work. In addition, there are the necessary molds for making leads, slugs and metal furniture.

For photoengraving purposes is one of the latest improved Seidlinger process cameras, taking a plate 14 by 17 inches, fitted with a Bausch & Lomb plastigmat lens, and provided with a Scovill-Levy combination plate and screen holder; a

\*W. J. Dow, in the 1901 Year-book of Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, Washington, D. C.



# THE INLAND PRINTER

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## THE RISE AND FALL OF THE BIGGSVILLE "EAGLE."

BY ALEX R. WEBB.



RATHBUN WETHERWAX was a lawyer—a young lawyer. In common with many other young lawyers, he was confident that nature intended him to be an editor. He was equally confident that he was fully able to conduct a weekly newspaper in all its parts with brilliant success. Therefore when, soon after he had commenced the practice of

law in Biggsville, a small town in north Missouri, a relative died and left him about \$5,000, he determined to make manifest his ability as a journalist. He purchased a complete printing outfit and confidently proceeded to publish the Biggsville *Eagle*.

Now, Rathbun Wetherwax was also possessed of the conviction quite common among young country lawyers that journalism consisted chiefly in the writing of profound, concise, pungent and incisive editorials; that the news, literary and mechanical departments of a newspaper easily and naturally took care of themselves and were of comparatively small importance anyhow. Despite this rank heresy, he might have continued the publication of the Biggsville *Eagle* longer than he did if he had not jarred the pride of one of the leading residents of the county with one of his "pungent, incisive" editorials. It provoked a libel suit which was compromised on the payment, by the editor, of \$2,000. More than this, the *Eagle* failed to achieve popularity. It was too profound, too scholarly, to please the masses of Biggsville and vicinity; there was too much of the editorial end of it. Besides, the young lawyer shrank from the labor and humiliation of soliciting advertising and jobwork, and the income of the business never equaled the outgo. The money left him by his deceased relative was soon exhausted and he found it necessary to borrow funds with which to meet current expenses.

Among the lawyer-editor's friends was a certain horse dealer and all-round sport named Walton, and

familiarly known as "Blinker" Walton, because of a peculiar, nervous twitching of the eyelids which was strikingly manifest when he was excited. There was a tradition to the effect that he was christened Erastus in his infancy, but none had ever been heard to address him or refer to him by that name. Throughout north Missouri he was plain Blinker Walton.

Blinker was undeniably of the horse horsey, and while he was moderately familiar with many other things, the horse was his "best holt," as he expressed it. As a result of buying, selling and trading horses of all kinds and conditions, picking winners of races and "speculating" generally, he had acquired a substantial bank account and was quite generous with it when satisfied that, by giving a friend a financial lift, he might benefit himself ultimately. He was uncouth, illiterate and blunt of speech, but, unlike most of his kind, had unbounded respect and admiration for well-educated, refined men. Wetherwax had successfully managed two lawsuits for him before a justice of the peace, which fact, together with the former's education, natural intelligence and affable manner, had led Blinker to like and respect him. Therefore, when the young lawyer needed money to keep his newspaper going, Blinker readily supplied it, taking a mortgage on the printing-plant as security. For, while Blinker was generous, he was cautious—at times.

Friendships like that between Blinker and Wetherwax are not always lasting, and it was not surprising that they soon had a misunderstanding and parted in anger. Blinker foreclosed his mortgage on the Biggsville *Eagle* and ultimately bought it in with all the rights, title, appurtenances and hereditaments thereunto belonging.

"What in thunder are you goin' ter do with that air printin'-office?" asked one of his acquaintances after the sale.

"Never you mine," replied Blinker, with a significant smile; "I've done er right smart o' things in my time an' I guess I kin run er newspaper. I'll bet er hoss I kin run it as good as thet air attorney did."

Biggsville was amazed when it heard that Blinker Walton seriously intended to become an editor. When