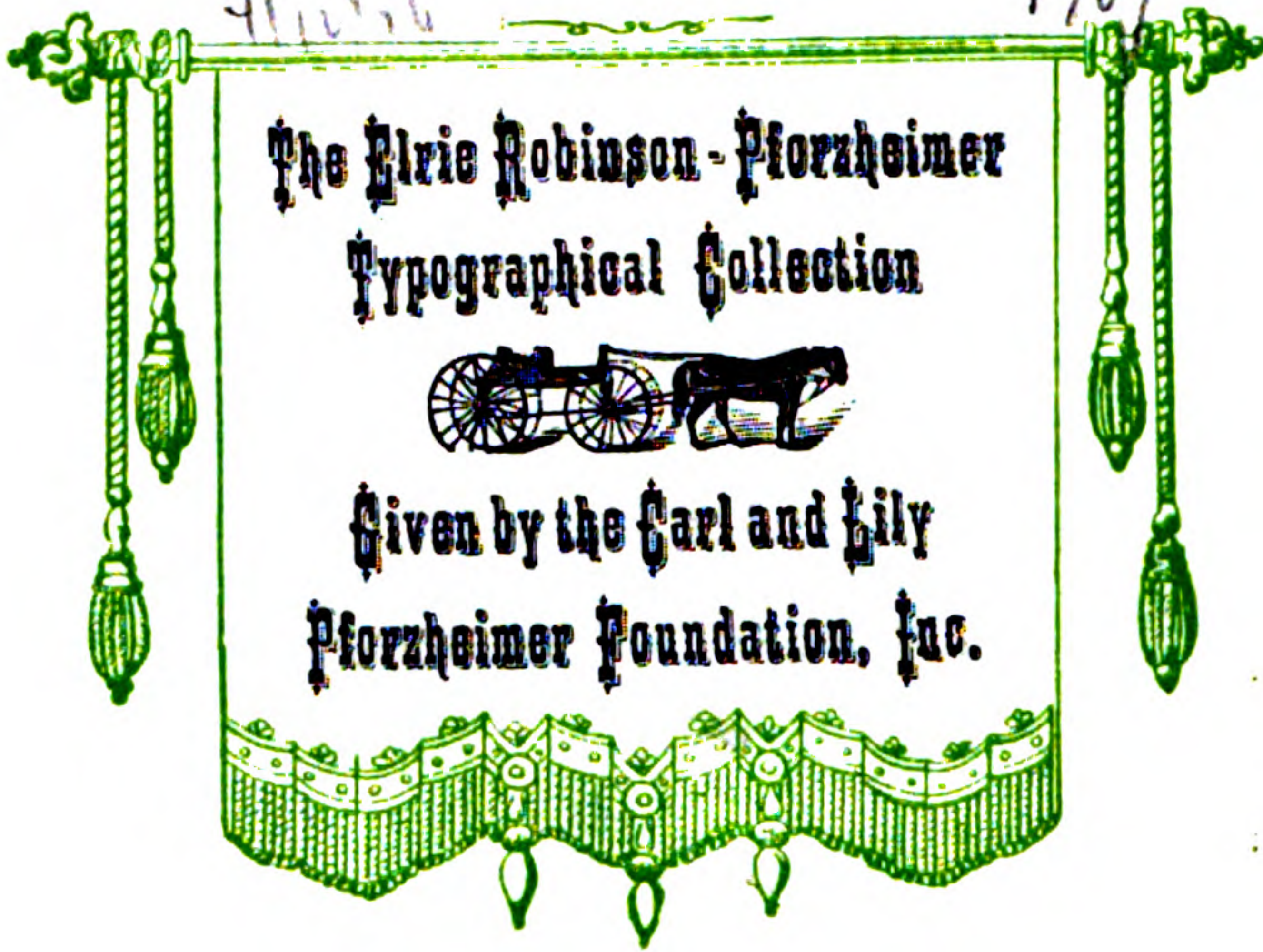


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412/26

8709



The Elsie Robinson - Pforzheimer
Typographical Collection



Given by the Carl and Lily
Pforzheimer Foundation, Inc.



ESTABLISHED 1855.

INCORPORATED 1883.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY.

8709
ABRIDGED SPECIMEN BOOK

OF

PRINTING TYPE

FROM

MARDER, LUSE & CO.

TYPE FOUNDERS

CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

MARCH, 1889.

12
BRANCHES:

MARDER, LUSE & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

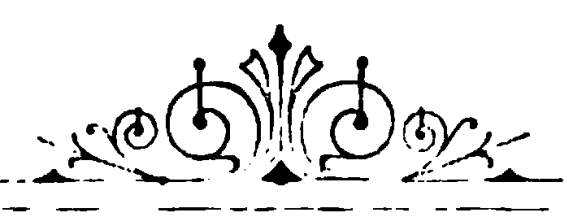
THE OMAHA TYPE FOUNDRY,
Omaha, Neb.

KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION,
Topeka, Kansas.

TORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY,
Toronto, Ont.

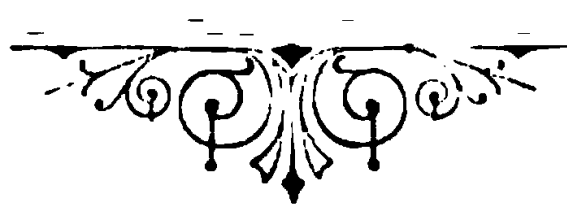
JOHN CRESWELL,
Denver, Colo.

1300



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PRICE LIST OF MATERIAL.

PRICE LIST OF PRINTING TYPE.

Italic and Accents, ordered with regular fonts, furnished at Font Rates.

Size of Type.	ROMAN TYPE, Complete Fonts of 1000 Lbs. and Over.	ROMAN TYPE, Complete Fonts from 500 to 1000 Lbs.	ROMAN TYPE, In Fonts of 25 Lbs. and Over.	POSTER AND DISPLAY, 25 Lbs. and Over.	POSTER AND DISPLAY, 50 Lbs. and Over.	2nd Class Price, FONTS LESS THAN 25 LBS.	3rd Class Price, SCRIPTS, PATENTED FACES, ETC.
Diamond.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$1 60	\$2 00	\$.....	\$2 50	\$3 30
Pearl.....	.....	.....	1 30	1 60	.....	1 80	2 80
Agate.....	0 71	0 73	0 74	1 30	.....	1 44	2 40
Nonpareil.....	0 61	0 62	0 64	1 00	.....	1 16	2 00
Minion.....	0 53	0 54	0 56	0 90	.....	1 00	1 80
Brevier.....	0 49	0 50	0 52	0 80	.....	0 90	1 60
Bourgeois.....	0 45	0 46	0 48	0 70	.....	0 80	1 44
Long Primer.....	0 43	0 44	0 46	0 65	.....	0 74	1 30
Small Pica.....	0 41	0 42	0 44	0 60	.....	0 70	1 22
Pica.....	0 40	0 40	0 42	0 54	.....	0 66	1 16
English.....	.....	.....	0 40	0 52	.....	0 62	1 12
Columbian.....	.....	.....	0 40	0 52	.....	0 60	1 08
Great Primer.....	.....	.....	0 40	0 52	.....	0 60	1 00
Paragon.....	.....	.....	.....	0 52	.....	0 60	0 94
Double Small Pica.....	.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	0 58	0 90
Double Pica.....	.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	0 58	0 90
Double English.....	.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	0 56	0 88
Double Columbian.....	.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	0 58	0 82
Double Great Primer.....	.....	.....	.....	0 50	.....	0 58	0 82
Double Paragon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 50	0 54	0 78
Canon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 48	0 54	0 72
Four-Line Pica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 48	0 54	0 72
Five-Line Pica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 48	0 52	0 64
Six-Line Pica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 48	0 52	0 64
Seven-Line Pica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 48	0 50	0 60
Eight-Line Pica.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 48	0 50	0 60

MAILING TYPE, WITH ABBREVIATIONS.

Long Primer (including Post Office Type).....per lb., 46 cts.

ACCENTS, SIGNS, ETC.

CAST TO ORDER.

Diamond.....	per lb. \$3 20	Columbian.....	per lb. \$1 06
Pearl.....	" 2 80	Great Primer.....	" 1 00
Agate.....	" 2 40	Paragon.....	" 0 94
Nonpareil.....	" 2 00	Dbl. Small Pica.....	" 0 90
Minion.....	" 1 80	Dbl. Pica.....	" 0 90
Brevier.....	" 1 60	Dbl. English.....	" 0 86
Bourgeois.....	" 1 44	Dbl. Columbian.....	" 0 82
Long Primer.....	" 1 30	Dbl. Great Primer.....	" 0 82
Small Pica.....	" 1 22	Dbl. Paragon.....	" 0 78
Pica.....	" 1 16	Cannon.....	" 0 72
English.....	" 1 12	Four-Line Pica.....	" 0 72

WE FURNISH NO QUANTITY FOR LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

Accents and all Marked Letters cut to order, the cost of each being from \$2.00 to \$5.00 for making the Matrix.

SUPERIORS AND INFERIORS.

Pearl.....	per lb. \$2 80	Bourgeois.....	per lb. \$1 44
Agate.....	" 2 40	Long Primer.....	" 1 30
Nonpareil.....	" 2 00	Small Pica.....	" 1 22
Minion.....	" 1 80	Pica.....	" 1 16
Brevier.....	" 1 60	English.....	" 1 12

PIECE FRACTIONS.

Nonpareil.....	per lb. \$5 00	Long Primer.....	per lb. \$2 80
Minion.....	" 5 00	Small Pica.....	" 2 40
Brevier.....	" 3 60	Pica.....	" 2 00
Bourgeois.....	" 3 20	English.....	" 1 44

MUSIC.

Per lb.	Per lb.		
Brilliant (1/2 Nonp.).....	26 lbs. \$3 60	Agate.....	30 lbs. 2 40
Diamond.....	30 " 3 20	Nonpareil.....	30 " 2 00

Average weight of the smallest fonts.

SPACE RULES.

CAST ON SAXON OR SIX-TO-PICA BODY.

Diamond.....	per font.. \$3 40	Brevier.....	per font.. \$3 30
Pearl.....	" 2 90	Bourgeois.....	" 3 40
Agate.....	" 3 10	Long Primer.....	" 2 90
Nonpareil.....	" 2 80	Small Pica.....	" 3 10
Minion.....	" 3 00	Pica.....	" 2 80

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCULAR QUADS.

Per Font.....\$3 50
Embracing a variety of the most useful curves.

CORNER QUADS.

Per set of Four.....\$0 20
Nonpareil, Long Primer and Pica Bodies.

FLOURISHES—BRASS AND METAL.

Brass Fonts.....\$5 00
New Metal.....3 50

METAL FURNITURE.

12 lb. Fonts.....\$3 00 | 50 lb. Fonts.....\$12 50
25 "6 25 | 100 "25 00

Sorts to order, 30 cts. per lb.

QUOTATION FURNITURE.

12 lb. Fonts.....\$3 00 | 50 lb. Fonts.....\$12 50
25 "6 25 | 100 "25 00

RAILROAD FURNITURE.

Cast, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 Ems Pica wide and 16 1/2 inches long.
(For use in Book Forms.)

Price per lb., cut to measure.....\$0 20

LABOR-SAVING LEADS.

12 lb. Fonts.....\$3 00 | 50 lb. Fonts.....\$12 50
20 "5 00 | 100 "25 00
25 "6 25 | Sorts, cut any measure, per lb. 0 25

LABOR-SAVING SLUGS.

12 lb. Fonts.....\$3 00 | 50 lb. Fonts.....\$12 50
25 "6 25 | 100 "25 00
Sorts, cut to any measure.....per lb. 0 25

LEADS—FULL LENGTH.

No. 1 —12-to-Pica.....	per lb. \$0 70	No. 2 1/2—5-to-Pica.....	per lb. \$0 16
" —10- ".....	" 0 60	" 3 —4- ".....	" 0 16
" 1 1/2—8- ".....	" 0 32	" 3 1/2—1 1/2 Minion.....	" 0 16
" —7- ".....	" 0 25	" 4 —3-to-Pica.....	" 0 16
" 2 —6- ".....	" 0 16	Nos. 2 to 4 inclusive, cut to column measure.....per lb. \$0 18	

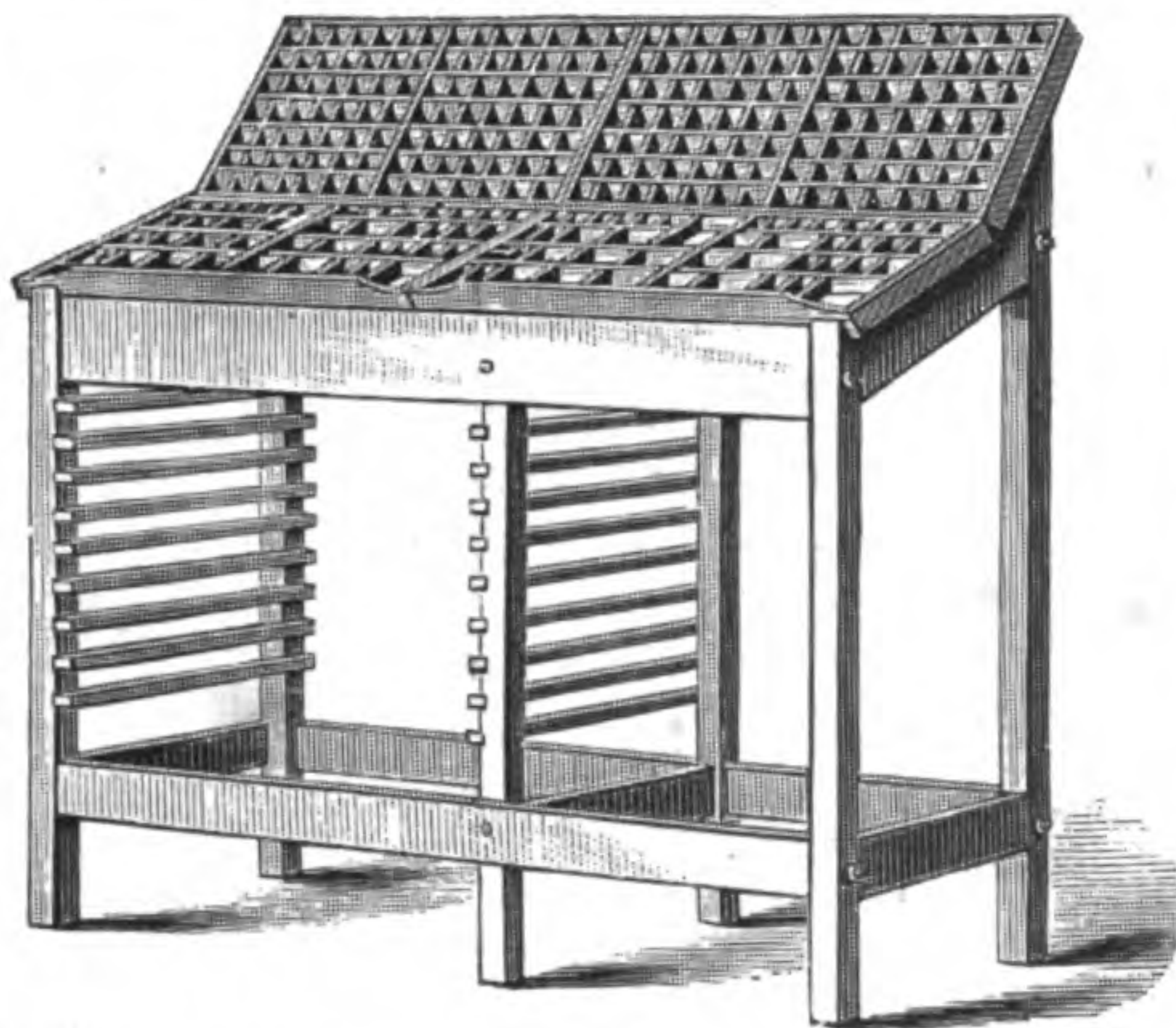
SLUGS—FULL LENGTH.

No. 6—Nonpareil.....	per lb. \$0 16	No. 11—Small Pica.....	per lb. \$0 16
" 7—Minion.....	" 0 16	" 12—Pica.....	" 0 16
" 8—Brevier.....	" 0 16	" 18—Great Primer.....	" 0 16
" 9—Bourgeois.....	" 0 16	" 24—Double Pica.....	" 0 16
" 10—Long Primer.....	" 0 16	Cut to column measure.....0 18	

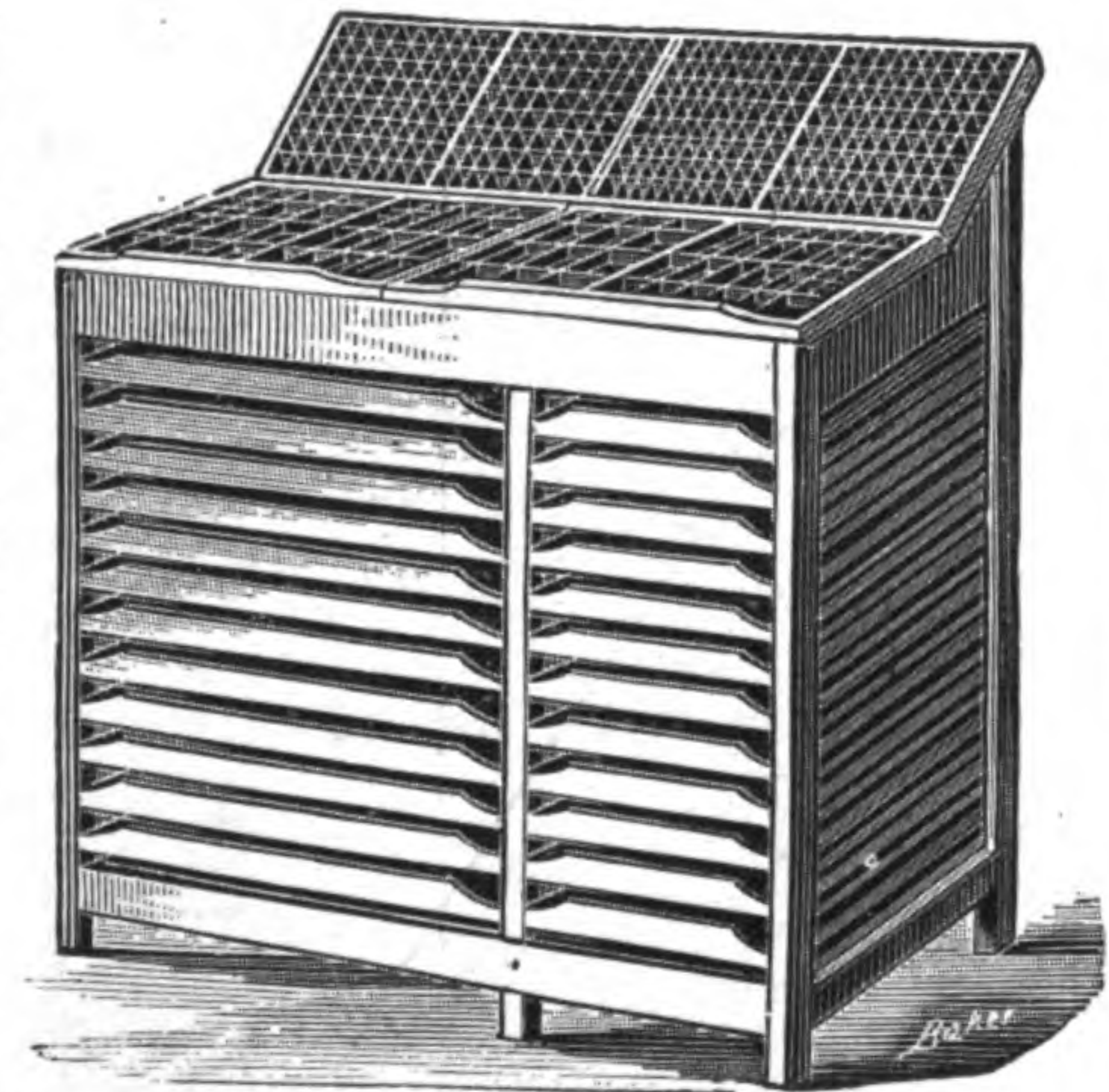
CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

CASE STANDS.

The upright center and end pieces are each complete for setting up; the latter mortised to receive the ends of the long front and rear cross pieces, each of which have bolts at both ends to firmly hold the stand together.



To Set Up:
 First unscrew bolts from the end of the front cross pieces and pass the same through holes in the end pieces; tighten a little and repeat with the rear cross pieces; put the center upright in place and fasten with screws; then tighten bolts firmly and put on rest for case. The bottom front cross piece is mortised for center upright; the other pieces will explain themselves.



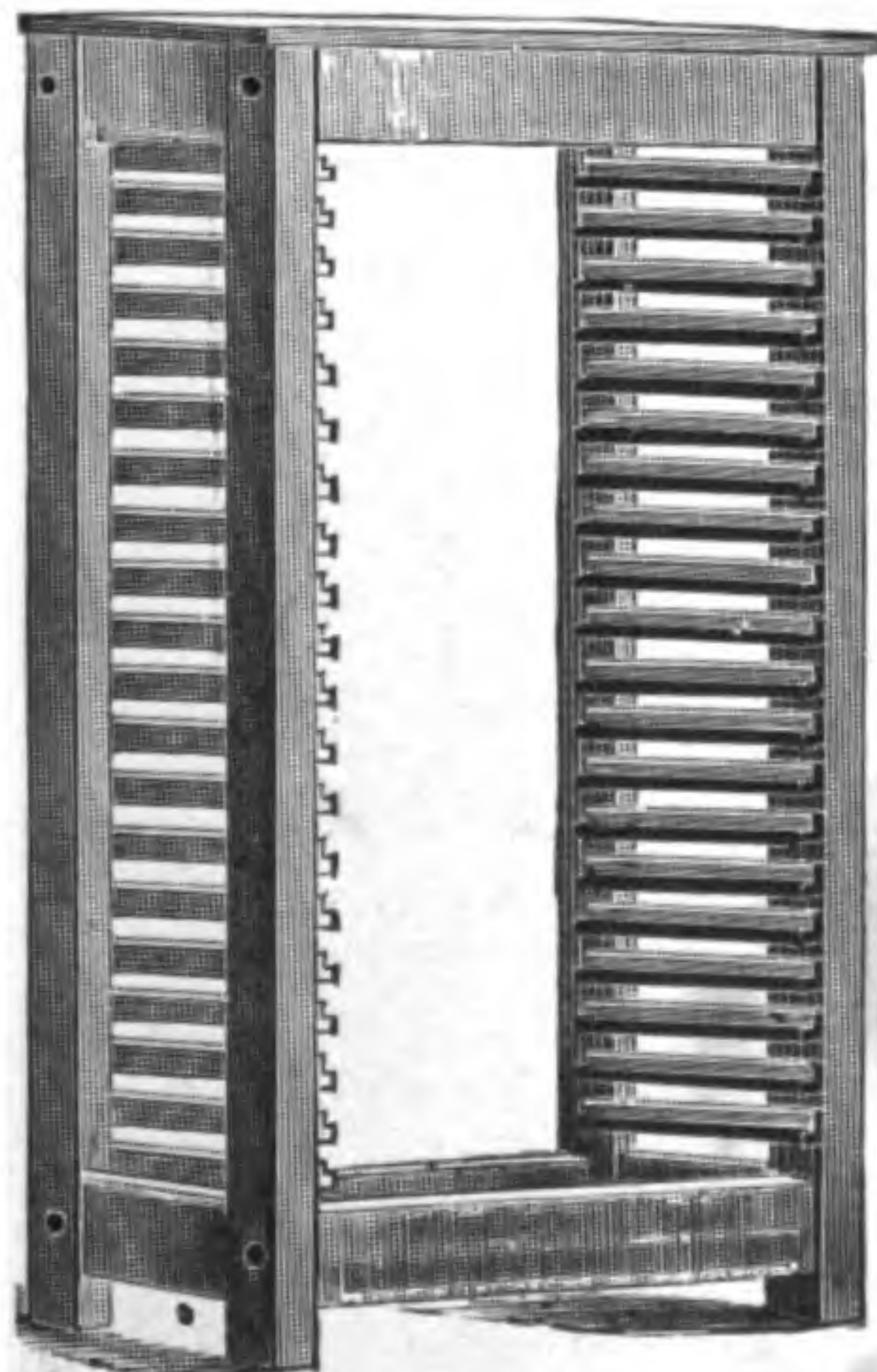
The other stands are set up in the same manner.

JOB STAND—RACKS FOR 12 FULL AND 12 1/2 CASES.

Job Stand, with Racks for 12 full size and 12 1/2 Cases	\$5 50
Single Stand, with Racks for 12 full or 1/2 Cases	3 00
Double " " " 24 " "	6 00
Double " " " 24 " " with closed ends..	7 00

If made of Black Walnut, \$2.00 extra.

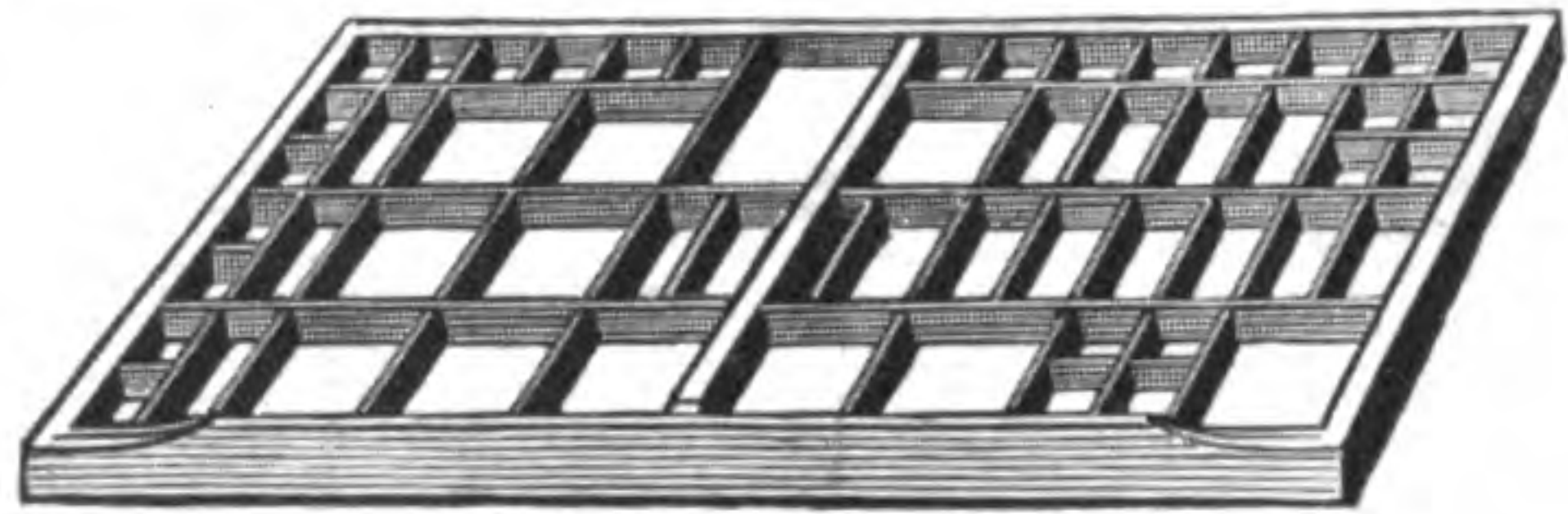
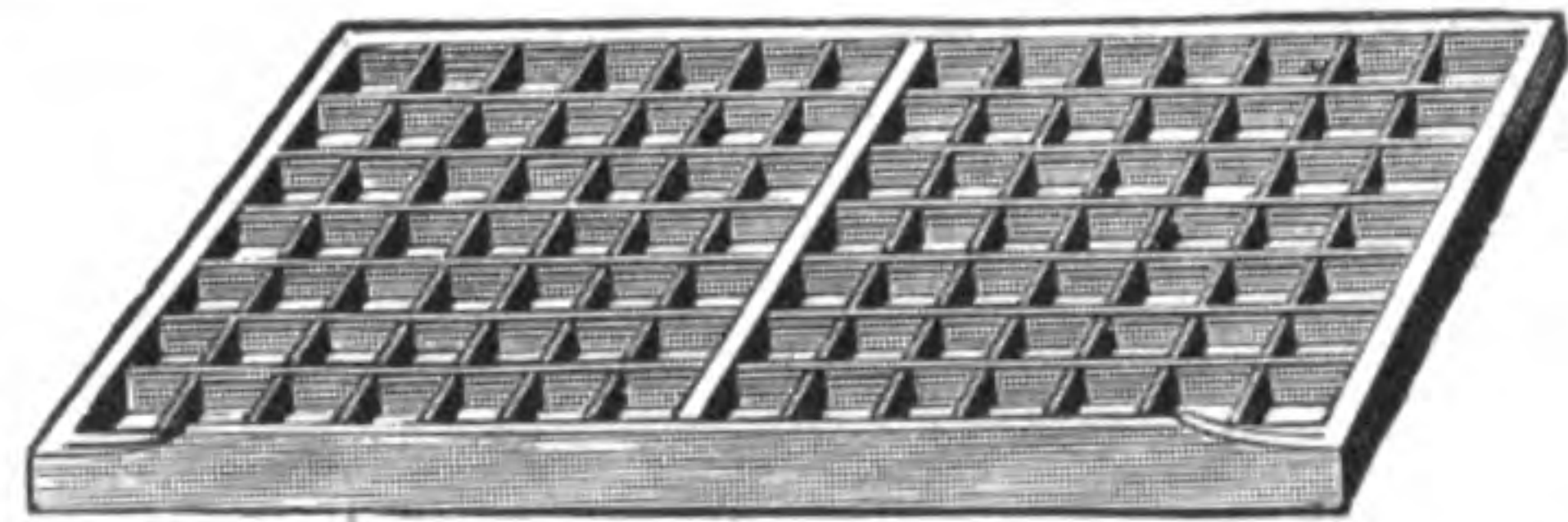
CASE RACK.



This Rack is very convenient to store away extra cases. It is made of whitewood and put together with bolts. If desired, we can make the Rack with paneled end, at additional cost of \$1.50.

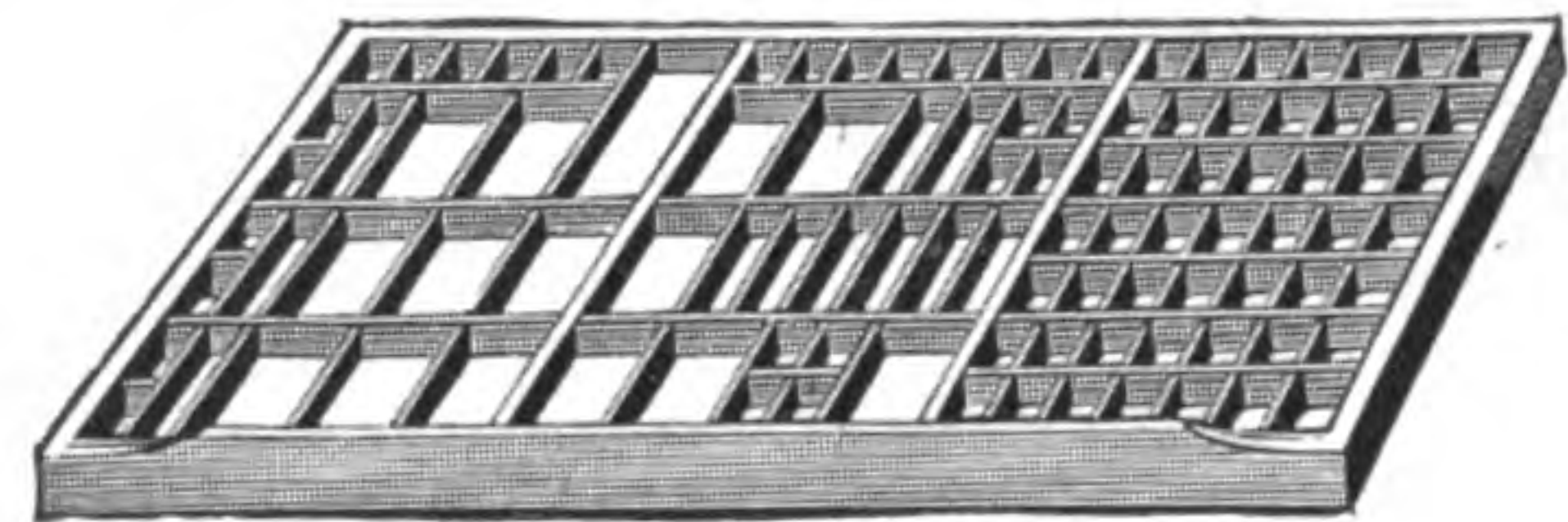
To hold 10 Full Size Cases....	\$ 4 50
" 16 " "	5 50
" 20 " "	6 50
" 24 " "	8 00
" 30 " "	10 00
" 40 " "	13 00

CASES.



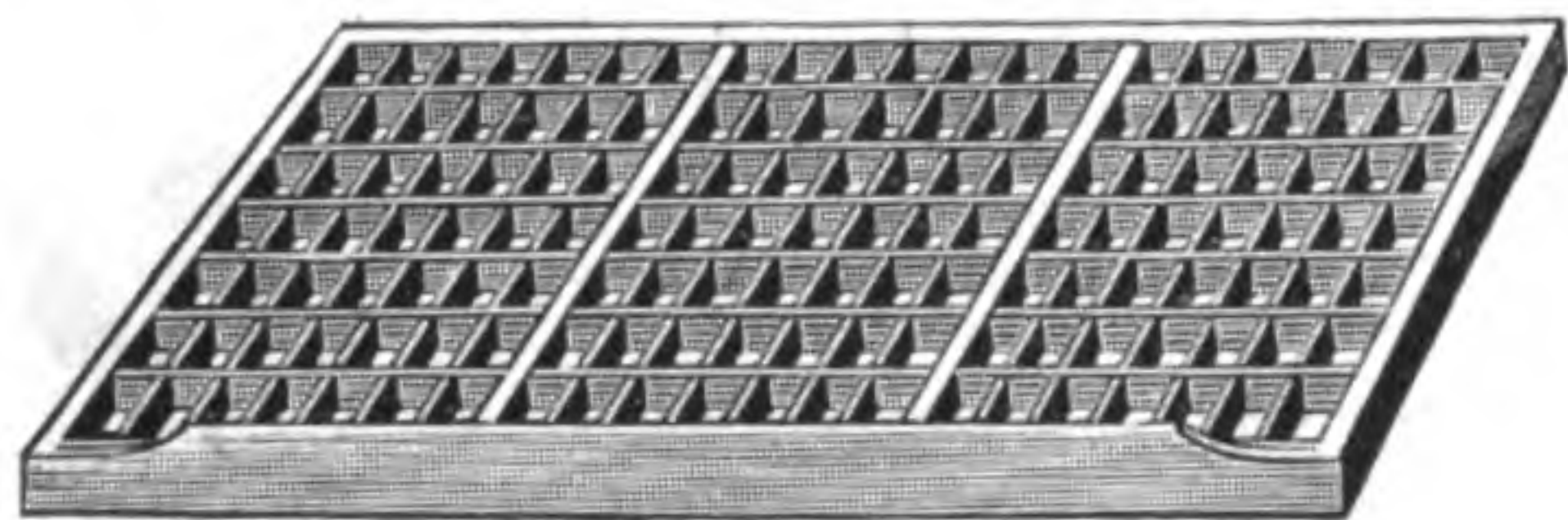
NEWS CASES—PAIRS.

Upper and Lower (News), per pair\$1 60



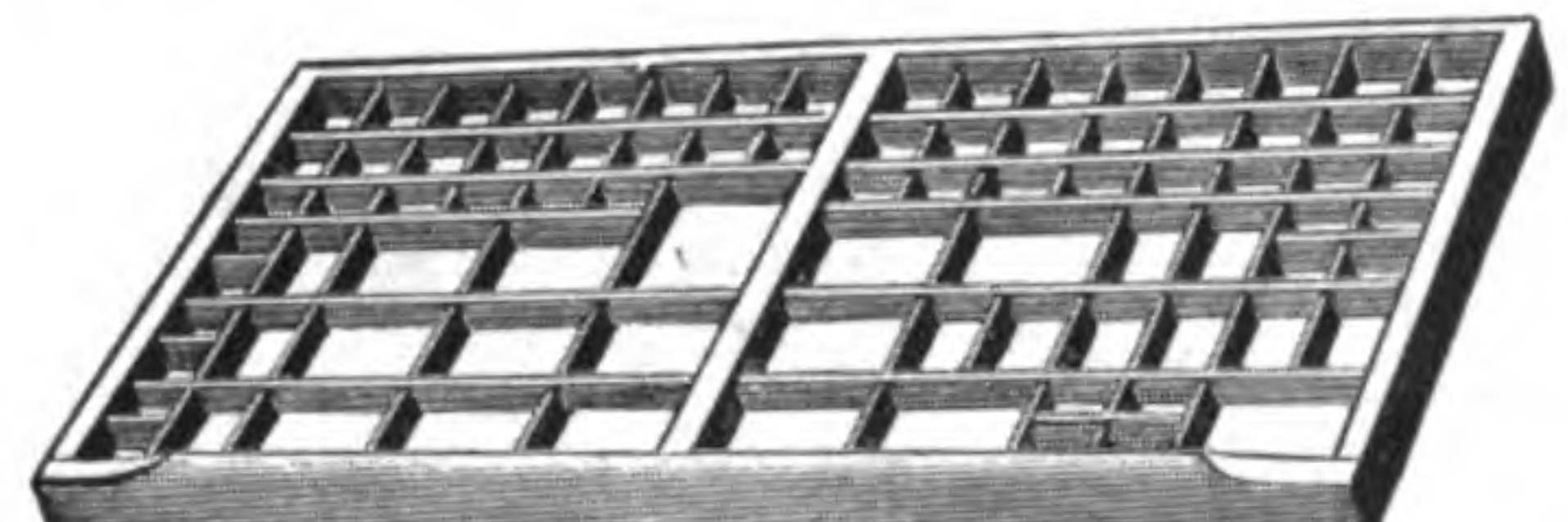
ITALIC OR JOB CASE.

Italic or Job.....\$0 90



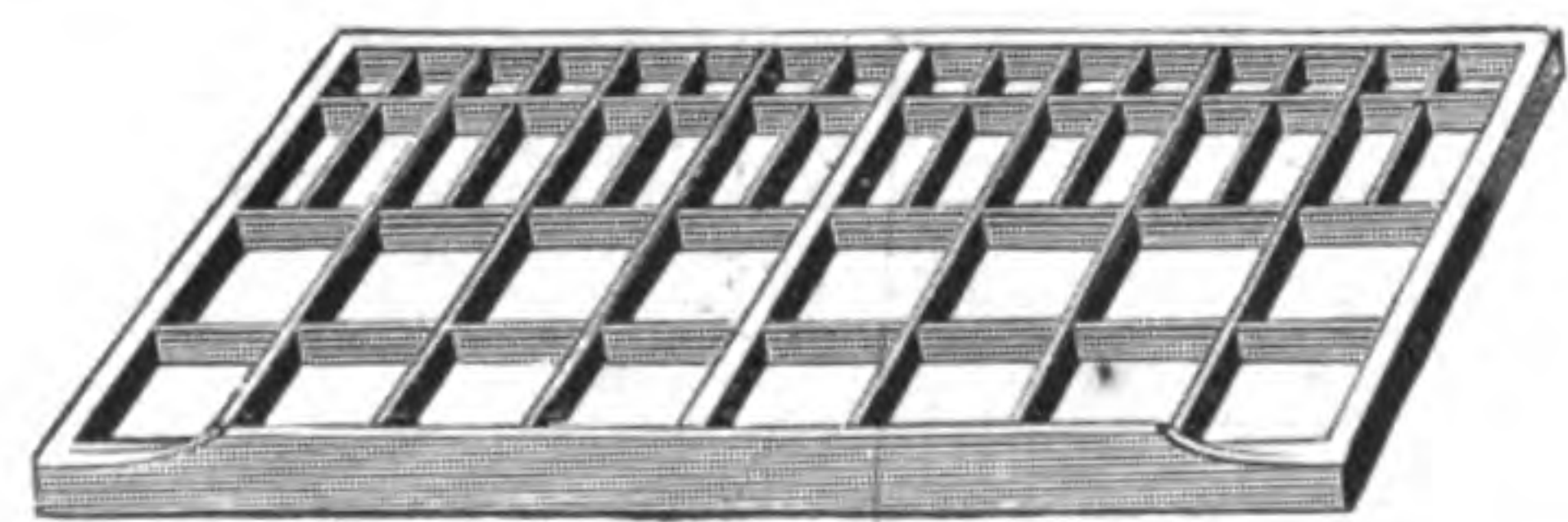
TRIPLE CASE.

Triple Case.....\$0 90



YANKEE JOB CASE.

Yankee Job Case.....\$1 00



SPACE AND QUAD CASE.

Space and Quad Case.....\$1 00

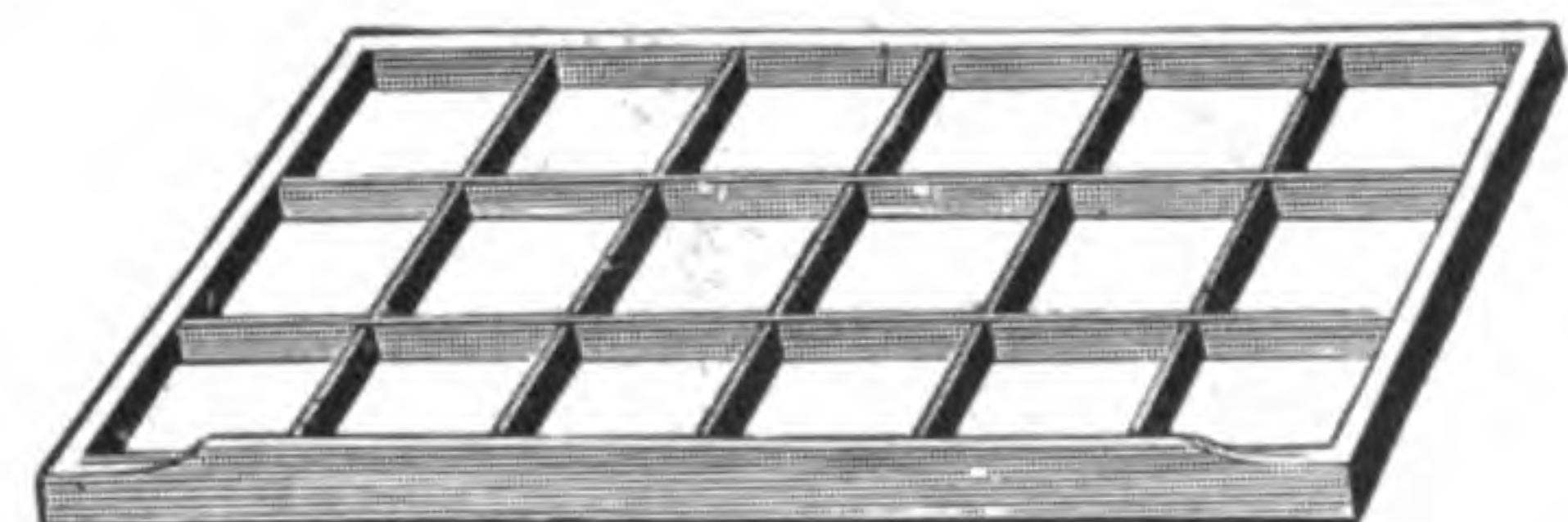
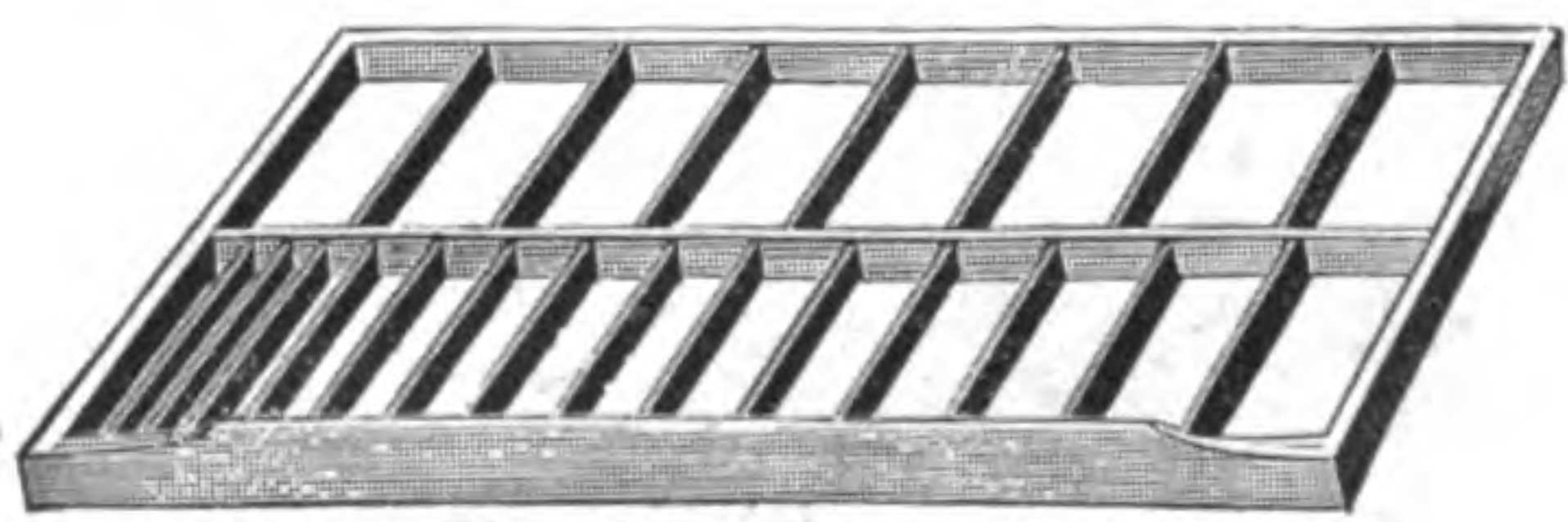


FIGURE CASE.

Figure Case.....\$1 00



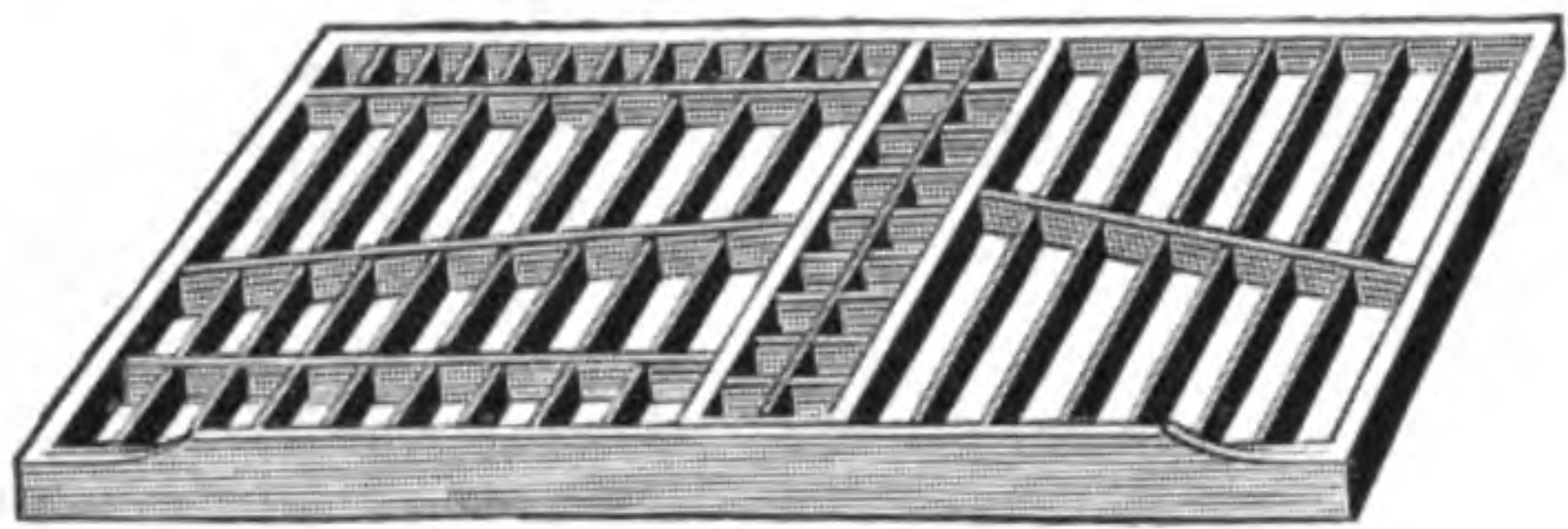
LABOR-SAVING LEAD OR SLUG CASE.

Labor-Saving Lead or Slug Case.....\$1 00

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

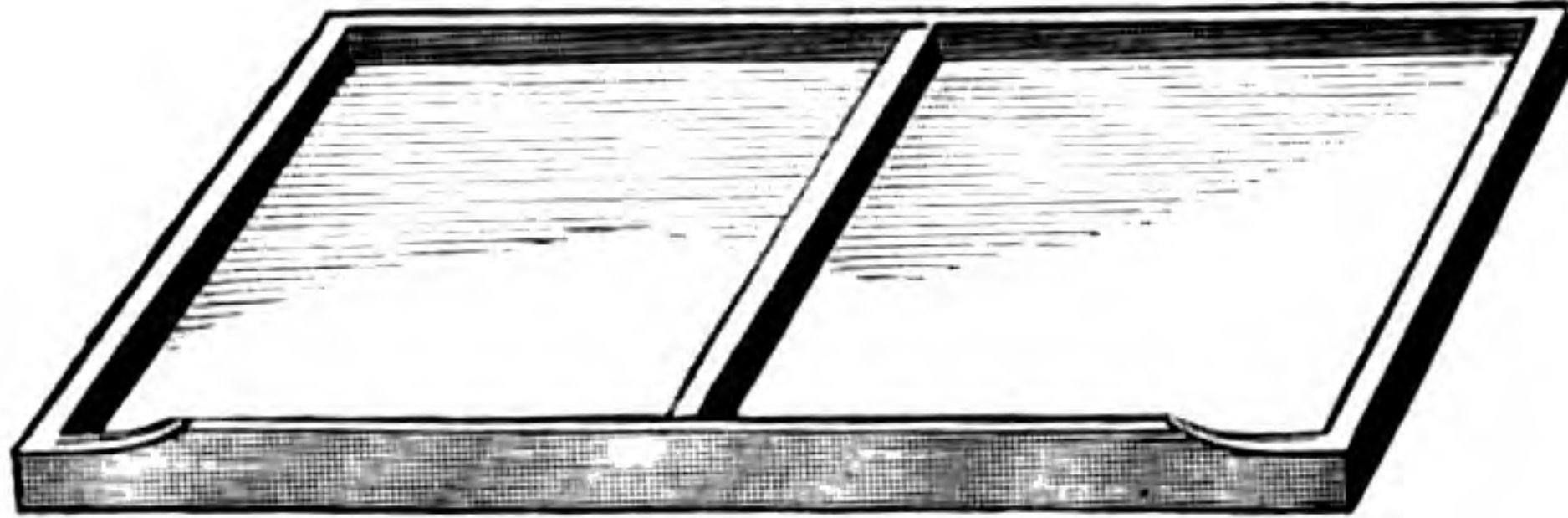
CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

CASES.



LABOR-SAVING RULE CASE.

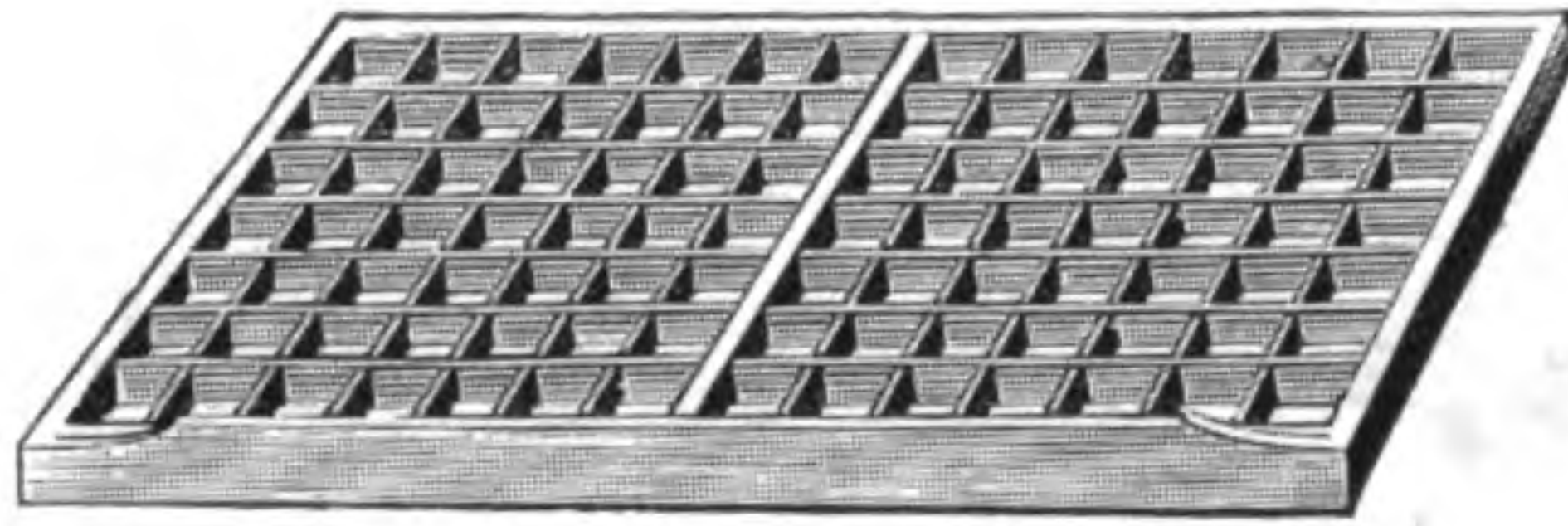
Labor-Saving Rule Case.....\$1 15



BLANK CASE.

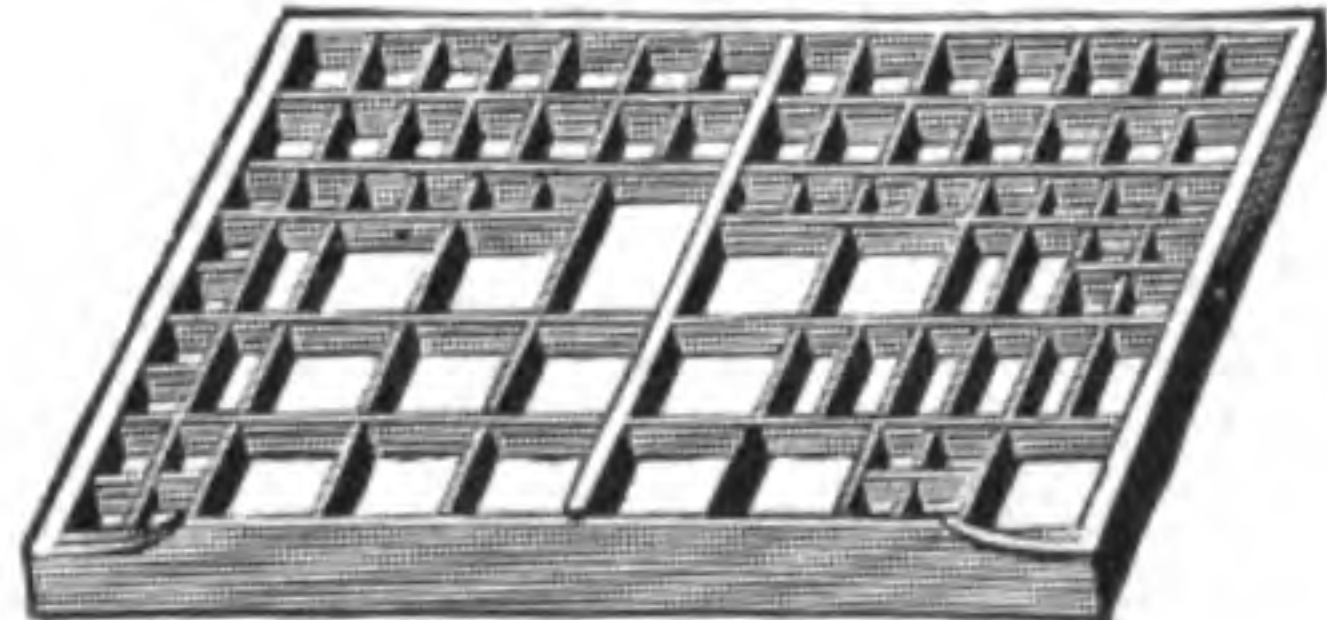
Blank Case, full size\$0 65
 Blank Case, 2/3 size 0 45
 Music Cases, in sets of three 5 00

Blank Case for Wood Type, or any other desired style, made to order.



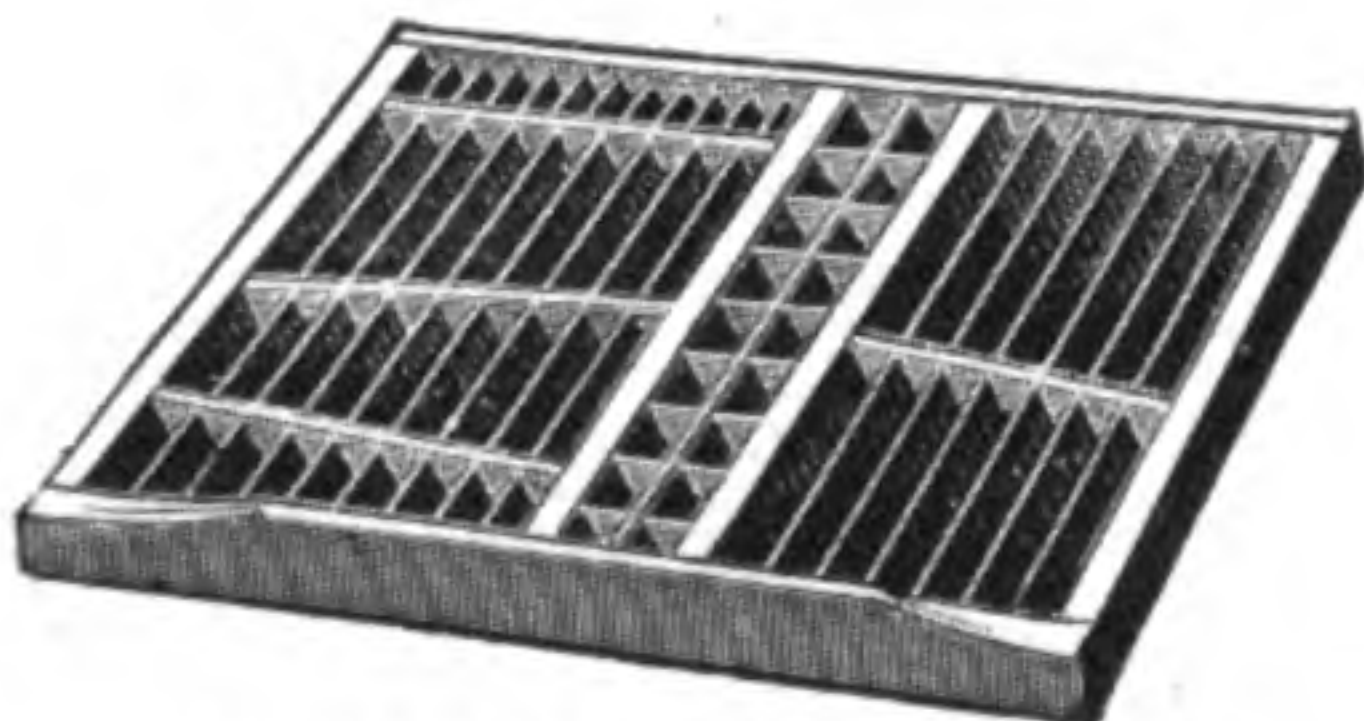
GERMAN NEWS CASES.

Upper and Lower Cases, per pair.....\$1 60



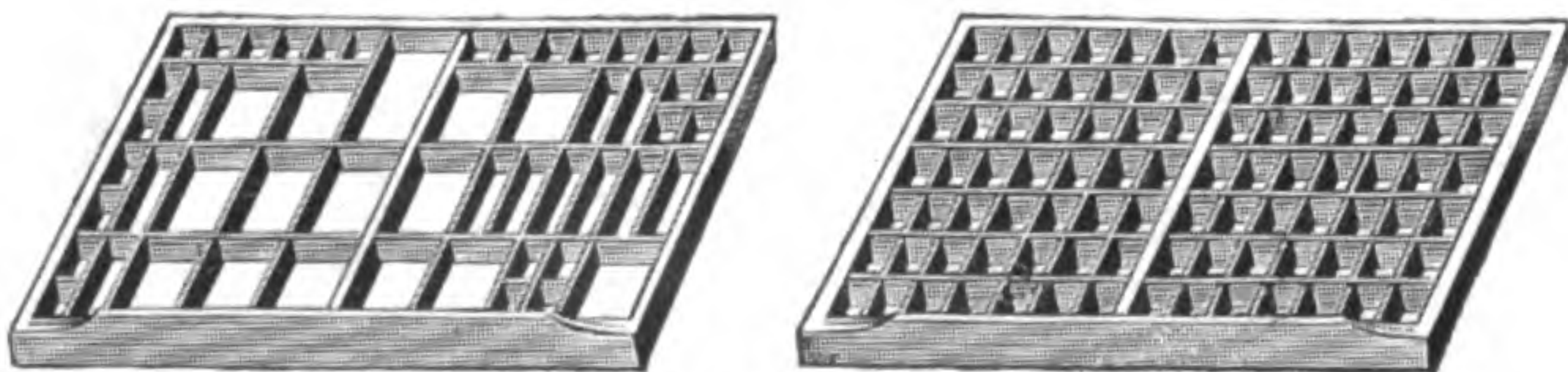
TWO-THIRD ITALIC CASE,

Two-Third Italic Case.....\$0 75



TWO-THIRD RULE CASE.

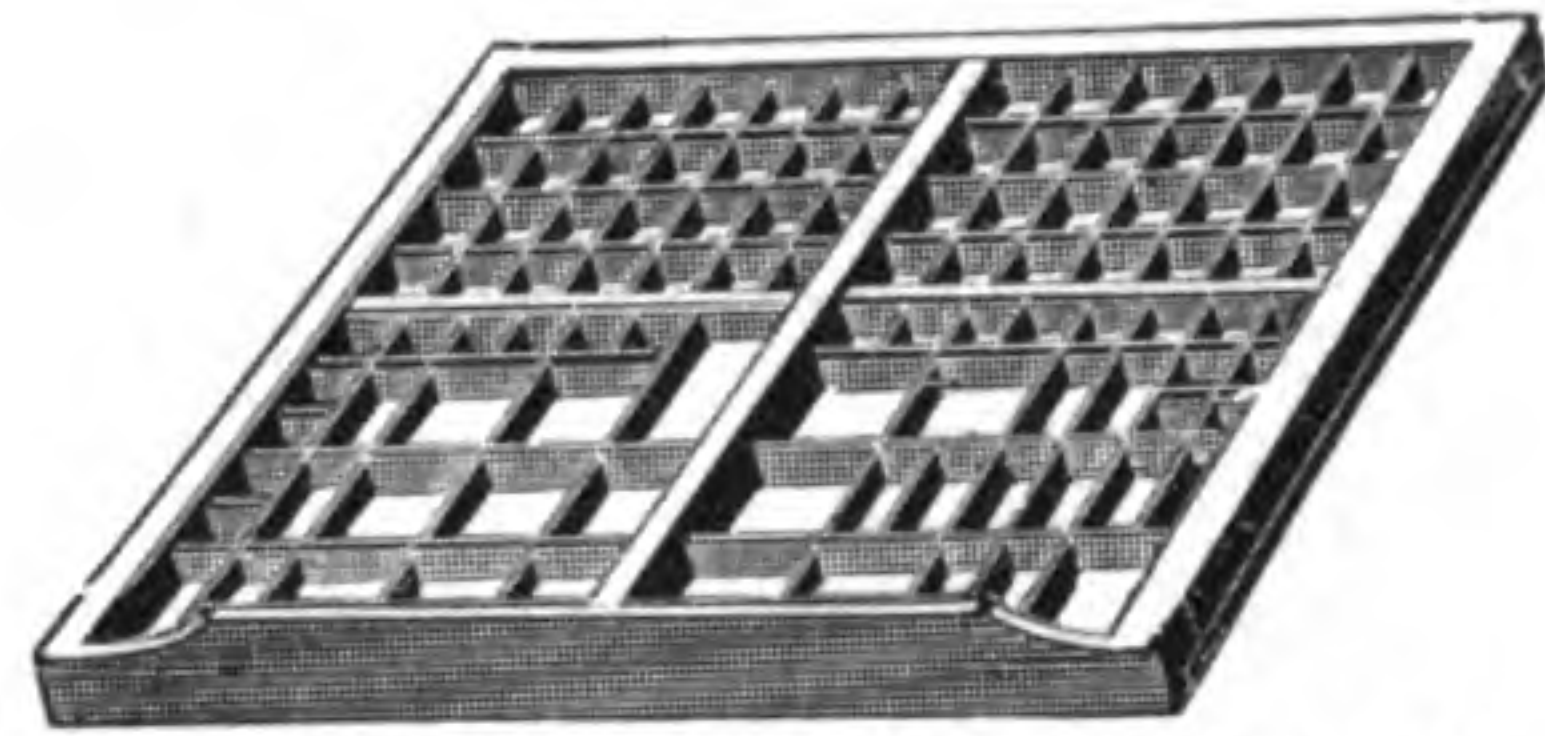
Two-Third Rule Case.....\$0 90



TWO-THIRD CASES - PAIRS.

Two-Third Cases, upper and lower, per pair.....\$1 40
 Two-Third Cases, each 0 70

CASES.



IMPROVED TWO-THIRD JOB CASE.

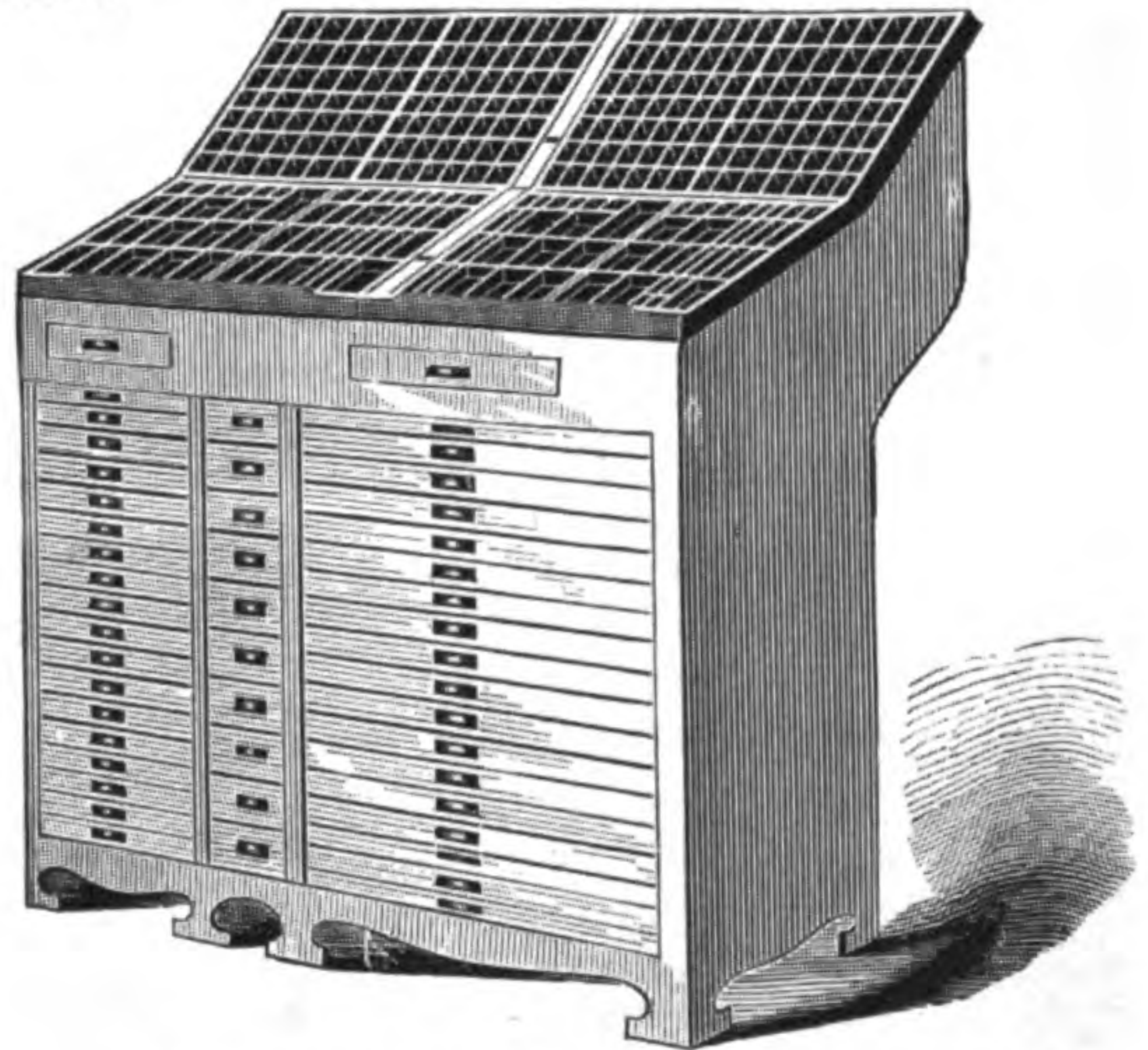
For Caps, Small Caps and Lower Case.....\$0 90

CASES - Plan for Laying.

In regard to no one thing in a printing office is there such an immaterial variety of opinions as in the *proper way* to "lay" cases - each office insisting that *its way* is the best, even though that way may change the boxes of only a few unimportant characters, such as j, ' , fl, U, or the Fractions. In many offices the Caps and Small Caps are transposed, though for what good reason we never fully understood. A plan we have tried for years, and found to work entirely to our satisfaction is given below.

fl	h	r	5m	4m	'	k	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	*	†	‡	§	¶	flst	.	..	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m	9m	0
j	b	c	d	e	i	s	f	g	fl	9					1/2	1/4	3/4	1/8	3/8	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4	1/2	3/4
y															&	Æ	Œ	œ	£	§	—	—	2m	3m	4m	5m	6m	7m	8m	9m	0
l	m	n	h	o	y	p	w	,	n	m				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G				
z									qd	qd				H	I	K	L	M	N	O	H	I	K	L	M	N	O				
x	v	u	t	3m	a	r	:	:	2&3m					P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W				
q				spc			.	.	quads.					X	Y	Z	J	U	I	)	X	Y	Z	J	U	I	fl	fl	fl		

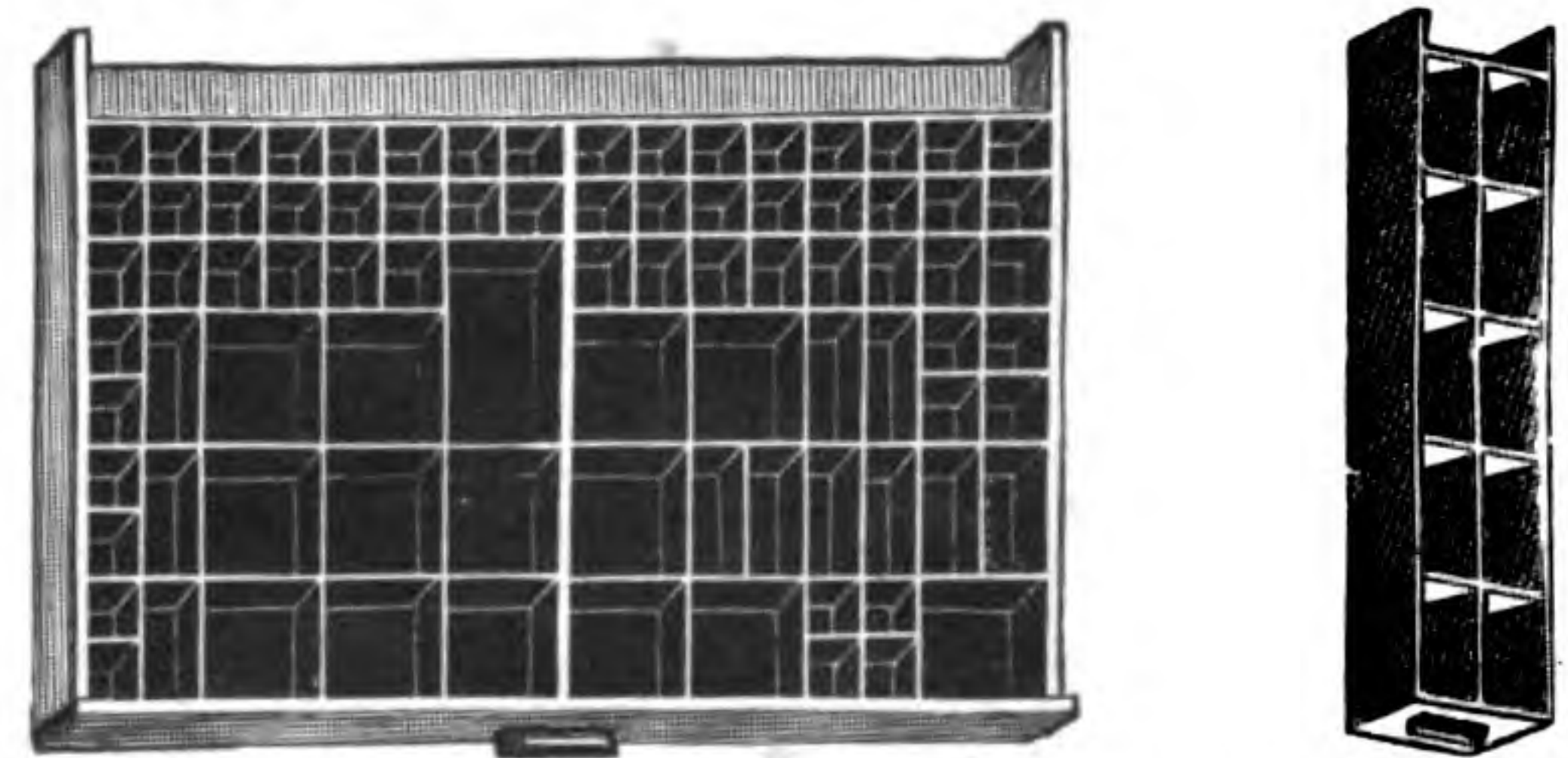
CABINETS.



COMBINATION CABINET.—BLACK WALNUT.

Price.....\$85 00
 Boxing, \$2.50.

Contains 18 Italic Cases (or other cases, as may be desired), 18 2/3 Italic Cases, 2 pairs Cases on top—40 Cases in all; 2 Drawers for Copy and 10 Drawers for Sorts.



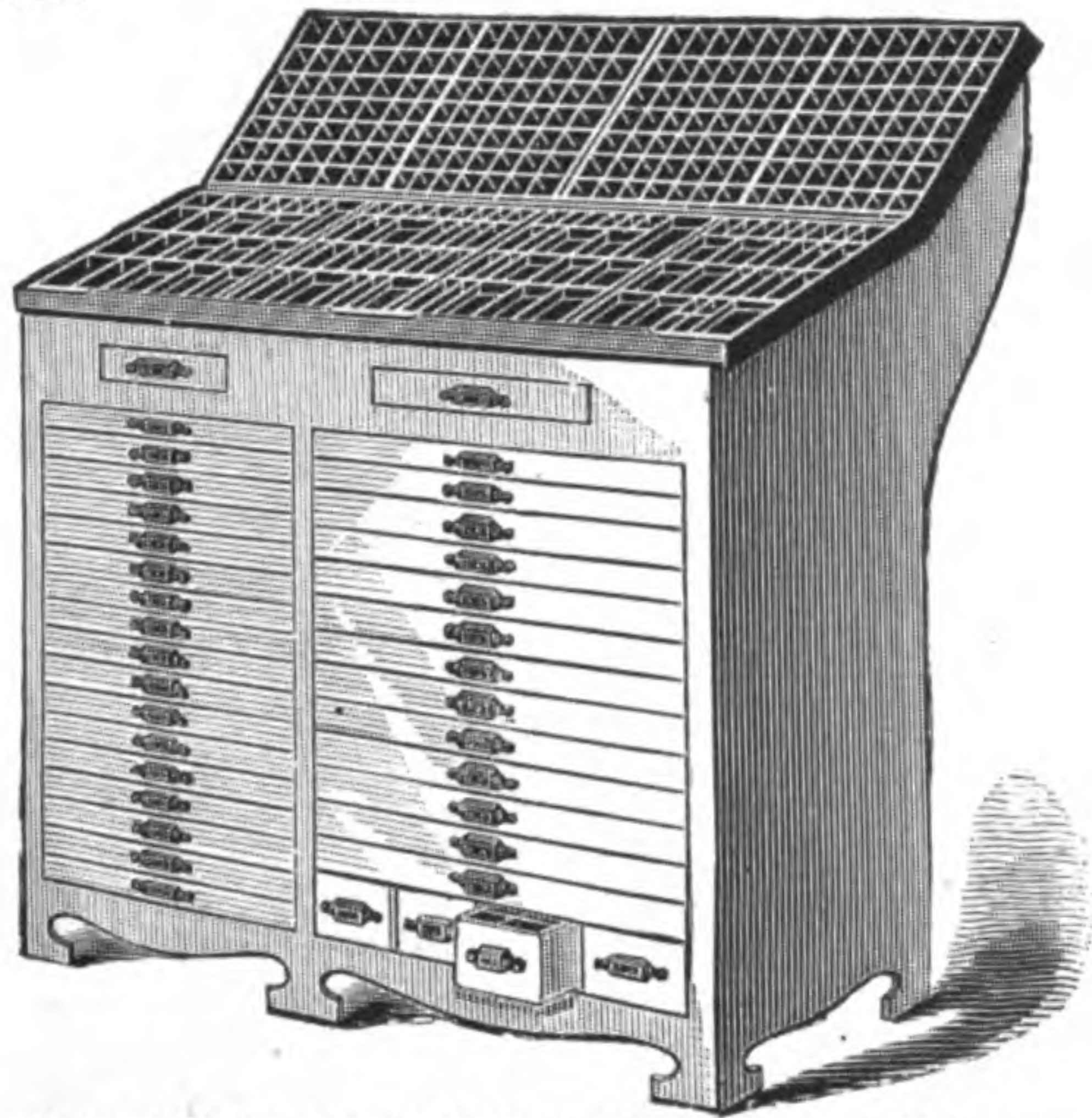
COMBINATION CABINET ITALIC CASE AND SORT DRAWER.

The Combination Cabinet is the most complete and compact Cabinet yet offered to printers. It is made of black walnut, thoroughly seasoned, and handsomely finished; the workmanship is the best, every piece being strongly made and closely fitted in its proper place, thereby excluding all dust and dirt from the cases. An important and useful feature in this Cabinet is the series of Drawers for Sorts. Printers desiring to keep job or advertising type clean and in the best order cannot find a more useful and ornamental article than the Combination Cabinet.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

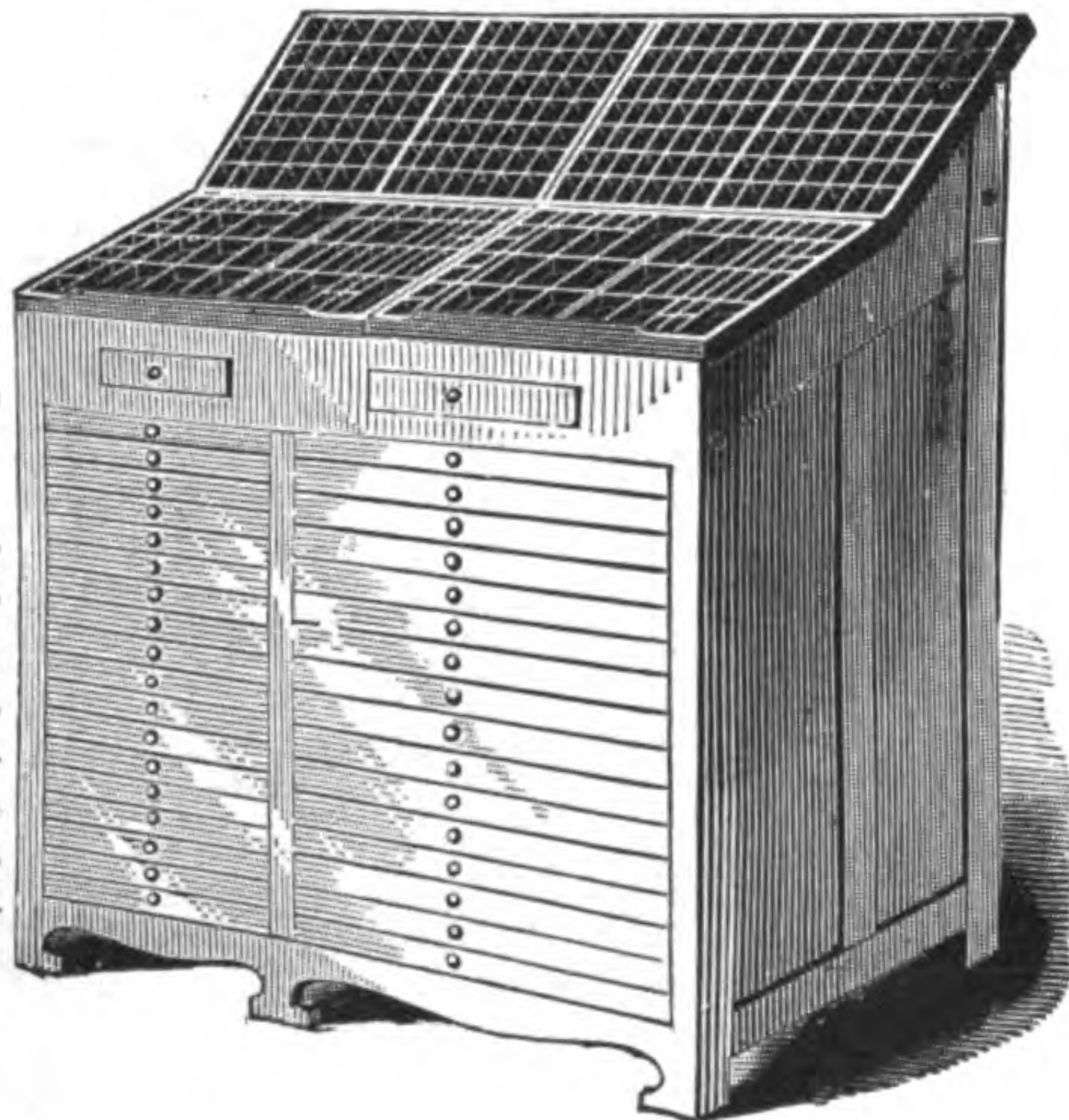
CABINETS.



COMBINATION CABINET, No. 2.—BLACK WALNUT.

Price.....\$65 00
Boxing, \$2.50.

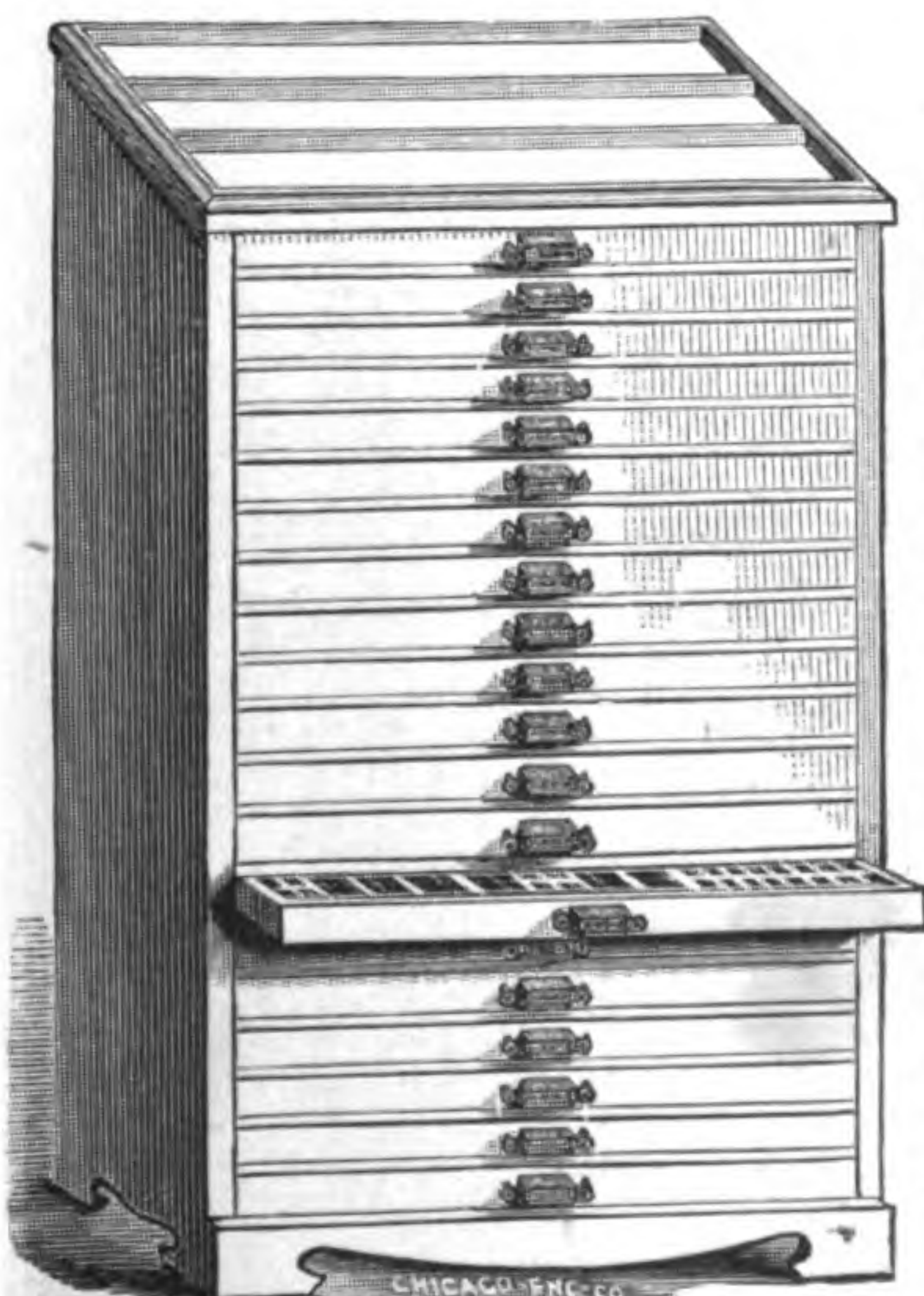
Contains 13 Italic or Triple Cases, as may be desired, 17 1/2 Italic Cases and 2 pairs Cases on top; also 2 copy and 4 Sort Drawers.
This Cabinet is equal in material and workmanship to our regular Combination Cabinet, being merely a modification of the same, having fewer Cases and Sort Drawers, but otherwise embracing all the valuable and pleasing feature of its predecessor. For keeping "laid" fonts clean, and for convenience in getting at the same they are unequalled.



EAGLE CABINET.
BLACK WALNUT.

Price.....\$80 00
Boxing, \$2.50.

The EAGLE CABINET contains 16 Italic or Job Cases, 18 1/4 Italic, with 2 pairs of News Cases on top of Cabinet, and 2 Drawers for holding Copy. It is made of Black Walnut, oiled.



FULL SIZE CASE CABINET.—GALLEY TOP.

This Cabinet is made either in Cherry or Black Walnut to hold full size Italic or Job Cases, as represented in the accompanying cut. It is useful in large newspaper and job offices,—for keeping in a compact form advertising or display, or job type,—both caps and lower case being contained in one case. It can, however, be made to contain cases in pairs, or triple cases, at the pleasure of purchaser.
It is also made either with Galley or Flat Top.

GALLEY TOP.

12 Italic or Job Cases	\$29 00
16 " " "	33 00
18 " " "	37 00
20 " " "	39 00

FLAT TOP.

12 Italic or Job Cases	\$26 00
16 " " "	30 00
18 " " "	34 00
20 " " "	36 00

BOXING.

12 and 16 Case Cabinets	\$1.00
18 and 20 " " "	1.25

CABINETS.—Black Walnut or Cherry.

Prices of 2/3 Cabinets Galley Top Top and Italic Cases.

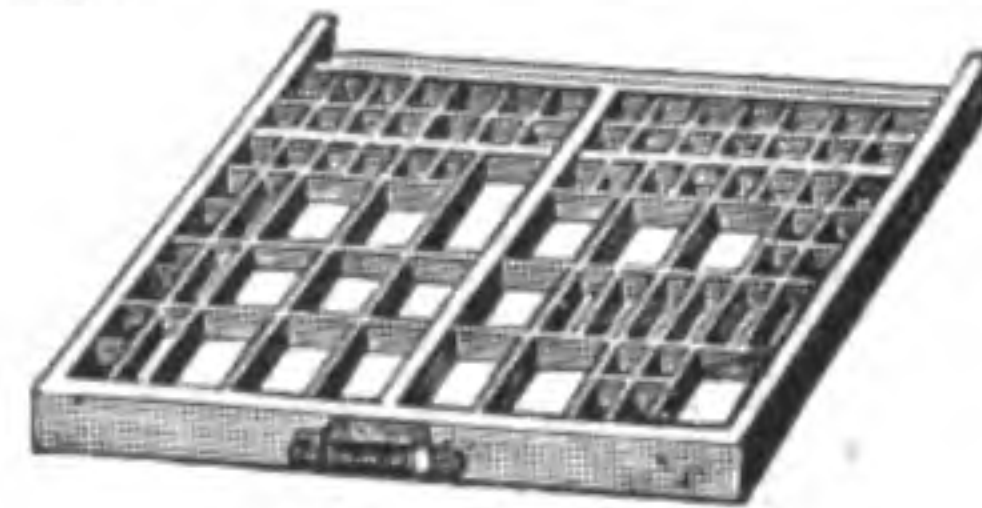
12 Cases	\$22 00
16 " "	25 00
18 " "	27 00
20 " "	30 00

Prices of 2/3 Cabinets with Flat Top and Italic Cases.

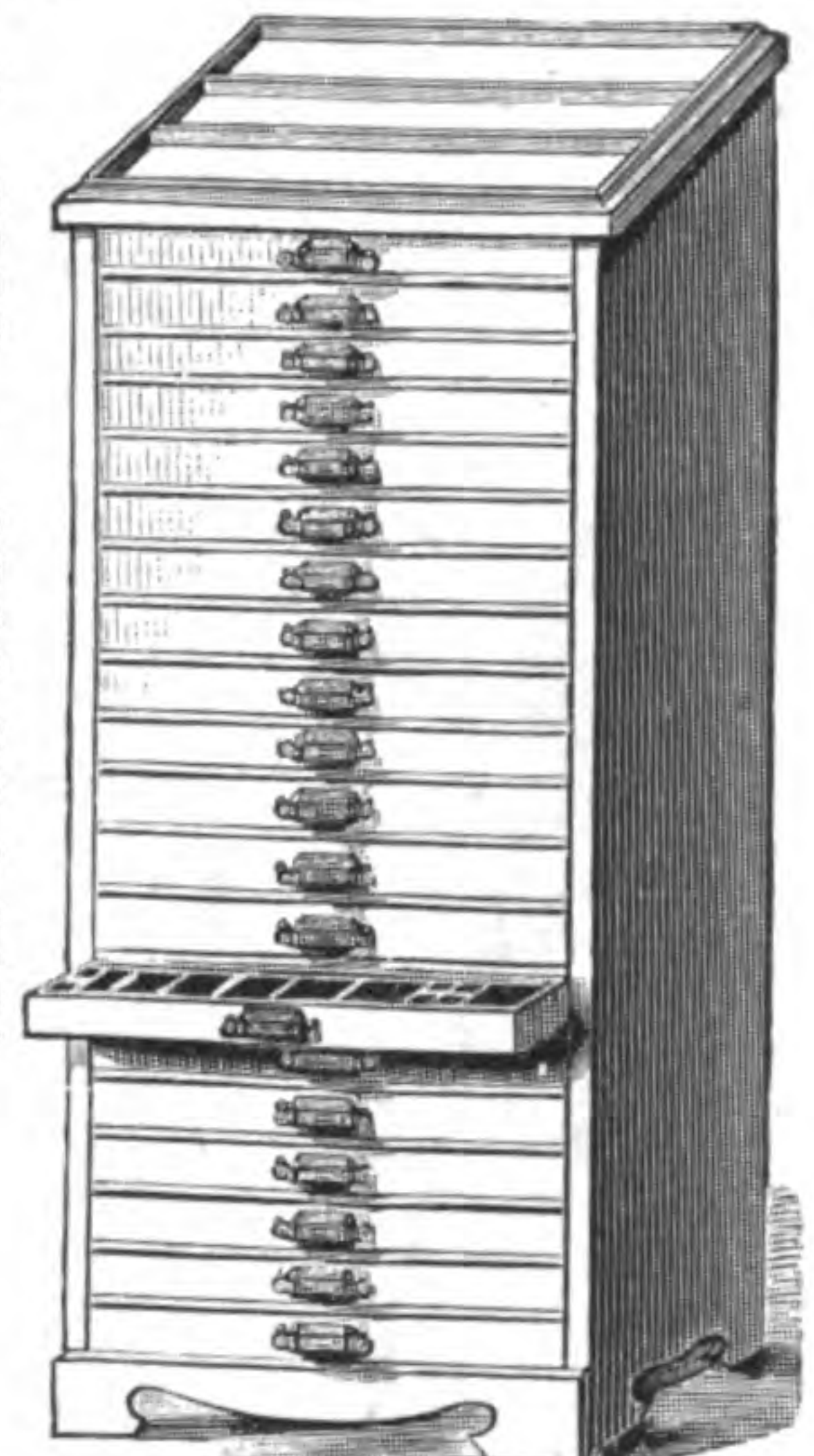
12 Cases	\$19 00
16 " "	22 00
18 " "	24 00
20 " "	27 00

Boxing 12 and 16 Case Cabinets	\$1.00
18 " 20 " "	1.25

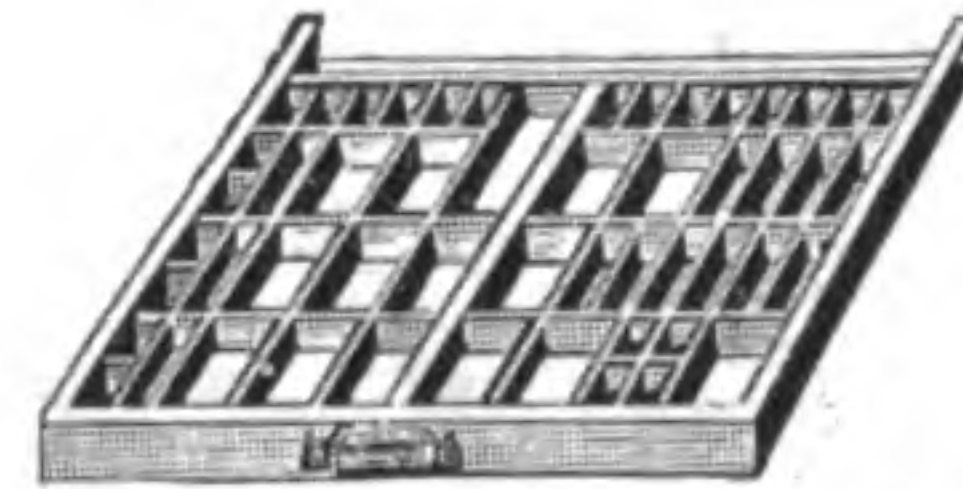
These Cabinets are constructed either with cases in pairs or with 1/2 Italic (represented below), and with any designated number of Cases, to suit the ideas of the purchaser. Also, either with Galley or Flat Top.



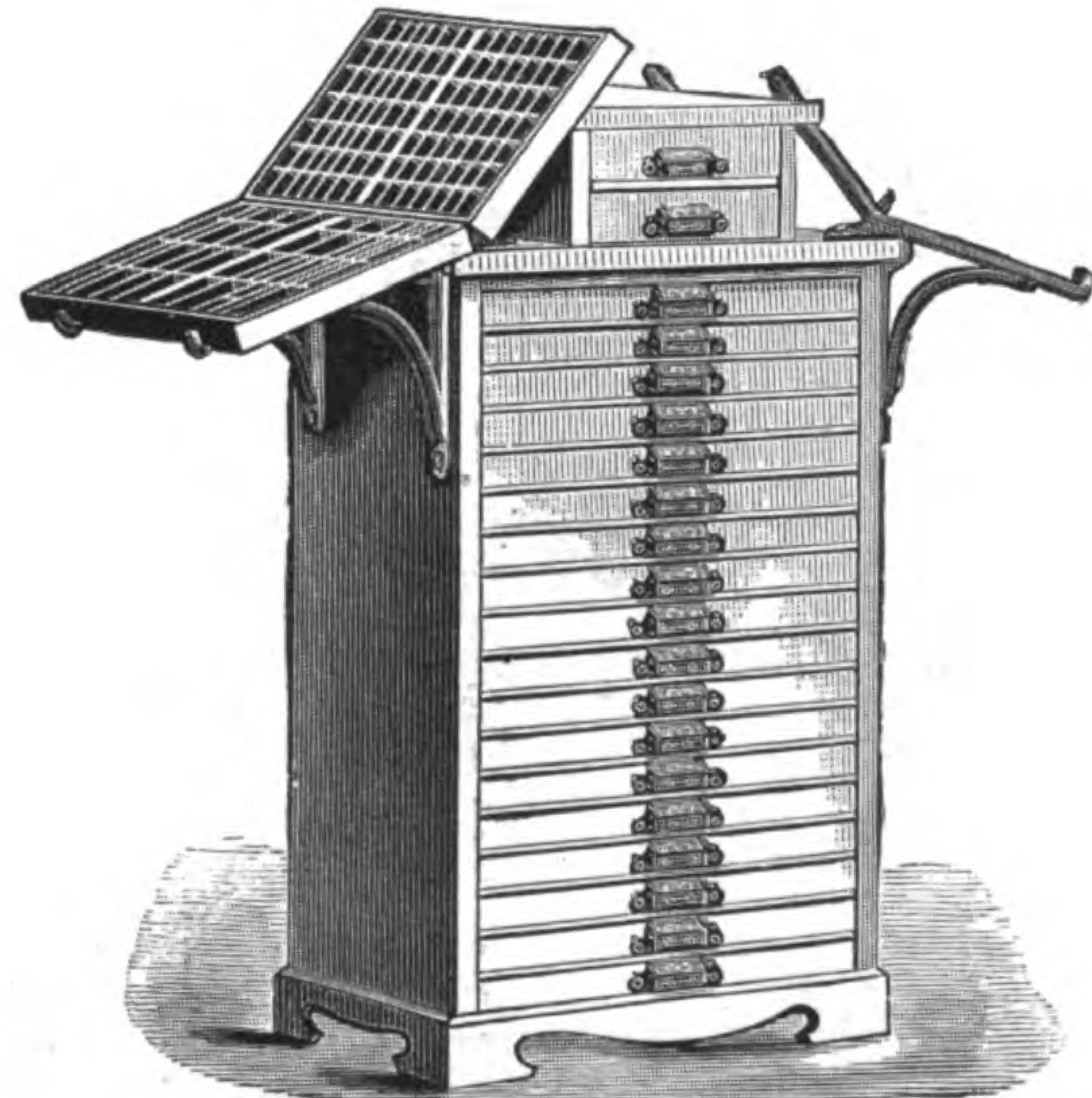
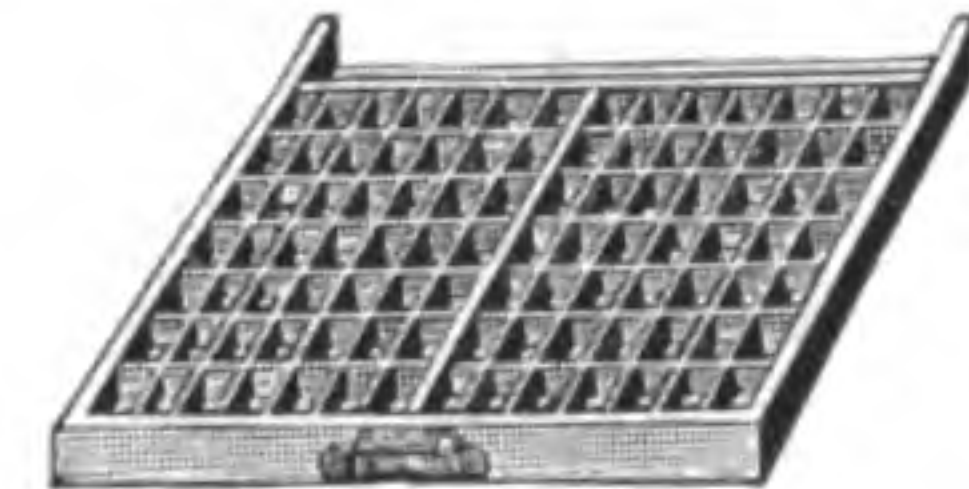
1/2 ITALIC CASE.



1/2 CASE CABINET—GALLEY TOP.



PAIR OF 1/2 CABINET CASES.



BRACKET CABINET.

	Stained.	Walnut or Cherry
Price, for 18—1/2 Case Cabinet	\$30.00	\$33.00
" " 18—3/4 " "	33.00	36.00
" " 18—full " "	36.00	40.00
Boxing, \$1.50.		

Brackets if sold separate \$2.00 per pair

The prices given include the Brackets but not the cases on top.

This Cabinet is made to contain 18 Cases, 1/2 size, either Italic or in Pairs. Or it may be made to contain 18 1/4, or full size Cases, either Italic or in Pairs. To suit the different ideas of purchasers, they are made either Cherry or Black Walnut.

The small Drawers on top are convenient receptacles for copy, or may be used for any other desired purpose.

The Iron Brackets shown on above Cabinet will be found of great convenience, as they can be used in many different places,—on tables, etc. The low price—\$2.00 per pair—places them within the means of every printer.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

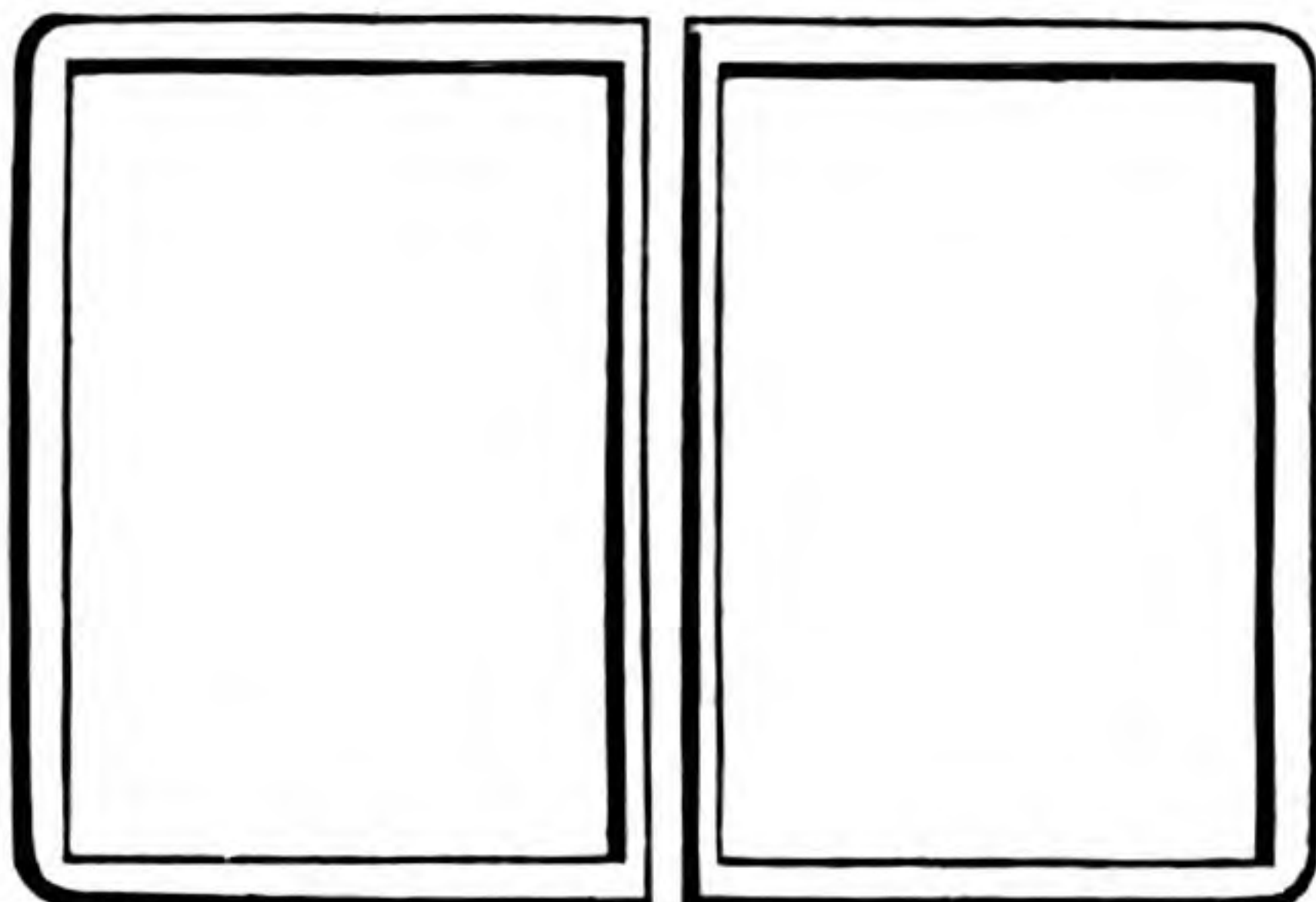
CLASSIFIED PRICE LIST.

ROLLER STOCKS.

EXTRA STOCK (OR CORE).

6 and 8 inch.....\$0 40	18 and 20 inch.....\$0 80	30 and 32 inch.....\$1 25
10 " 12 " 0 60	22 " 24 " 1 00	35 " 36 " 1 40
14 " 16 " 0 70	26 " 28 " 1 15	38 " 40 " 1 50
42 and 44 inch.....\$1 60		

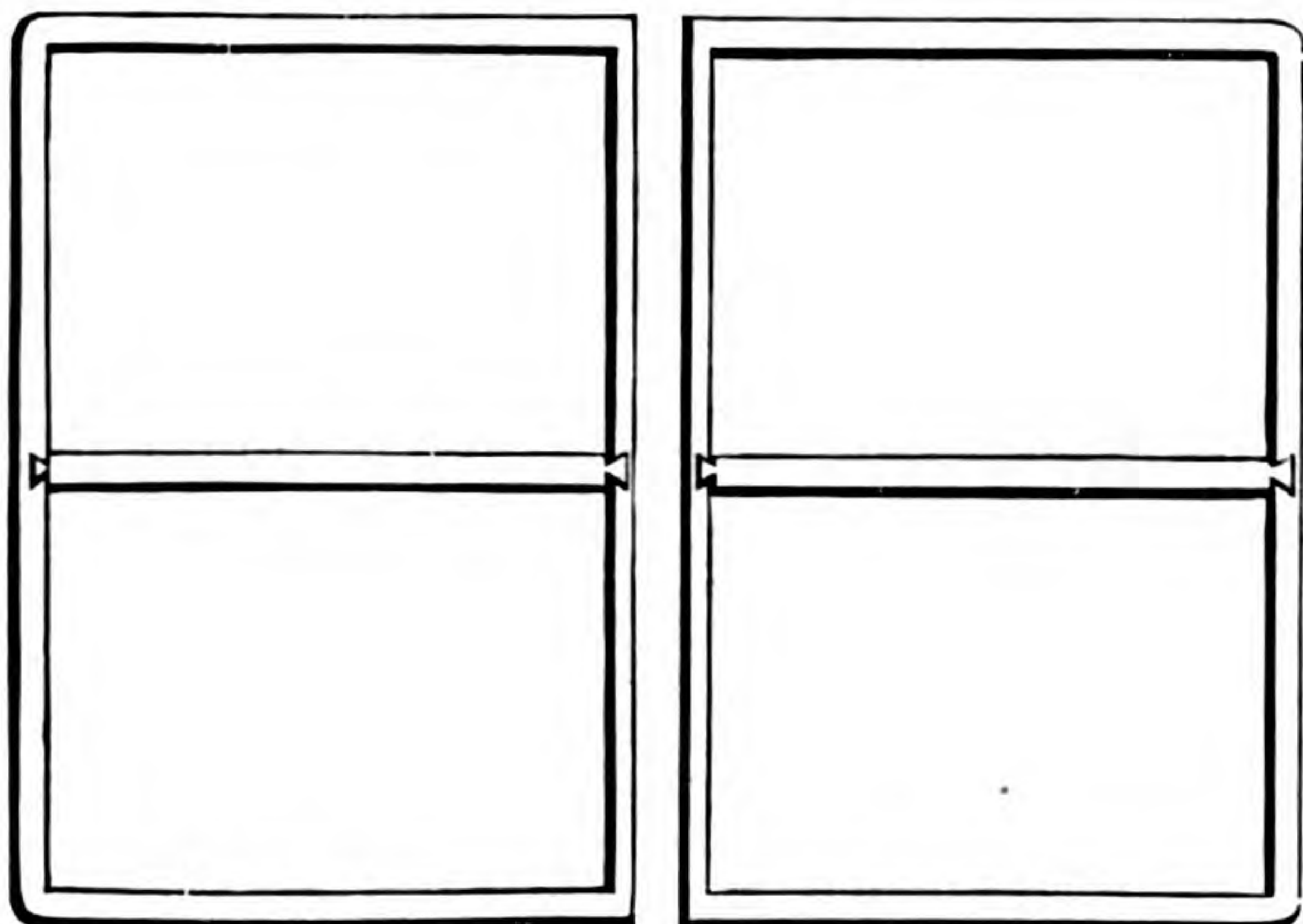
CHASES.



HALF CHASES, FOR NEWSPAPERS.—WROUGHT IRON.

No.	Columns	Outside Measure.	Pair.
No. 1—	5 Column	14 × 21¼	\$ 9 50
" 2—	6 "	16¼ × 24	10 00
" 3—	7 "	19 × 25¼	11 00
" 4—	7 " wide	20½ × 27	12 00
" 5—	8 "	21 × 28	13 00
" 6—	8 " wide	22¼ × 29	14 00
" 7—	9 "	23½ × 30½	15 00
" 8—	9 " wide	23½ × 32	16 50
" 9—	10 " extra	25½ × 37½	17 50

OTHER SIZES MADE TO ORDER.



HALF CHASES WITH BARS.

Size	Columns	Outside Measure.	Pair.
4 Column,	quarto	18 × 24½	\$14 50
5 "	"	21½ × 28½	15 50
6 "	"	23¼ × 32½	16 00
7 "	"	25½ × 37½	17 50
8 "	"	30 × 41	19 50

OTHER SIZES MADE TO ORDER.

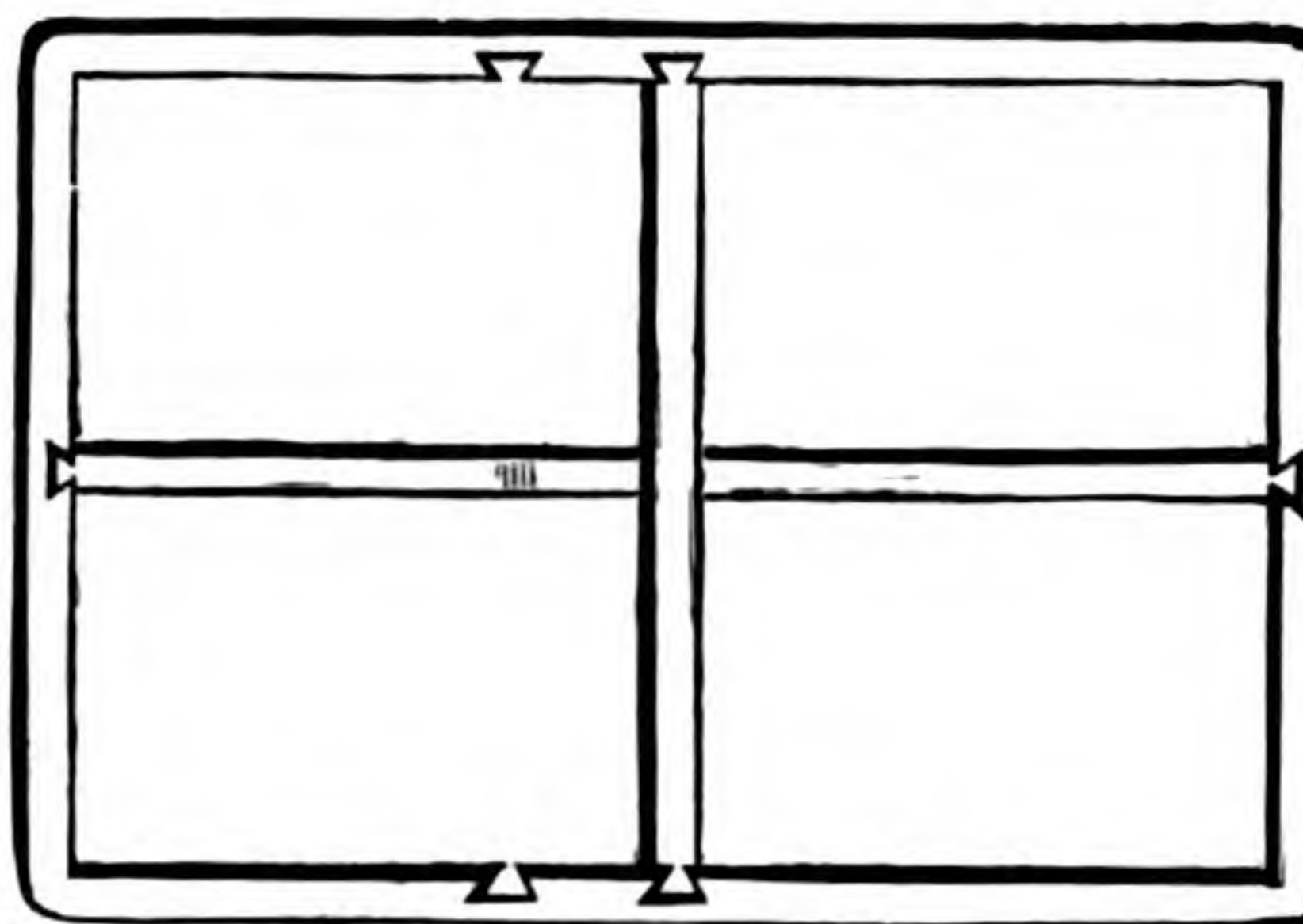
CHASES FOR JOB PRESSES.—FINISHED INSIDE.

FOR GORDON, PEERLESS, STAR, UNIVERSAL AND LIBERTY PRESSES.

Size Inside Chase.	Price.	Size Inside Chase.	Price.
7×11	\$1 25	11 × 17	\$2 00
8×12	1 50	13 × 19	2 50
9×13	1 50	14 × 20	2 75
10×15	2 00	14½ × 22	3 00
11×16	2 00		

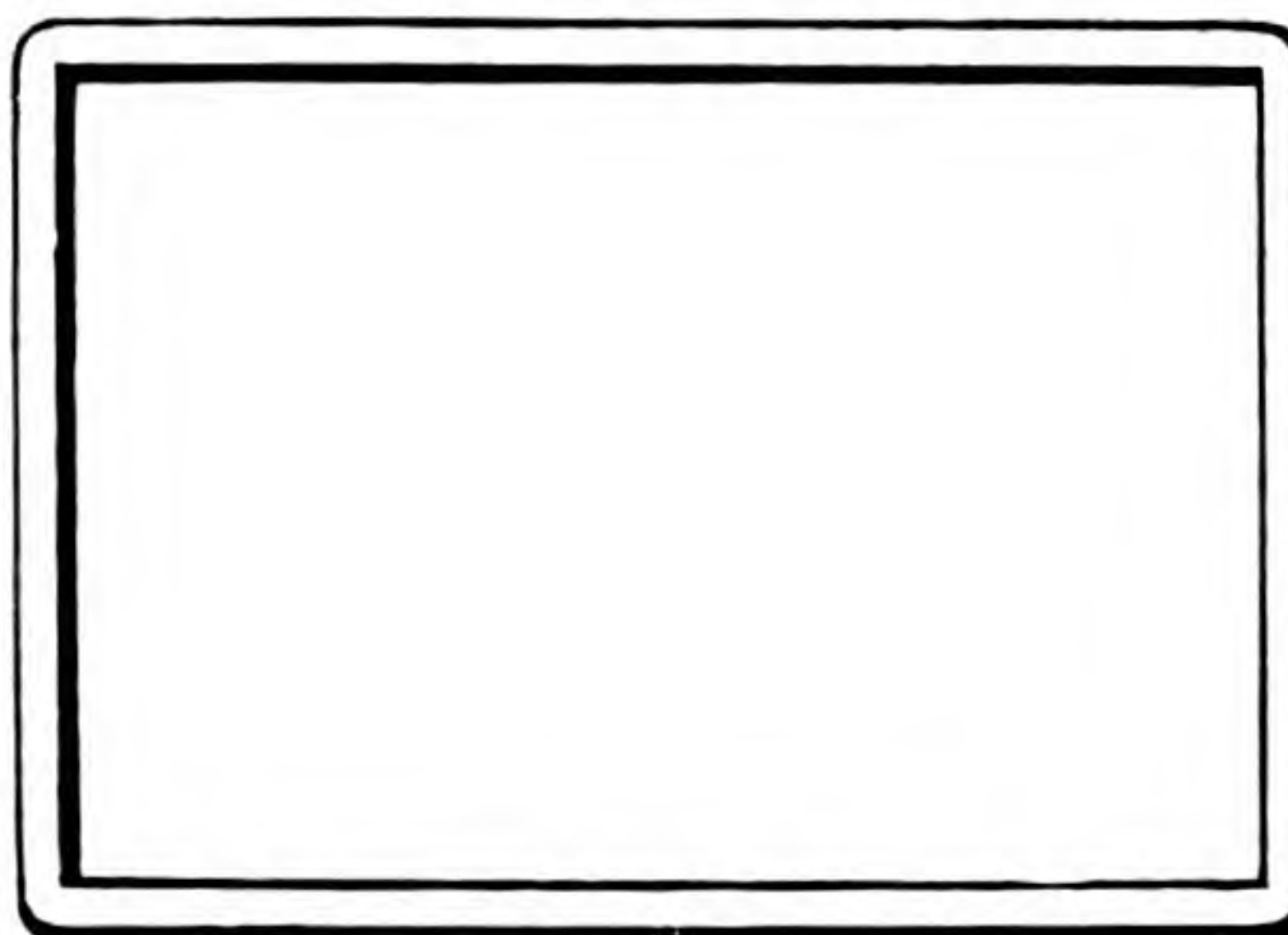
CHASES.

WROUGHT IRON, WITH SHIFTING BARS.



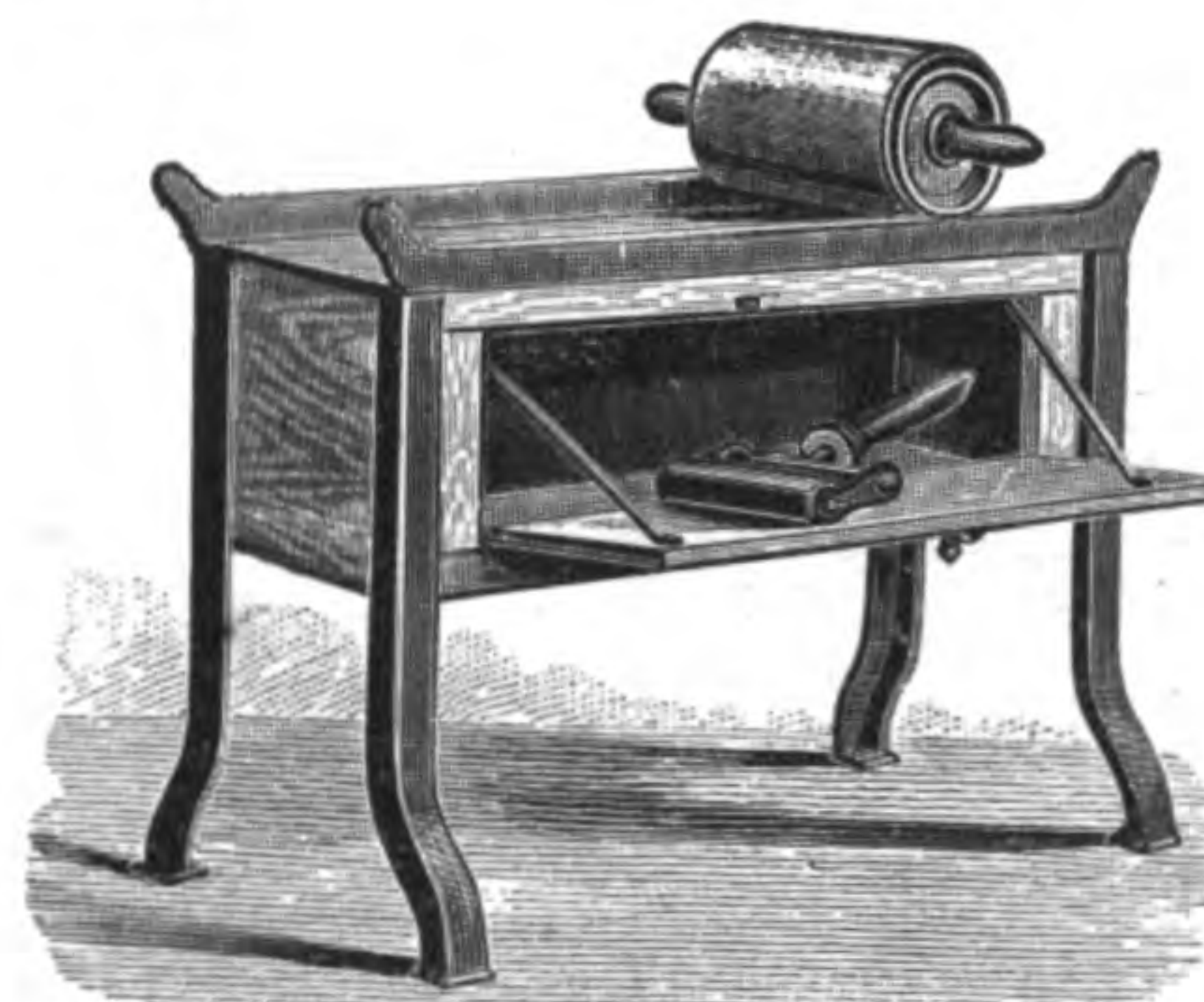
Outside Measure.	Price.
17×21	\$8 00
20×25	8 50
24×30	9 00
25×35	9 50
29×42	10 00
32×46	11 00
34×50	12 00
36×52	13 00
40×54	14 00
42×60	15 00
Other sizes made to order.	

POSTER CHASES.—WROUGHT IRON.



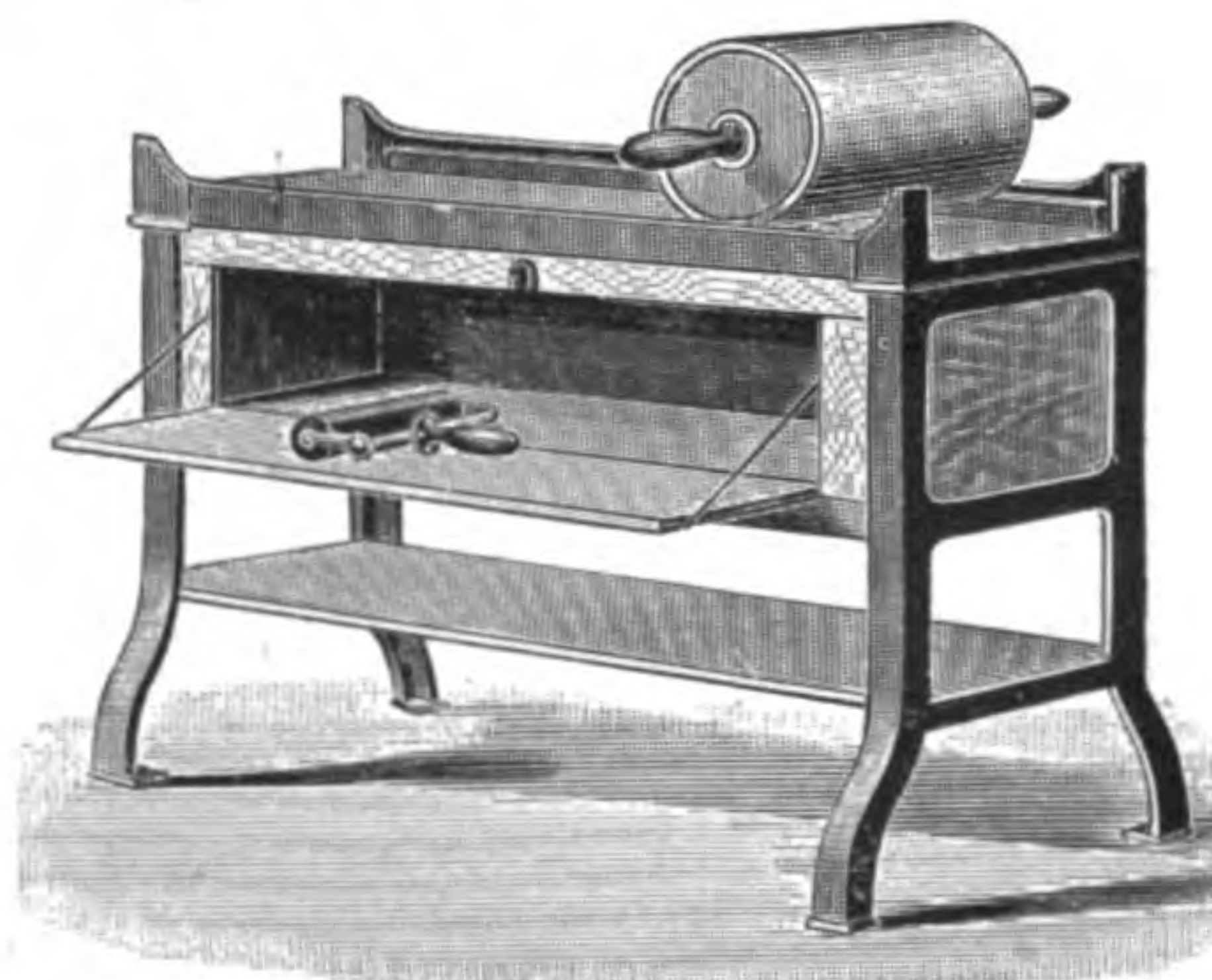
Outside Measure.	Price.
17×21	\$5 00
20×25	5 50
24×30	6 00
25×35	6 50
29×42	7 50
32×46	8 00
34×50	9 00
36×52	10 00
40×54	11 00
42×60	12 00
Other sizes made to order.	

PROOF PRESSES.



REGULAR PROOF PRESS.

No. 0—With Iron Stand, 9×27 inches, Brayer and Blanket	\$28 00
" 0—Without Iron Stand, 9×27 inches, including Blanket	22 00



No. 1—With Frame and Roller Stock, 10¼×32 inches inside Bearers	\$35 00
" 2—Without Frame	28 00
" 2—With Frame and Roller Stock, 16½×32 inches inside Bearers	45 00
" 2—Without Frame	35 00

Larger sizes made to order.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

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THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

TWILIGHT'S soft dews steal o'er the village green,
With magic tints to harmonize the scene.
Stilled is the hum that through the hamlet broke,
When round the ruins of their ancient oak
The peasants flocked to hear the minstrel play;
And games and carols closed the busy day.
Her wheel at rest, the matron thrills no more
With treasured tales and legendary lore.
All, all are fled; nor mirth nor music flows
To chase the dreams of innocent repose.
All, all are fled; yet still I linger here!
What secret charms this silent spot endear?
Mark yon old mansion frowning through the trees,
Whose hollow turret woos the whistling breeze.
That casement arched with ivy's brownest shade,
First to these eyes the light of heaven conveyed.
The mouldering gateway strews the grass-grown court,
Once the calm scene of many a simple sport;
When nature pleased, for life itself was new,
And the heart promised what the fancy drew.
See, through the fractured pediment revealed,
Where moss inlays the rudely sculptured shield,
The martin's old hereditary nest.
Long may the ruin spare its hallowed guest!
Childhood's loved group revisits every scene,
The tangled wood-walk and the tufted green!
Indulgent Memory wakes, and lo, they live!
Clothed with far softer hues than light can give.
Thou first, best friend that Heaven assigns below,
Whose glad suggestions still each vain alarm,
When nature fades and life forgets to charm;
Thee would the muse invoke! — to the belong
The sage's precept and the poet's song.
What softened views thy magic glass reveals,
When o'er the landscape Time's meek twilight steals!
As when in ocean sinks the orb of day,

THE PLEASURES OF MEMORY.

26

Long on the wave reflected lustrous play;
Thy tempered gleams of happiness resigned,
Glance on the darkened mirror of the mind.
The school's lone porch, with reverend mosses gray,
Just tells the pensive pilgrim where it lay.
Mute is the bell that rung at peep of dawn.
Down by yon hazel copse, at evening, blazed
The gipsy's fagot — there we stood and gazed;
Gazed on her sunburnt face with silent awe,
Her tattered mantle and her hood of straw;
Her moving lips, her cauldron brimming o'er;
The drowsy brood that on her back she bore,
Imps in the barn with mousing owlets bred,
From rifled roost at nightly revel fed;
Whose dark eyes flashed through locks of blackest shade,
When in the breeze the distant watch-dog bayed:
And heroes fled the sibyl's muttered call,
Whose elfin prowess scaled the orchard wall.
As o'er my palm the silver piece she drew,
And traced the line of life with searching view,
How throbbed my fluttering pulse with hopes and fears.
To learn the color of my future years!
Ah, then, what honest triumph flushed my breast;
This truth once known — to bless is to blest!
We led the bending beggar on his way
(Bare were his feet, his tresses silver gray),
Soothed the keen pang his aged spirit felt,
And on his tale with mute attention dwelt;
As in his scrip we drop our little store,
And sigh to think that little was no more.
He breathed his prayer, "Long may such goodness live!"
'Twas all he gave — 'twas all he had to give.
Survey the globe, each ruder realm explore;
From Reason's faintest ray to Newton soar.
What different spheres to human bliss assigned!
What slow gradations in the scale of mind!
Yet mark in each these mystic wonders wrought;
Oh mark the sleepless energy of thought!
The adventurous boy that asks his little share,
And hies from home with many a gossip's prayer,
Turns on the neighboring hill, once more to see
The dear abode of peace and privacy;
And as he turns, the thatch among the trees,
The smoke's blue wreaths ascending with the breeze,
The village-common spotted white with sheep,
The churchyard yews round which his fathers sleep;
All rouse Reflection's sadly pleasing train,
And oft he looks and weeps and looks again.
So, when the mild Tupia dared explore
Arts yet untaught, and words unknown before,

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

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THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

THE crew of the Pinta observed a cane floating, which seemed to have been newly cut, and likewise a piece of timber artificially carved. The sailors aboard the Nigna took up the branch of a tree with red berries perfectly fresh. The clouds around the setting sun assumed a new appearance; the air was more mild and warm, and during the night the wind became unequal and variable. From all these symptoms Columbus was so confident of being near land, that on the evening of the eleventh of October he ordered the sails to be furled, and the ships to lie to, keeping strict watch lest they should be driven ashore in the night. During this interval of suspense and expectation no man shut his eyes, but all gazed intently towards that quarter where they expected to discover the land so long wished for.

About two hours before midnight, Columbus, standing on the fore-castle, observed a light at a distance, and privately pointed it out to Pedro Gutierrez, a page of the queen's wardrobe. Gutierrez perceived it, and calling to Salcedo, comptroller of the fleet, all three saw it in motion, as if it were carried from place to place. A little after midnight, the joyful sound of *land! land!* was heard from the Pinta, which always kept ahead of the other ships. But having been so often deceived by fallacious appearances, every man was now become slow of belief, and waited in all the anguish of uncertainty and impatience for the return of day. As soon as morning dawned, all doubts and fears were dispelled. From every ship an island was seen about two leagues to the north, whose flat and verdant fields, well stored with wood, and watered with many rivulets, presented the aspect of a delightful country. The crew of the Pinta instantly began the *Te Deum* as a hymn of thanksgiving to God, and were joined by those of the other ships with tears of joy and transports of congratulation. This office of gratitude to Heaven was followed by an act of justice to their commander. They threw themselves at the feet of Colum-

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

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bus, with feelings of self-condemnation, mingled with reverence. They implored him to pardon their ignorance, incredulity and insolence, which had created him so much unnecessary disquiet, and had so often obstructed the prosecution of his well-concerted plan; and passing, in the warmth of their admiration, from one extreme to another, they now pronounced the man whom they had so lately reviled and threatened, to be a person inspired by Heaven with sagacity and fortitude more than human, in order to accomplish a design so far beyond the ideas and conception of all former ages.

As soon as the sun arose, all their boats were manned and armed. They rowed towards the island with their colors displayed, with warlike music, and other martial pomp. As they approached the coast, they saw it covered with a multitude of people, whom the novelty of the spectacle had drawn together, whose attitude and gestures expressed wonder and astonishment at the strange objects which presented themselves to view. Columbus was the first European who set foot on the new world which he had discovered. He landed in a rich dress, and with a naked sword in his hand. His men followed, and, kneeling down, they all kissed the ground which they had so long desired to see. They next erected a crucifix, and prostrating themselves before it, returned thanks to God for conducting their voyage to such a happy issue. They then took solemn possession of the country for the crown of Castile and Leon, with all the formalities observed by the Portuguese in their new discoveries.

The Spaniards, while thus employed were surrounded by many of the natives, who gazed in silent admiration upon actions which they could not comprehend, and of which they did not foresee the consequences. The dress of the Spaniards, the whiteness of their skins, their beards, their arms, appeared strange and surprising. The vast machines in which they had traversed the ocean, that seemed to move upon the waters with wings, and uttered a dreadful sound resembling thunder, accompanied by lightning and smoke, struck them with such terror that they began to respect their new guests as a superior order of beings, and concluded that they were children of the sun who had descended to visit the earth.

The Europeans were hardly less amazed at the scene now before them. Every herb and shrub and tree were different from those which flourished in Europe. The soil seemed to be rich, but bore few marks of cultivation. The climate, even to the Spaniards, felt warm, though extremely delightful. The inhabitants appeared in the simple innocence of nature, entirely naked. Their black hair, long and uncurled, floated upon their shoulders, or was bound in tresses on their heads. They had no beards, and every part of their

Several leading Wall street operators who have been bears are now reported to have changed their spots, and to be hunting for lambs in a new role. Jay Gould and Russell Sage are the most conspicuous instances of this change. The public disposition to buy stocks is increasing perceptibly. Chicago and New York brokers make the same report on this subject, except that the New York public appear to be much less conservative than the Chicago operators. Here buyers of stocks are going cautiously, and without a trace of excitement. Short turns are the rule. But our brokers are getting new customers every day. The higher stocks go, the more people buy. A rise of 10 per cent. would probably add 25 per cent. to the volume of transactions. Cheap stocks are still the special favorites. Terre Haute opened at 62, sold down to 61½, and closed at 70½. The common advanced from 25½ to 31½ closing at 29½. Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans sold finally at 40½. Houston & Texas advanced from 64 to 65, and is said to be good for 75 to 80. Pacific Mail went up from 39¼ to 42½, and is "booked" for 45 on this boom. New York Central made ¼ to 134¼; Michigan Central ½, to 90½; Lake Shore ½, to 101¼; St. Paul preferred ¼, to 103½; Illinois Central 1, to 103½; Union Pacific 2½, to 92½; Erie ¼, to 44½; Ohio & Mississippi ¼, to 31½; Iron Mountain ½, to 54½; St. Joe ¼, to 36½; Delaware & Hudson 1½, to 77; Lackawanna ½, to 87½; Jersey Central 1½, to 83½; Canada Southern 1, to 73½;

FLOUR—Was dull and a little better than nominal as previous figures, with exporters holding off for much lower prices. Sales were reported of extras at \$5.62¼; supers at \$5.25; no grade at \$5.00. Export extras were quoted at \$5.25 to \$5.75 in sacks, and double extra do. at \$5.75 to \$6.25.
WHEAT—SPRING was unusually weak, declining 2c, and closing 2c below the latest prices of Friday. Spot sales were reported of 53,000 bu No. 2 at \$1.25¼ to \$1.36¼; 5,400 bu No. 3 at \$1.00 to \$1.10; and 9,600 bu sample wheat at 60 to \$1.20. WINTER was very dull, with little offered. Sales were limited to 800 bu red at \$1.25½ to \$1.25; and 2,500 bu. by sample at \$1.15 to \$1.20.
CORN—Was fairly active, and relatively steady at a small decline as compared with wheat and pork. It fell ¼ to ½c, and closed ¼c below quotations of yesterday. Sales were reported of No. 2 and high mixed at 39½ to 40½c; and of new mixed at 36½ to 36¾c.
OATS—Were in moderate demand. Cash lots were firmer with light offerings. Fresh No. 2 brought 34¼ to 35c; rejected at 32½c; and by sample at 34 to 37.
RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. Fresh No. 2 sold at 78c. Futures were lifeless at 77 to 77½c.
DRESSED HOGS—Were in light supply and steady. Sales were noted of 3 cars and 21 head at \$5.22¼ to \$5.30.
CATTLE—Values were essentially unchanged. Quotations were as follows:
 Extra Beeves—Graded Steers, weighing 1,450 lbs. and upwards..... \$5.00 to \$5.20
 Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs..... 4.50 to 4.80
 Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs..... 2.35 to 3.50
BUTTER—Trade is reasonably active on local and shipping account, and prices remain firm.
 Creamery..... 28 to 33 Inferior to common..... 10 to 18
 Choice dairy..... 22 to 23 Roll..... 15 to 23

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES—Is a special feature of our manufacture. By the use of Job and advertising Type cast upon this modern series of Type bodies all the usual vexations arising from a combination of two or more sizes of Type in one line are done away with. Time saved is money saved. **MARDER, LUSE & CO.**

BRASS RULES—In this department we are always prepared to furnish fancy or plain faces, including Column and Head Rules, by the foot, cut to order, or in labor-saving fonts of 3 lbs. and upwards. Equal to the best. **MARDER, LUSE & CO.**

CUTS—In endless variety and sizes, and suitable for almost any known business. **CORNERS** to match the different styles of Brass Rule shown. **COMPOSING STICKS** of all the improved patterns for Job or Newspaper work, in German Silver, Steel, and Mahogany. Prices reasonable. **MARDER, LUSE & CO.**

DISPLAY AND ADVERTISING TYPE in variety large enough to meet the requirements of any newspaper, furnished for city or country offices with promptness. **DASH RULES AND DASHES** for Job and Newspaper work. See our Specimen Books for styles and prices. **MARDER, LUSE & CO.**

ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING.—Having modern machinery and competent workmen, we are at all times prepared to turn out work inferior in quality to none. **MARDER, LUSE & CO.**

FELT CLOTH—For Distributors and Blankets for Cylinder and Hand Presses. **FIGURED SLUGS, FOOT SLUGS, FLOURISHES, Brass and Metal FURNITURE and REGLET.** **MARDER, LUSE & CO.**

SKELETON FIGURES.

\$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THREE-FIFTHS FIGURES.

\$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THE English language, as being the offspring of two parent languages very different in form and spirit, and having been, in no inconsiderable degree, modified in its growth by influences from various other tongues, contains, as was inevitable, very many anomalies; and in no particular are these anomalies more numerous and striking than in its orthography—with the single exception, perhaps, of its orthoepy. Neither the Anglo-Saxon nor the Norman-French could boast of any great regularity in orthography, though the spelling of words in these two languages, was far less arbitrary than it is in the modern English. When therefore, the vocabularies of these two languages, widely different both in their orthographical structure and their phonological character, were combined, the result was a language in which the orthography has almost reached the extreme of irregularity. To such an extent, in fact, have the signs representing sounds been multiplied, that many of the letters are pronounced in several different ways, while the letters, or combinations of letters, for a single sound amount, in some cases, to scores. Indeed, it is computed that many words of more than two syllables may be spelled in several thousand different modes, by the use of combinations actually employed in other words in the language. The word scissors, for instance, may be thus written, as it computed by Ellis, in nearly six thousand different ways. Of course, comparatively very few of these possible forms are ever employed in the case of any one word; yet the causes of disorder mentioned above have operated so effectually that the words in respect to which even the most careful writers are at variance are numbered by thousands, while those in which an orthography contrary to analogy has been universally adopted are equally numerous.

Bad as is the orthography of the present day, however, it is order itself compared with that of a few centuries ago. It would, of course be unreasonable to expect that there should be any general correspondence of orthographical forms in the works of different authors before the types of the printer gave prominence to certain forms which finally became recognized as standards, and manuscripts conclusively prove that the wildest license prevailed in spelling words. Even proper names, which would naturally receive more attention, and be written with more care than any other class of words, are found recorded in great multitudes of forms, several variations being sometimes found in the same manuscript or work. Disraeli states that "Leicester has subscribed his own name in eight different ways," and that "the name Villiers is spelled fourteen different ways in the deeds of that family." A still more remarkable instance is stated by Lower, namely that the family of Mainwaring has the extraordinary number of one hundred and thirty-one variations of that single name, all drawn from authorized documents. But there is evidence that, in the midst of all this confusion, there were some writers who were attentive to the proper form of words, and who were notable exceptions to the general rule. The spelling of the Ormulum, which was written in the thirteenth century, though strange and cumbrous, is very remarkable for its regularity, and the author strenuously urges his copyists to follow his orthography with the utmost exactness. So, also, Chaucer, more than a century later, carefully revised and corrected his own works; and he enjoined upon his scribe "to write more trew" that which was entrusted to him, saying that he was obliged "it

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to correct, and eke to rubbe and scrape," because of the negligence and haste with which it had been copied.

The invention of printing commenced a new era, though for a long time even this had little effect to fix the exterior form of the language. Indeed, much of the perverse orthography of books printed two or three centuries ago is to be attributed to the printer, who often inserted or expunged letters, as the length of lines or convenience of spacing required. It is no uncommon thing to find in the works of Chaucer, Spencer, and other early writers, or in books printed two or three centuries ago, the same words occurring in several different forms upon the same page. Even as late as the time of Shakespeare, orthography was very unsettled; and, as Halliwell states, the name of the great bard himself was written in more than thirty different ways. The printers, however, were not solely, nor even chiefly responsible for this confusion, for it is certain that their arbitrary changes and deviations from uniformity would not have been tolerated had they been made in defiance of established usage; and there is abundant evidence to prove that writers themselves were careless in the extreme. The fact must not be overlooked that in the writings of Wycliffe, Chaucer, and many other early writers, there were still many remnants of the semi-Saxon inflection which have since utterly disappeared, and which gave to some words a variety of form to be attributed neither to the carelessness of the writer, nor to an unsettled orthography.

The irregularities found in early books, though continuing for so long a time, were neither unnoticed nor looked upon with indifference. On the contrary, not only have numerous complete systems for the reformation of orthography been proposed, but various scholars have advocated, with more or less acuteness and learning, changes in regard to a great number of particular points. Sir Thomas Smith, Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, was the first who endeavored to introduce a regular system of orthography; after him, William Bullokar brought forward another system. A few years after this, Dr. Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, London, a teacher of considerable eminence, proposed another scheme; and still later, Charles Butler devised a new method of spelling, and printed a book in which it was employed. These writers agree essentially as to the manner in which they sought to attain the end proposed, their plan being to reduce the spelling of words to uniform principles, and make it practically phonetic, by the use of new characters, by applying various diacritical marks to the old letters, and by making the letters, or their combinations, represent certain definite sounds. It is needless to say that these projects were never carried into practice.

In the time of Charles I., many changes were introduced, and it was very common, even among eminent scholars, to spell words according to pronunciation, omitting such letters as were deemed superfluous. These attempts at improvement, being made upon no settled or uniform principles, had little or no permanent effect upon the language. Another elaborate plan was proposed in the seventeenth century, by Bishop Wilkins, similar in its general character, to those of Smith, Bullokar, Gill, and Butler, and equally unsuccessful.

The celebrated dictionary of Dr. Samuel Johnson, first published in 1775, has contributed more than any work written either before or since, to fix the external form of the language, and to diminish the number of irregularities; for, though numerous inconsistencies are to be found in it, and many oversights, the learning of the author, and the sound judgment and practical wisdom which he displayed, gave it at once an authority which it has not even yet entirely lost; and the orthography of the present day, though it has received some important modifications since his time, is substantially the same as that exhibited in his dictionary. The changes in the spelling of words, introduced by Dr. Johnson, were generally made in order to restore the ancient orthography, or to remove some anomaly; and perhaps the most important office performed by his work was its having settled usage definitely in favor of some one of the numerous forms in which many words were written, thus removing the cause of much confusion. Among the most prominent alterations made by him was the restoration of *k* to many words which had long been written without it, as in *musicke, rhetorick, and the like, and the insertion of u in the termination of many words which had previously ended in or, as in ancestour, authour, errorr, and 12345678*

All the important changes in stocks were in favor of higher prices. There were a number of losses, but they were all light, and hardly threw a shadow on the path of the bulls. Western Union was the card of the day, rising from 110 to 113 1/4. Atlantic & Pacific was excited in sympathy, fluctuating between 63 1/4 and 50 1/4, and closing at 52 1/4, a gain of 1/4; C. C. C. & I. followed close after Western Union in its gains. After lying dormant a long while it ran up 2 1/4, to 80 1/2. Northwest was strong, but not very active. The common made 1/2 to 93, and the preferred 1/4 to 107. St. Paul was freely dealt in, and after ranging between 81 1/2 and 79 1/2, closed at 81 3/4. Coal stocks displayed more life, except Delaware & Hudson. This, for all the rumors afloat about Vanderbilt's dealings in it, was very dull, and recorded but few transactions, gaining only 1/8, to 75 1/2. Lackawanna closed at the highest point of the day, 87, an advance of 1%. Jersey Central made 1, to 85. Erie and Wabash remain the puzzles of the market. Erie common made 1/8, to 68 1/4, after selling at 47 1/2; the preferred lost 1/4 to 83, and sold as low as 72. Wabash was more active than Erie, but fluctuated between the narrow limits of 45 1/2 and 46 1/4, closing at 45 1/2; the preferred lost 1/4 to 70 1/4. The subjects of the latest consolidation were dull and declining

FLOUR—Was very quiet, outside of a couple of 1000-bag lots taken for export. Local dealers did little, and some quoted the market as rather weak. Sales were reported of 375 brls winters, partly at \$6.00; 1,600 brls double extras, partly at \$5.75; and 220 brls no grade at \$3.10@3.75. Export extras were quoted at \$5.00@5.25 in sacks.

WHEAT—Spring was quiet, with little change; prices closing 1/4c lower than Friday's quotations. Foreign demand good, but prices remain so high here that profitable shipments are out of the question. Spot wheat was tame, closing \$1.23 1/4 for gilt-edged receipts of No. 2, and nominally at \$1.10 for do of No. 3 in the Central Elevators. Winter was very quiet, with \$1.24 bid for No. 2 Red in car lots. Sales were 200 bu sample at \$1.19@1.22.

CORN—Was in fair demand and firmer, advancing 1/4c, and closing on 'Change 1/4c above the latest prices of Thursday. New York reported "bars" at 61c. Receipts fair and shipments large. Cash No. 2 closed at 37c for regular, and 37 1/2@37 3/4c for gilt-edged. Spot sales were reported of 88,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 36 1/2@37 1/2c; 14,000 bu new mixed at 35 1/2c.

OATS—Were quiet, with prices ranging the same as on the previous day, and closing easier. Cash sales were reported of 700 bu fresh new No. 2 at 32 1/2c; 10,500 bu by sample at 32 1/2@35c on track; and 16,200 bu at 29@37 free on board.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. Car lots were in demand for local trade. No. 2 brought 75c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu by sample at 76@77.

BARLEY—Was more active than for weeks past. The trading was mostly in futures at 77@78 1/2c for April and May. Cash sales of 6,500 bu at 54@63.

GALLEYS.—We can at all times furnish Brass Galleys, patent lined or unlined, for Newspaper or Job Work; **WOOD GALLEYS**, any size, made to order. **GAUGE PINS** or **FEED GUIDES** of the most approved patterns. **MARDER, LUSE & Co.**

HAND PRESSES.—Improved Rolling Bed and Regular, furnished to order. **HEAD RULES** for papers of any size. **MARDER, LUSE & Co.**

IMPOSING STONES—With or without Frames, of any size, made to order. **INKS**, for Job and Newspaper Work, of the best quality the market affords, always in stock. **MARDER, LUSE & Co.**

JOB PRESSES.—We handle all makes of first-class Presses, and can, therefore, suit you in that line. We sell at manufacturers' prices and are at all times prepared to furnish any standard machines desired. **MARDER, LUSE & Co.**

KNIVES—For Power and Plow Paper Cutters of any style and size supplied. Old Knives ground to order. **MARDER, LUSE & Co.**

LEAD AND RULE CUTTERS—In great variety constantly on hand. **LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE**, both Metal and Cherry, Guaranteed equal to any other made. **MARDER, LUSE & Co.**

METAL FURNITURE.—We offer our manufacture as being far more durable than any other, having the end bearings sold, both top and bottom alike. **MITERING MACHINES** AND **BOXES** of all makes furnished. **MARDER, LUSE & Co.**

SKELETON FIGURES.

\$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

THREE-FIFTHS FIGURES.

\$ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Of the amount of labor requisite to issue and redeem the vast volume of the paper currency of the United States, few persons, not connected with the Treasury, have any conception. Many people are satisfied if they can obtain enough of it, in the shape of "greenbacks" or "stamps," to meet the daily requisitions upon their wallets, without puzzling their brains to learn in what manner it was originally issued or will be ultimately redeemed. But there are some practical and inquiring minds, whose believing is based upon nothing less than actual seeing. Being persuaded that our reader is the possessor of a mental organization of that kind, we invite him to devote a leisure hour to making with us the rounds of the Treasurer's Office at Washington, and learning by his personal observation how money is there made and destroyed.

It is necessary, first of all, to obtain the Treasurer's permission to inspect his office. His latch-string always hangs invitingly out, and no surly door-keeper requires our card, business, and position as prerequisites to admission. The bluff old general is a true democrat, whose right to that title dates back to the days of Andrew Jackson, and, like that old hero, he despises everything which savors of exclusiveness. So we at once enter into the Treasurer's presence without any preliminary formality, and are quite sure to find him busily engaged at his desk. Very probably occupied in constructing specimens of that mysterious signature which ornaments all our paper money, and is to most men a riddle more unsolvable than any the Sphinx ever propounded. Translated, it is F. E. Spinner. We observe that the pen with which it is written is of peculiar construction, and has three points, and that the ink used has the thickness and consistency of mud, and the blackness of Egyptian darkness, and is "piled up" on the paper to a height of which we would be incredulous had we never seen it, and which, having been seen, renders us more incredulous still. This delightful quality in the ink, the messenger informs us, is produced by long exposure to the atmosphere in an open vessel; to be accurate, in an old pitcher with a broken nose. It is astonishing, we are further told, to note the number of people, principally from the country districts, who stray into the Treasurer's room during the course of a year for the purpose of shaking hands with "the man who makes that funny signature," and of looking wonderingly on to see how he makes it. We are quite sure to be affably received, unless some circumstance of an unusually disturbing nature has occurred, for "the General" as he is familiarly called, notwithstanding his reputation for the use of strong words, is really a man of uncommon good-nature. Even when provoked to one of his ebullitions of righteous wrath, his bark is proverbially worse than his bite, and the goodness of his heart usually leads him to make reparation for violence of language by lenity of action. So it happens that applicants for favors at his hands are sometimes told by their friends, who know the old

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gentleman's peculiarities, that it is a favorable circumstance that on the first presentation of their cases they have been roundly scolded, since the chances are, that after the first heat of temper has cooled, penitence for undue harshness will lead him on second consideration to grant their requests. Not even the General's most ardent admirers—and no man has more—will claim that he is a handsome man. And even should they have the hardihood to do so, the vignette, on certain fifty cent notes, of which there are many still in circulation, would furnish a complete refutation of their assertion. But, to be fair, the shiplasters do not do him justice. There is an expression of honesty and openness of nature about his homely features, and a twinkle of humor in the eye, which the artist has failed to reproduce, and which renders the face, like Lincoln's kind and genial, and far from unpleasing. A grizzly mustache, cut unreasonably short at the corners of the mouth, does not help to supply a lack of beauty in the features. The wide, determined mouth, and the square, heavy chin, suggest the irreverent idea that personal appearance no less than watchful care, of the nation's treasure may have led to the bestowal of the sobriquet of the "Watch-dog of the Treasury," by which the faithful Treasurer is so well known.

The room is of moderate size and plainly furnished, and gives evidence that of the vast amount of money which has passed through his office, but little has been used to administer to the Treasurer's comfort. A door opens into a still smaller apartment in which the Treasurer sleeps. The responsibility of the safe keeping of hundreds of millions is too great to be devolved upon others, and the General therefore reests where he can assure himself that the public treasure in his keeping is safe. * * But we are tarrying too long in the General's room, as the flight of time and the increasing pile of papers on his table awaiting signature remind us. So, having received a courteous permission to inspect the various branches of the office, and secured the services of a clerk as a guide, we bow ourselves out of the room.

In order to begin at the beginning of the various stages through which the currency passes in the Treasurer's office, we are first escorted to the division of issues in which the new currency is received directly from the printers and counted before being placed in the vaults of the Treasury.

The rustle of the new crisp notes greets our ears as we open the door, and passing in, we find ourselves in a long, well-lighted room, in which are some thirty or forty women, each sitting at a table counting notes. The things which most impress us at first are the wonderful rapidity with which the notes pass under the nimble fingers of the counters, and the machine-like constancy with which the work is maintained. Years of experience have made the counters who have been longest employed marvelously expert and almost infallible, their fingers passing from one note to another with the celerity and regularity of some wonderful machine. The lady who sits nearest to the chief of the room, and who has come to be considered a sort of assistant to him, having sometimes performed his duties during his absence, has been engaged in the division ever since its organization in 1862, and probably has no rival in accuracy and dexterity in counting. On many occasions she has counted fifty thousand notes in one day. As the nominal hours of labor are from nine to three o'clock, and as at least half an hour must be deducted from this for necessary interruptions and for lunch, the time occupied in counting these fifty thousand notes was five and a half hours. This is at the rate of nine thousand and ninety notes every hour, one hundred and fifty every minute, and two and a half every second! The lady informs us that it is no unusual feat for her to "pick up" a bundle containing four thousand legal-tender notes in twenty minutes! We doubt whether this can be excelled! If any gentleman thinks it can, let him 1234567

THE revival of business and of production is in danger of an interruption, attended by serious losses, from the intemperate haste with which men seek to grasp in a few days what ordinarily should be the work of months, if not of years. Sound business, substantial production, and real trade are not things whose growth can be hastened; they are not hot-house plants to be forced into premature growth. Any forcing process, any unnatural stimulus, can have no other result than an untimely end. The slower processes of natural growth are better calculated to insure permanency. The New York *Graphic* devotes a page to detailed statistics of the advance in the prices of stocks, especially of railroad stocks, and the selling prices of iron and steel, dry goods of all kinds, clothing, hardware, leather goods, and nearly all the branches of merchandise. The revival of trade, which is due to the concurrence of an increased demand and of an increased employment of labor and distribution of wages, is something different from the increase of prices.

The thunders of a mighty age
May drown the voices of the Past,
But thou, the Printer and the Sage,
Shalt speak thy wisdom to the last.

The power to stay the fleeting Thought,
Unto thy hand was early given,
Till with the mind's quick lightning fraught,
It learned to flatter that of Heaven.

The page, where by the Printer's art,
Thy voice has been eternal made,
Still bears its lessons wide apart,
The world to gladden and to aid.

And now the lightning's wing of fire
Which first was tamed beneath thy hand,
Takes on its path of slender wire
The Printer's word from land to land.

They both shall work, from age to age,
For Truth and Right, Man's will sublime,
The flash of Thought on may a page,
The lightning-throb outspeeding Time!

The thunders of a mighty age
May drown the voices of the past,

THE revival of business and of production is in danger of an interruption, attended by serious losses, from the intemperate haste with which men seek to grasp in a few days what ordinarily should be the work of months, if not of years. Sound business, substantial production, and real trade are not things whose growth can be hastened; they are not hot-house plants to be forced into premature growth. Any forcing process, any unnatural stimulus, can have no other result than an untimely end. The slower processes of natural growth are better calculated to insure permanency. The New York *Graphic* devotes a page to detailed statistics of the advance in the prices of stocks, especially of railroad stocks, and the selling prices of iron and steel, dry goods of all kinds, clothing, hardware, leather goods, and nearly all the branches of merchandise. The revival of trade, which is due to the concurrence of an increased demand and of an increased employment of labor and distribution of wages, is something different from the increase in prices. The increased demand for material — iron and steel, for instance — has been seized upon by the manufacturers as a warrant for the most extravagant prices. Iron is now an almost indispensable constituent in nearly all branches of industry. *The demand for iron exceed- 1234*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ
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THE story of the Press has been written and sung by poets whom I dare not attempt to imitate. The power of the press, the mission of the press, the duty of the press, are themes that have been discussed by the ablest and the wisest, and are the subjects of our daily thought. How to conduct a newspaper, how to conduct the "country" press, how to edit, and how to publish, have furnished texts for addresses by some of the ablest journalists of the country. I can hope to say little that has not been better said by others, nor hope to say anything that will be new to you. Gentlemen, you elected me to address you on this occasion; I accepted the task knowing you to be reasonable men, and that, therefore, when I should do the best I can, you would be content, and ask no more. Assuming that to be the implied contract between us, I promise to speak directly to the purpose, and promise what will be more acceptable — to be brief.

This is an association of editors, of members of the same general profession, and yet I suppose it is safe to presume that, unlike many other associations of professional kindred, this is not by any means a mutual admiration society; or, in other words, there is no one before me who is not thoroughly posted as to the faults and defects of his brethren, or who, if public interest demanded it, would permit professional friendship to prevent publicity to those faults and failings. Our profession has been marked through past history for its sacrifice of fraternal regard in this respect, for the promotion, of course, of the public weal. And just here let me ask, have we not done ourselves injustice? Have we not overdone the patriotism, and have we not retarded the advancement of journalism, by this willingness to scalp one another to gratify the mob, which, after the operation, has, or ought to have, a lower opinion of both actors than it had before? I am not here to attempt the part of Censor, nor to teach you morals. There are gentlemen before me who are my seniors in years and in professional labors, but I may offer you the result of the experience of half a century, more than one-half of which has been spent in active journalism, and that experience is that personal journalism never tends to exalt the profession, or exalt the journal that indulges in it. It is a waste of time, labor, and means for one newspaper to devote its columns to the annihilation of the personal character of the gentlemen who publish another newspaper. Waste of time, labor, and means is, in these utilitarian

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days, a crime. Newspapers are published for the pecuniary benefit of the owners. There may be romantic notions of another kind, that journalism has higher aims than the accumulation of pelf, but we know differently, and, like men, we may frankly state that we print and publish our newspapers for the purpose of making the most money we can. The man who makes the best paper, as a general thing, makes the most money; and the man who makes the most money, as a general thing, can make the best paper, if he knows how. We are bidders for the public confidence and public trade, just as the lawyers, the physicians, or the merchants are. We offer our services to the public just as they do and expect pay therefore as they do; and among the services we offer them is a good newspaper, conducted with due regard to public decency and morality, and advocating such public policy and measures as we may think best for the public interest.

Here let me remark that the newspaper has two properties. One is that which we sell to the public for so much a week, month, or year, and that is the newspaper; the editorial is our own property, which we give as a bonus, just as some papers give chromos or sewing machines. The editorial columns ought, at least, never to be sold to subscribers. I care not how ably written may be the columns of a newspaper, if it is not worth the subscription independently of the editorial page, it is not worth the subscription with it. I do not mean to disparage the value of the editorial writing. Of an otherwise good paper, they are an appropriate complement. They are an admirable finish, giving increased value to the whole. But a brilliant editorial page, with an indifferently made-up and neglected paper otherwise, is like patching a thread-bare garment with new cloth, and expecting that in the lustre of the one the want of it in the other will be overlooked.

That newspaper is the best which, independent of its editorial writing, is the most acceptable to the general reader; and to such a paper editorial brilliancy can give additional value. In a newspaper that aims to meet the public want, personal controversies with the conductors of other papers are as much out of place as would be like controversies between the proprietors of competing dry goods stores or groceries. It is an imposition to thrust them upon the reader, who buys the paper for its news, and its advertisements, and not for its opinions of some rival paper, indecously expressed. The editorial opinions of a paper have weight and value, so far as the public have confidence in the general integrity of the paper, and so far as its discussions are confined to facts and reason, free of personal imputations without proof, and free from blackguardism and indecency. I know that there is a class of population that enjoy anything in a newspaper which is like personal controversy, the more malignant the language employed the greater the interest; but these people, after all, cease to respect the paper in the proportion that it panders to their own taste. Like the men who enjoy a dog-fight, they may think highly of the proceedings of both combatants, but, after all, they think of them only as brave and plucky dogs? Another matter, connected somewhat with what I have just mentioned, is the 568960

"THE Irish" have always been a prolific theme for writers, historical and otherwise. The term applied to natives of the western outpost of Europe does not sound badly to the ear and looks neatly in print. Ireland is a pretty name in all languages; friends and foes have eulogized the beauties of the little island itself. It has been the theme of song and story, of prayer and execration, and of horror and wonder, for many a century. A Scotch chronicler has written that for a small speck of land, Ireland has made a terrible noise in the world, during the last 300 years especially. One day it was the stormy wrath of her headlong clans wreaking vengeance one upon the other, while a common foe stepped in to devour the fate-led wranglers. The next it was all Ireland in open insurrection against the power and pride of England—the martial

DAPPER, and neat, and debonair,
 No regulation devil was he,
 But a gallant, trimly clad and fair,
 In the style of the Fifteenth Century,
 In full accord with the latest mode
 Were the hose his sinewy legs defined;
 And the jaunty cut of his tunic showed
 The work of a master tailor's mind.
 The pointed beard on his chin he bore
 Was then forbidden common louts,
 And so were the peaked shoes he wore,
 In 1450, or thereabouts.
 He'd no split hoof nor pointed tail,
 Nor a vicious and ferocious glance,
 His face, in fact, was rather pale—
 An intellectual countenance.
 He looked some dissipated lord
 Who loved a pretty face,
 And never flinched at festive board
 Where drunkenness was grace;
 (Those two old paths were followed then
 In the same persistent way.

"THE Irish" have always been a prolific theme for writers, historical and otherwise. The term applied to natives of the western outpost of Europe does not sound badly to the ear and looks neatly in print. Ireland is a pretty name in all languages; friends and foes have eulogized the beauties of the little island itself. It has been the theme of song and story, of prayer and execration, and of horror and wonder, for many a century. A Scotch chronicler has written that for a small speck of land, Ireland has made a terrible noise in the world, during the last 300 years especially. One day it was the stormy wrath of her headlong clans wreaking vengeance one upon the other, while a common foe stepped in to devour the fate-led wranglers. The next it was all Ireland in open insurrection against the power and pride of England—the martial Celts—driving their proud oppressors to the last extremity in the field, and as usual, losing their supremacy. Customs, which all theoretically condemn, though society may still condone or exact them; 12345

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

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POINTS are not of equal antiquity with printing, though not long after its invention, the necessity of introducing stops or pauses in sentences, for the guidance of the reader, brought forward the colon and the full-point, the two first invented. In the process of time, the comma was added to the infant punctuation, which then had no other figure than a perpendicular line, proportionable to the body of the letter; these three points were the only ones used till the close of the fifteenth century, when Aldus Manutius, a man eminent for the restoration of learning, among other improvements in the art of printing, corrected and enlarged the punctuation, by adding the semi-colon, giving a better shape to the comma, and assigning to the former points a more proper place; the comma, denoting the smaller pause, the semicolon next, the colon, and the full-point terminating the sentence. The notes of interrogation and admiration were not introduced till many years after.

Perhaps there never existed on any subject, among men of learning, a greater difference of opinion than on the true mode of punctuation, and scarcely can any two people agree in the same method; some making the pause of a semicolon where the sense will only bear a comma; some contending for what is termed stiff pointing, and others altogether the reverse. The want of an established rule in this particular case is much to be regretted. The loss of time to a compositor, occasioned, often through whim or caprice, in altering points unnecessarily, is one of the greatest hardships he has to complain of in the progress of his profession.

Scarcely nine works out of ten are sent properly prepared to the press; either the writing is illegible, the spelling incorrect, or the punctuation defective. The compositor has often to read sentences of his copy more than once before he can ascertain what he conceives the meaning of the author, that he may not deviate from him in the punctuation, this retards him considerably. But here it does not end—he, and the corrector of the press, though, perhaps, both intelligent

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and judicious men, differ in that in which few are found to agree, and the compositor has to follow either his whim or better opinion. The proof goes to the author—he dissents from them both, and makes those alterations in print, which ought to have rendered his manuscript copy correct.

The late Dr. Hunter, in reviewing a work, had occasion to censure it for its improper punctuation. He advises authors to leave the pointing entirely to the printers, as from their constant practice they must have acquired a uniform mode of punctuation. We are decidedly of this opinion; for unless the author will take the responsibility of the pointing entirely on himself, it will be to the advantage of the compositor, and attended with less loss of time, not to meet with a single point in his copy, unless to terminate a sentence, than to have his mind confused by commas and semicolons placed indiscriminately, in the hurry of writing, without any regard to propriety. The author may reserve to himself his particular method of punctuation, by directing the printer to point his work either loosely or not, and still have the opportunity of detecting in proofs whether a misplaced point injures his sentences. The advantage resulting from this mode would ensure uniformity to the work, and remove in part from the compositor a burthen which has created no small degree of contention.

Having considered it our duty to enter thus fully on a subject that so materially concerns the compositor, we will now proceed to the points themselves.

The Comma, which is considered the first from its requiring the shortest pause, its time being till you can reckon one, is more frequently used and misapplied than any of the other points. Its unnecessary introduction often involves the reader in perplexity; and its omission blends sentences that should be kept distinct—and in unskilled hands may pervert the meaning of the author, and render it ridiculous. The most acceptable mode seems to be what is termed easy pointing, which certainly has the advantage of not confusing the reader. All subjects, however, should not be pointed alike; as familiar discourses, or historical and narrative subjects, do not require so many points as explanatory and Law matter. Commas are used to denote extracts or quotations from other works, in dialogue matter, or any passages or expressions not original, by inverting two of them, and placing them before passages quoted, and closing such passages with two apostrophes. The method of running them down the sides to the end of the quotation, 7890

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Price of Case, with Braces, \$2.25. Brevier No. 17, 48 cts. per lb. Bourgeois No. 15, 44 cts. per lb., in fonts of 50 lbs. and over.

A new interest has been awakened in the matter of the use of Logotypes in Body Letter fonts by the acknowledgement of the Caslon Type Foundry, of London, of a conversion to the belief in their utility and advantages as time-savers in composition. This Foundry says, through its publication: "The time has come when we are obliged, in face of demonstration, to confess ourselves mistaken, affording one more instance of the folly of dogmatizing on the possibilities of invention."

Above is shown a system of Logotypes and their case arrangement originated by Marder, Luse & Co., of Chicago, and for which they have secured the copyright. The system consists of a judicious selection of logotype syllables most used in the English language, and then arranging a case for them. This was done in a manner best explained by reference to the cut above. The case is a marvel of economy in space, as it is no wider from left to right than the ordinary case, but is a little longer from top to bottom. It will, however, go on an ordinary case stand by fastening a couple of small braces on the front of the stand to hold the cases when on top. The cap case remains unchanged.

By use of the Logotypes and the case arranged for them many of the awkward cross motions are dispensed with, as for example i to t, c to o, e to r, &c. The time gained in composition is over one-third; errors are less liable; matter does not get pied easily; time is saved in correcting. The compositor of ordinary ability and intelligence can acquire the method in a few hours. The combinations could not be placed according to any rule or set of rules, but the following observations may be of assistance in memorizing them:

Each combination is placed as near as possible to the initial letter of that combination. The terminal letters of combinations beginning with the same initial letter frequently

have an influence in deciding the relative positions of those combinations; thus "o" is above "a" in the case, so "co" is placed above "ca," "ho" above "ha," and "ro" above "ra," and for the same reason "ri" above "ro," "ad" above "al," "an" above "at," "ce" above "ch," "en" above "er," "ly" above "la," "ss" above "st," etc. The same plan is also followed as much as possible in regard to a combination being placed to the left or to the right of another one. Of the fourteen combinations ending in "e" all except four are placed each above its initial letter; learn the four, and remember the rule for the rest. The "di," "hi" and "li" are next above "de," "he" and "le," whilst "ri" is somewhat above and to the right of "re."

When a combination of two letters is supplemented by the same combination with one or more added letters, the larger combination will be found to the right of the smaller with but two exceptions: thus "and" is considerably to the right of "an," "ers" to the right of "er," and so on with "ing" and "in," "man" and "ma," "Mrs." and "Mr.," "tion" and "ti," "ter" and "te," but "that" is above "th" and "ver" above "ve."

Never name a combination by the word or syllable which it spells or seems to spell, but in speaking of it call it by the several letters which compose it, pronouncing them in a group.

The only rule that can be given is to use the combinations as often as possible in a word or sentence, to use as large combinations as possible, and to do so without figuring ahead as to the shortest and easiest way to set the word. Pick up the first combination that presents itself, do the same with the next, and no trouble will be experienced. Do not use a two-letter combination when its last letter will take away the first letter of "and," "day," "ers," "ing" or "tion," because it is quicker to

set h-and than ha-n-d, p-ers-on, then pe-r-s-on, r-ing, than ri-n-g, etc.

The combination "the" often occurs one hundred times in one thousand ems. The combination "er" being so frequently used shows the advantage of its being near the "e" box, and does away with the cross-motion in words containing ere, etc. The composing stick being usually held over the "t" box when spacing, the compositor will see the advantage of having the 4-em, 5-em and hair-space boxes grouped over the quad boxes, thus dispensing with another awkward motion. The positions of the single letters and characters may be considered as virtually unchanged, for wherever the old boxes are not subdivided they retain the old characters, and in all cases where an old box has been subdivided, the single character is placed in the lowest subdivision of that box which is nearest the center of the case. An easy way to learn the case is to start with the "a" box call it the "a" box subdivided and memorize those subdivisions, then take the "b" box, and so on through the alphabet.

At present the combinations are made in Brevier No. 17 and Bourgeois No. 15, but if any considerable order is received for Minion No. 17, Brevier No. 15, Bourgeois No. 17 or Long Primer No. 15, it will be cast up and filled. The combinations are cast to a carefully calculated scheme of the relative proportions of the different characters to a font, and put up in fonts of any desired size. A plan of the case and combinations is put up with each font. A trial will convince the most skeptical of the many advantages to be gained by the adoption of these combinations.

The case and combinations can be seen in practical operation in the Specimen Department of the Chicago Type Foundry, and we will gladly answer any inquires from those desiring further information concerning the invention.

At the same time a series of railway enterprises, of gigantic magnitude, has been undertaken, connecting the four separate territories by lines running entirely within British territory, and thus avoid any partnership in highways with the American Republic, and beyond the reach of the enemy in that war between Canada and the United States, a belief in which, as an advent of the future, is one of our imperial institutions. The result, while it has been injurious to the United States, has not been satisfactory to the Canadian people. Negotiations for commercial treaties have failed, as it was likely they would, when opened by a dependency without full treaty making powers. The first of the politico-military railways, uniting the maritime

Oh, what rapture! bliss ecstatic!
 Marble face, and tearful eyes!
 How the soul expands with grandeur
 Gloating on these Western skies!
 Book of nature! pictured volume!
 Filled with speechless love I stand
 Gazing on your scenes of splendor,—
 Painted by the Master's hand.
 Burning sunsets, glowing fiercely,
 Rifting through the fiery clouds,
 Like a conflagration mighty
 Forcing back the daring crowds.
 Bloody sunset, where in combat
 Misty forms are red with gore,
 Dyeing with their crimsoned footsteps
 All the Western cloudland o'er.
 Castle sunset: golden turrets,—
 Battlements of every hue,—
 Filled with angel forms that beckon,

At the same time a series of railway enterprises, of gigantic magnitude, has been undertaken, connecting the four separate territories by lines running entirely within British territory, and thus avoid any partnership in highways with the American Republic and beyond the reach of the enemy in that war between Canada and the United States, a belief in which, as an event of the future, is one of our imperial institutions. The result, while it has been injurious to the United States, has not been satisfactory to the Canadian people. Negotiations for commercial treaties have failed, as it was likely they would, when opened by a dependency without full treaty making powers. The first of the politico-military railways, uniting the maritime provinces with old Canada, has cost thirty-six millions in its construction, and is run at a heavy annual cost to the *Government, and is likely to be* 12345

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

ALTHOUGH expedition is a most desirable qualification in a compositor, yet alone it is far from constituting a good workman; and the man who possesses no other claims to the title, will be found competent to little more than setting reprints, in which no judgment is required, and where he has only to arrange letter for letter, point for point, and line for line; on which employment he may whistle, sing, talk, or laugh, without inconvenience to himself; for the process being merely mechanical, and the mind not being occupied in the smallest degree, if he make a mistake of a word, it will be detected at the end of the line; or, if there be a double or an out of lines, either will be detected when the page is finished.

How different is the case of the man who is anxious to deserve the title of a good workman, and to maintain it; in his youth he has been equally desirous with the other to acquire expedition; and having attained it, he has felt that other requisites were necessary;—he has read, to obtain information; he has examined the best workmanship as specimens for his guidance—he endeavors to compose accurately; is always careful and uniform in his spacing, he justifies his lines to an equal tightness, he divides his words, when necessary to divide them, correctly, and with a regard to appearance—and when occasional bits of rule work occur, they are marked by a degree of neatness in being cut to precise lengths, and in the corners fitting with precision—in all the work that passes through his hands, there appear the marks of attention and skill. When a master printer undertakes a work that requires more than ordinary care, and is difficult to execute, the superiority of the man who has endeavored to improve himself is

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evident; he is selected to perform it: and he then feels the advantage of his perseverance. At work upon a difficult subject, with an ill-written manuscript, his first proofs show him equal to the task; his arrangements of the matter are judicious—his punctuation is correct; when particular sorts are to be justified, they are done with accuracy; when an accented letter is required that cannot be procured in a single type, he makes it with neatness—and when his proof returns from the reader, he will frequently correct it in as little time as a slovenly compositor will require to correct a proof of similar size, that is a reprint. The results to the slovenly and the good compositor are very different indeed. The first is only employed during a flush of work; when that ceases he has to seek fresh employment; perhaps does not meet with any for some time; again obtains a temporary engagement; and thus continues till old age approaches, and he is rendered incapable of working. A good workman, on the contrary, is prized by his employer, especially if the latter be a workman himself, and a man of judgment. He is looked up to by his fellow-workmen; his situation is permanent, if he choose; his abilities qualify him to be a reader, and if his mind lead him that way, he may obtain such a situation. His knowledge and his merit fit him to become the overseer of a large house, where he has many advantages, and where he continues with credit to himself, unless, perhaps, he prefers to commence business on his own account, when he invariably obtains the countenance and support of those who have witnessed his skill, his knowledge, his attention, and his industry.

There is another class of compositors who neither possess much skill, nor are very expeditious; we mean such as are of a sober, steady habit. They are useful in an office where there is a number of reprints—they go on from year to year in regular routine, and never step out of it: the employer can always depend on them for a regular amount of work, if they have sufficient employment. They feel obliged to work for what 67890

JOHN BRIGHT is opposed to capital punishment. In a speech before the University College Debating Society recently he said the infliction seemed to him a policy as unchristian as it was unphilosophical, which, so far as he could judge of the experience of other countries, had failed so far as it had been persisted in. It seemed to him that there could be no plan less opposed to the teaching of men the sacredness of human life than that of the ordinary and frequent sacrifice of human life to the law. He was glad they had resolved to discuss this subject; so that hereafter they might swell the public opinion

On a morn in dreary winter,
Came a worn and weary printer
With his bundle on a splinter
O'er his back;
Travel-stained he was, and needy,
And his appetite was greedy
For a "snack."

For the printing-office steering
Till within the door appearing,
Where he bowed, as one revering,
When he spoke,
Saying, in a voice as solemn
As a gratis Buchu-column:
"I am broke!

"In your city I'm a stranger,
Dusty, seedy as a granger —
For I slumbered in the manger
Of a barn;

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234 HOW TO CONDUCT A GOOD PAPER.

EVERY man is supposed to understand his own business best. Now the business which I have followed for nearly a score of years has been that of editing and publishing a city daily paper, while the subject you have selected for me to discuss is "The Best Mode of Conducting Country Newspapers," To speak with confidence on any subject one should be sustained by an ample stock of practical experience; otherwise what is said must fall under the head of speculation, and that is not authority to others. My actual experience as a publisher of a country newspaper was of brief duration, and dates back to the time when Gen. Taylor was President. Had your topic been "The Best Mode of Conducting City Journals," I should feel more at home on the subject, and would approach it with more confidence and boldness; and I cannot help feeling that you would be more instructed and edified if you had selected as your speaker some publisher of a country paper, of ripe experience, whose success would support his advice. However, having accepted your invitation, I will present such thoughts and opinions as I have formed on the subject.

And without further prelude I would remark that the first and foremost thing to be done to promote the local newspaper business is to form a thorough organization of the publishers and editors of the press of the State. I do not mean by this a junketing organization, to meet once a year, in strawberry or grape season, to have a jolly time in

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HOW TO CONDUCT A GOOD PAPER. 235

eating and drinking, and in making excursions to a neighboring State for a week or more. This kind of organization is well enough in its place, in the way of social recreation and amusement, but it does not fulfill the problem before us — the best mode of conducting a country newspaper. What you want is a working organization. In unity there is more than strength; there are also personal acquaintance, mutual improvement, useful suggestions, co-operations, softening of prejudices, obliteration of antipathies, respect for each other, and the cultivation of the "live and let live" sentiment. The less we know of each other the more we distrust and the less we care for one another. Personal acquaintance and business meetings exert a remarkable influence for good.

There is, perhaps, no avocation which tends to create so much ill-feeling, dislike, envy, rivalry and uncharitableness among its members as the newspaper business. The competition is most severe; the net profits of the vast majority of publishers are exceedingly meagre, when compared with the labor, care and capital required. And this tends to make publishers watch and prey, not with, but on, each other. The patronage of the business is, at best, limited, and difficult to increase. The politician and place-hunters take advantage of a rivalry between publishers to embitter them yet more, and cause them to defame and blackguard each other in the most shameful manner. Editors are used as the special champions of the office seekers. And what reward do they give for these services? The crumbs that fall from their tables, and the bones they have already picked. Of all employers, demagogues are the ones that exact the most service for the least compensation. Co-operation of 567890

Dewy tears, like angel fingers,
Softly fall in twilight's glow,
And the silvery sunset lingers
Over all the earth below.
Fainter, paler, fades the gleaming
From the golden-tinted West;
And the shades of night and slumber
Come to lull the world to rest.

Silently the daylight wasteth,
And the Night, with dusky pall,
And with deepening shadows, hasteth
Through Earth's broad baronial hall:
Up the stairway, slowly creeping,
Stealing through the portals dim,
A sweet, tremulous sound is keeping
Cadence with our vesper hymn.

Now a murmuring uncertain,
Like the rustle of the trees,
Or slight wave of silken curtain,
Stirred by softest passing breeze,
Whispers low along the passage—
Sighs at portals of my door,
Bearing sweet and tender message,
From friends on Heaven's shore.

O strange voice of years departed!
Bear ye hence across the tide,
Dearest love to the true-hearted
Early called to Jesus' side:
In its spell the Past hath bound me—
To its shade my soul still clings;
Now night closes close around me,
Darkest clouds outstretch their wings.

Still the hearth of home is beaming
With soft rays of rosy light, 123

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THE Louvre; not the French palace of that name, but a fashionable café in the heart of Havana. The interior of the Café del Louvre is tastefully decorated; the walls concealed behind huge mirrors, the floor is of marble, and countless tables crowded with Habaneros and foreigners from all parts of Las Americas, are distributed about the saloon. At one end is a mostrador, or counter, where fancy chocolate, confectionery and tobacco in all its branches are sold. Here you may have your pick of cigar or cigarette brands, from the gigantic and costly Ramas cigar to the Tamano pequeno cigarette. But do not for a moment suppose that because you are at the birth-place of your choice Havanas you will get those articles at a cost comparatively next to nothing. I, who from infancy have cherished this fiction, am lamentably disappointed when I discover the very exorbitant prices demanded for the best brands. The cedar boxes, with their precious contents set like gems in the midst of tinfoil and fancy-cut paper, look inviting; but I seek in vain for a cigar at the ridiculously cheap rate I have prepared myself to pay. I try Brevas, and ask for a penn'orth

of the best, but am horrified when I am told a single specimen only costs fivepence! But as for the Cabanas, the Partagas, the Henry Clays and the Upmanns, I am filled with awe at the bare mention of their value per pound. A real Ramas is worth eighteenpence English, while superior Upmanns are not to be had under ten sovereigns a hundred. In despair of finding anything within my means at the Louvre counter, I purchase a "medio's" worth of cigarettes—a medio, or twopence halfpenny, being the smallest coin in Cuba—order a cup of *cafe noir*, and sally out in quest of cheaper smokables.

Crossing the square where the Tacon theatre and Circus stand, I wander up the narrow, ill-paved streets of the Cuban capital. At the corner of every hotel, under archways and arcades, I meet with tables laid out like fruit stalls, bearing bundles of cigars and cigarettes. Here, at least, I expected to find something to smoke at a fabulously low rate. Yes, here are cigars at two, three and five for twopence, but those I invest in do not satisfy me: they are damp, new, badly rolled, won't draw, and have all kinds of odd shapes. Some are curved like Turkish scimitars, others are square and flat, as if they had been mangled or sat upon, while *others are undecided in form, like that of a horseradish. The vendor assures me that all his cigars are born of "tobacco legitimo,"* 2579

TO-DAY remembrance, from the present backward stealing,
Relumes the paths grown dim with faded years,
Where, though neglected long, I see, themselves revealing,
The bright bygones whose tender radiance cheers.

I see, in yonder dale, where dwell the rustic people,
Fair farm-lands lie along a widening view;
And there the village spreads around its towering steeple,
Near by the school my early studies knew.

Again I hear the bell that rings in every weather
To hasten loitering stragglers to their books;
Again the hum of boisterous children called together
The master hushes with commanding looks.

And one among the scholars there, I well remember,—
Of all the other damsels loveliest,—
Whose shy young glances warm e'en now life's chilled December,
And leave their light within my lonely breast.

Ah, then, more than the tiresome task of book or teacher,
I learned the lessons of her lustrous eyes,
And marked the plastic lines of every perfect feature
That blushing met my gaze with soft surprise.

The morning sunshine, thro' the schoolroom windows glowing,
Was not more welcome than her smile to me;

The morning sunshine, thro' the schoolroom windows glowing,
Was not more welcome than her smile to me;
And, when we talked at eve, the homeward pathway going,
What music in her laughter there would be.

How artfully I tried to win her to me only,
And bantered those who sought her just the same;
And when her absence made the hours seem dull and lonely,
How oft upon my slate I wrote her name!

Though weary years have vanished since we met at schooling,
And wide asunder have our ways diverged,
Still does my spirit feel her power unbroken ruling,
Though lost the suit its young affection urged.

For she could not be mine: despite my best endeavor,
Another wooer 'twas her love to win;
Yet her regretful look will haunt my heart forever,
And make me think that love to mine akin.

No patient master now the olden school is keeping;
No more I watch a maiden's tender eyes;
But o'er my aged heart-strings softly yet are sweeping
The tender thoughts that Memory bids arise.

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of publishers, associated effort and commingling of ideas will stop this propensity to do the dirty work of the demagogues, and fly at each other's throats, and injure one another's business by cutting under in prices, or by defamation. All great interests hold frequent conventions and meetings for the advancement of their guild or occupation. Their example should not be lost on publishers.

At your Press Convention a full day should be given to the discussion of the very topic on which you have asked me to speak. Each publisher should give the result of his own experience, and there should be a general interchange of views in respect to all the details of the publishing and editing business. The consequence would be that all of you would learn what each knows, and the hints thrown out could not help resulting in mutual profit. How can subscriptions and advertisements be increased and the losses of the publishing business be diminished? How can the competition of the city papers be escaped? The answer in a single sentence is, make a more attractive paper by devoting your main efforts to the collection of home news and to the advocacy of home interests. The true and legitimate rivalry between the local papers is to produce the best bill of fare for the delectation of their readers. You will not benefit your pecuniary interests by disparaging your neighbor's paper, or by inordinate boasting about the superiority of your own, or by trying to prevent him from getting business. You will gain nothing by the demise of his publication, but rather lose thereby. An acute observer says that "he who wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill. Our antagonist is our helper." And a truer observation never was made. It would be recognized by all but for the film that selfishness draws over our eyes, which obscures our mental vision. Any county in the State with twelve or more thousand English-speaking population can and ought to support two local papers of opposite politics, if the proper art is applied to extract their patronage. Do not grow jealous or cross if you discover your party friends taking your opponent's paper or advertising in it, as you will not lose any patronage thereby; but take measures to produce as good or a better paper than he does, and that will bring your business from his party, and in this pleasant way you will enjoy your revenge, and forage as much on his pastures as he forages on yours. As a rule, two papers of the same politics, published in the same town, work badly. They are certain to produce discord in their party, and divide it into factions. They engender the liveliest hatred between the publishers, and malice between the editors; and whatever the one advocates, whether it be right or wrong, wise or otherwise, it is sure to be opposed, sneered at, ridiculed or denounced by the other. The feeling of rivalry is pretty apt to set the publishers to undermining each other's business by underbidding in their scale of charges for subscriptions, job work, advertising and business notices. Another evil is, that it puts one or both concerns completely under the control of scheming cliques and rotten rings, and the editor is unable to call his soul his own, except by permission of a place-hunter or tax-eater. The bickerings and rivalry of the antagonistic journals disgust moderate men, increase expenses and diminish receipts. In all such cases I would prescribe consolidation, and if the proprietors cannot work together in the same team, let one buy out the other and the latter pitch his tent elsewhere. I believe it is a rule of the Democratic party not to have or permit more than one organ in a county, no matter how populous, and it could be adopted by the Republicans with great advantage to their party harmony and the profit of publishers. In a few large cities an exception may be made to the rule, but even there an excess of papers of the same politics produces mischief.

But to return to the question, how to make an attractive paper? One of the essential things is good mechanical execution; the "print" should be white and firm, and not dingy or spongy. Buy an article that will take a good impression, even if you have to pay two or three cents a pound more for it. The nearer pure white the paper is the better. Next, good 236789

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO, ILL.

You call me an angel of love and of light,
A being of goodness and heavenly fire,
Sent out from God's kingdom to guide you aright
In paths where your spirit may mount and aspire.
You say that I glow like a star on its course,
Like a ray from the star, a spark from the source.

Now list to my answer; let all the world hear it;
I speak unafraid what I know to be true:
A pure, faithful love is the creative spirit
That makes women angels. I live but in you.
We are bound soul to soul by life's holiest laws,
And if I am an angel, why, you are the cause.

As my ship skims the sea I look up from her deck.
Fair, firm at the wheel, shines love's beautiful form:
And shall I scorn the barque that last night went to wreck,
By the pilot abandoned to darkness and storm?
My craft was no stauncher; she too had been lost
Had the wheelman deserted or slept at his post.

I laid down the wealth of my soul at your feet
(Some woman does this for some man every day),

I laid down the wealth of my soul at your feet
(Some woman does this for some man every day),
No desperate creature who walks in the street
Has a wickeder heart than I might have, I say,
Had you wantonly misused the treasures you won
As so many men with heart riches have done.

This fire from God's altar, this holy love flame,
That burns like sweet incense forever for you,
Might now be a wild conflagration of shame
Had you tortured my heart or been base or untrue.
For angels and devils are cast in one mold,
Till love guides them upward or downward, I hold.

I tell you the women that make fervent wives
And sweet, tender mothers, had fate been less fair,
Are the women that might have abandoned their lives
To the madness that springs from and ends in despair.
As the fire on the hearth, which sheds brightness around,
Neglected may level the walls to the ground.

The world makes grave errors in judging these things,
Great good and great evil are born in one breast.
Love horns us and hoofs us, or gives us our wings,
And the best could be worst, and the worst could be best.
You may thank your own worth for what I grew to be,
For the demon lurked under the angel in me. 1234

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MEN with aspiring minds seem from the earliest times to have been dissatisfied with their natural altitude, and to have envied the proportions of the elephant. The ordinary toiler for daily bread has not, perhaps, shared this emulation for the proportions of the beasts, but he has, nevertheless, been content to pay with his labor or its results for the glorification of some other one who has deputed himself to rule over them.

This swelling desire for extraordinary importance seems first to have manifested itself in the ancient land of Egypt, and the monarchs who reigned before historic times were perhaps the first to magnify themselves in stone. That great figures of the gods should have been chiseled was natural enough, but soon the kings, envious of their size and grandeur (possibly urged by the cunning priesthood), proclaimed themselves the earthly representatives of the divine essence, and so began to figure in colossal forms.

The first colossus we know of, which yet exists, is the Sphinx, which, facing the east, has overlooked the plains of Memphis for untold centuries. The head measures about seventy-five feet from the chin to the top, and somewhat more between the lappets which form the antique helmet or head-dress. The body is buried some ninety feet in the sand, but it has several times been uncovered, only to be again wrapped by the winds of the desert. Quite recently the base has again been exposed, but nothing new has been gleaned to add to the already established facts about it. It was originally cut from the natural rock, and filled in with masonry to perfect the work where the material was wanting; but whether it represented an ancient Pharaoh or not will never be known. Most probably it was carved on that spot to consecrate, as it were, the locality of a national cemetery.

The early monarchs were content to lie in gigantic pyramid tombs, which were chiefly constructed for the eternal security of their bodies, but the kings of the twelfth dynasty were possibly the first to aspire to colossal personal representation. The Osirtacens and Amenemhats did remarkably well in this direction, but Amunoph III. was not satisfied until he had set up two tremendous figures of himself upon the Theban plain, each some seventy feet high. They were cut from single blocks of sandstone in the quarries of Lilsilis, and transported to their destination on enormous flatboats at high tide. Recently the tomb of their designer has been opened, and a record within it tells the artist's name and describes the feat of making these giants and the process of their removal.

Immense as these colossi are, they do not compare in size or excellence with the works of Rameses the Great. He caused himself to be represented in gigantic proportions in every city of Egypt from the second cataract to the Mediterranean. Before his great temple at Ipstamboul he sits over sixty feet high as the supporting buttresses for the magnificent facade. These figures, except one, are well preserved, and lend majesty and serenity to an otherwise bleak and ragged scene. Within the temple are eight more standing figures of Rameses, brilliantly painted, and owing to the sands which for centuries had concealed the entrance, the colors are to-day as light and perfect as the figures themselves.

On the plain where Memphis stood there lies still in the mud a fine colossus of this monarch, spirited in style and admirable in execution. It is the property of the English nation, but the authorities seem to be in no haste to remove their treasure.

This colossus is, however, a mere baby to two others, one of which is recorded as standing 100 feet in height, at Tarris, on the Delta, and the second, which now lies in great pieces at the Ramesseum, on the Theban plain. This magnificent building was the crowning work of the great building king, and on its walls he caused his battles and triumphs to be elaborately chronicled. The colossus which sat before this hall of archives was of polished granite, finished exquisitely, and it appears to-day as if the artificers had but just completed their task, save that the splendid figure is shattered. The head and torso tell yet of its beauty, and its destruction is as great a marvel as its manufacture. By what means the enormous mass, in all 860 tons, was broken up, is a mystery, the fragments themselves presenting no clew.

Babylon was famous, too, for its colossi, but the one best known historically has a figure of Belus eighteen feet in height, but it was of solid gold.

The Apollo of Rhodes, which strode the entrance to the port, was one of the seven wonders of the Old World. It was erected in celebration of the triumph of the citizens over Demetrius of Macedon, in 280 B. C. Ptolemy later assisted the Rhodians, and it may be that they also desired to compliment the ruler of the land of big figures by raising a giant to glorify the event. The sculptor Chares was intrusted with the design, and began to cast the figure in plates, as was done with the Liberty figure by Bartholdi. However, before the work was half completed Chares had spent the sum set apart by the citizens, and the sculptor committed suicide. Laches took up the labor and completed it, also superintending its erection. It was seventy cubits high, or 105 feet, and for fifty-six years it bestrode the harbor until an earthquake overthrew it in 234 B. C., and it lay where it fell in fragments for nine centuries. When the Saracens captured Rhodes they sold Apollo as old metal to a Hebrew.

The Greeks produced the most beautiful statuary, and the finest of all the colossi were executed by Phidias. The Minerva of the Parthenon and the Jupiter of Elea, the surpassing efforts of art, respectively thirty-nine and sixty feet high, were composed of marble and ivory, overlaid with gold plates and adorned with gems. *Had but portions only of these superb figures remained to us—they were consumed by fire—we could well have spared all the others 348*

GLAD childhood days. I stand beside a summer sea,
And launch a tiny ship upon the shining crests,
Happy to see it sail so gallantly and free,
 Away to where
 An island fair
Amid the blue expanse of sunlit waters rests.

I freight it deep with hopes that do not seem too bright,
And dreams that are as real as are these sunny days:
And so, with sails that court the breeze, with flags bedight,
 And streamers gay,
 She takes her way
To where my island nestles 'mid the banks of haze,

I watch her sailing out into the golden West,
And joy to see how proud and staunch a ship it is,
Thinking to see it gain that port of perfect rest.
 Beyond the waves,
 Whose coral caves
My fancy pictures as a haven walled with bliss.

In bleak old age again I stand upon the shore,
And watch the cold, gray surf that breaks upon the sands,
Hearing hoarse music in its loud and fitful roar,
 That fills my soul
 Like the deep roll
Of some organ when 'tis touched by master hands.

I shield my eyes and gaze across the angry sea,
To where in days of yore my happy island lay ;
Alas ! no happy island lingers there for me —
 The sunset skies
 With roseate dyes
Were painted but to close Youth's golden summer days !

I search amid the debris from a hundred climes
The cruel waves have scattered at my loitering feet,
And find, ah, me ! a token from the olden times :—
 Amid the wrecks,
 The battered decks
Of what had been my little ship so brave and fleet !

And here and there, half-covered with dank sedge and weeds,
Are cast the hopes with which my ship was laden deep—
Hopes that are wrecked, was it through lack of earnest deeds?
 So say the years ;
 And now, with tears, 49

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EXTRACT FROM THE RAMBLER.

THAT wonder is the effect of ignorance has been often observed. The awful stillness of attention, with which the mind is overspread at the first view of an unexpected effect, ceases when we have leisure to disentangle complications and investigate causes. Wonder is a pause of reason, a sudden cessation of the mental progress, which lasts only while the understanding is fixed upon some single idea, and is at an end when it recovers force enough to divide the objects into its parts, or mark the intermediate gradations from the first agent to the last consequence.

It is the proper ambition of the heroes in literature to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge by discovering and conquering new regions of the intellectual world. To the success of such undertakings perhaps some degree of fortuitous happiness is necessary, which no man can promise or procure to himself ; and therefore doubt and irresolution may be forgiven in him that ventures into the unexplored abysses of truth, and attempts to find his way through the fluctuations of uncertainty, and the conflicts of contradiction. But when nothing more is required than to pursue a path already beaten, and to trample obstacles which others have demolished, why should any man so much distrust his own intellect as to imagine himself unequal to the attempt ?

It were to be wished that they who devote their lives to study would at once believe nothing too great for their attainment, and consider nothing as too little for their regard — that they would extend their notice alike to science and to life, and unite some knowledge of the present world to their acquaintance with past ages and remote events.

Nothing has so much exposed men of learning to contempt and ridicule as their ignorance of things which are known to all but themselves. Those who have been taught to consider the institutions of the schools as giving the last perfection to human abilities, are much surprised to see men wrinkled with study, yet wanting to be instructed in the minute circumstances of propriety, or the necessary

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EXTRACT FROM THE RAMBLER.

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forms of daily transaction, and soon shake off their reverence for modes of education which they find to produce no ability above the rest of mankind.

"Books," says Bacon, "can never teach the use of books." The student must learn by commerce with mankind to reduce his speculations to practice, and accommodate his knowledge to the purpose of life.

It is too common for those who have been bred to scholastic professions, and passed much of their time in academies where nothing but learning confers honors, to disregard every other qualification, and to imagine that they shall find mankind ready to pay homage to their knowledge, and to crowd about them for instruction. They therefore step out from their cells into the open world with all the confidence of authority and dignity of importance. They look around about them at once with ignorance and scorn upon a race of beings to whom they are equally unknown and equally contemptible, but whose manners they must imitate, and with whose opinions they must comply, if they desire to pass their time happily among them.

To lessen that disdain with which scholars are inclined to look on the common business of the world, and the unwillingness with which they condescend to learn what is not found in any system of philosophy, it may be necessary to consider that though admiration is excited by abstruse researches and remote discoveries, yet pleasure is not given, nor affection conciliated but by softer accomplishments, and qualities more easily communicable to those about us. He that can only converse upon questions about which only a small part of mankind has knowledge sufficient to make them curious, must lose his days in unsocial silence, and live in the crowd of life without a companion. He that can only be useful on great occasions may die without exerting his abilities, and stand a helpless spectator of a thousand vexations which fret away happiness, and which nothing is required to remove but a little dexterity of conduct and readiness of expedients.

No degree of knowledge attainable by man is able to set him above the want of hourly assistance, or to extinguish the desire of fond endearments and tender officiousness ; and therefore no one should think it unnecessary to learn those arts by which friendship may be gained. *Kindness is preserved by a constant reciprocation of benefits or interchange of pleasures ; but such pleasures only can be bestowed as others are capable to receive, and such only 1234567890*

THE woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;
The street was wet with the recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, uncared for amid the throng
Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of "school let out,"
Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled wide and deep;

Past the woman so old and gray
Hastened the children on their way,
Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir,

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merry troop,
The gayest laddie of all the group;
He paused beside her and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,
He guides her trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.
"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's aged and poor and slow."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said
Was, "God be kind to the noble boy
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy." 48

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THE Island of Hawaii, the largest of the Hawaiian group and about 300 miles in circumference, is in the form of two great twin peaks—Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea—rising out of the sea to a height of between 13,000 and 14,000 feet. The spurs and the low plains near the coast are clothed with thick tropical verdure and cultivated fields of sugar-cane, but the summits are quite bald and covered with eternal snow. The whole island is of volcanic origin, as is true of all the islands of the group, and there is a crater on the summit of Mauna Kea which occasionally shows signs of activity. But Mauna Loa is the seat of volcanic action in the present age. On the southern slope of the mountain is situated the crater of Kilauea (Lake of Fire), which is perpetually in a state of more or less activity. This crater is a chain of fiery lakes or orifices in the earth's crust, where the molten contents of the earth's interior come to the surface and boil, and fume, and sputter, and occasionally well up and spread over the floor of the great pit in which they are situated. Tourists can go to the very brink of these lakes and gaze at the infernal activity going on there and even dabble in the fiery liquid which is cast up in bubbles on their surface and thrown in troubled waves upon their banks.

There is some connection between Kilauea and Mokuaweo. Thus, at the periods of greatest activity at the vent in the side of the mountain the crater at the summit appears to be almost extinct. On the other hand, when the troubled surface of Kilauea subsides somewhat, and occasionally even sinks out of sight, trouble may be expected at the summit. There are rumblings in the bowels of the earth, quiverings of the crust, and finally an attack of infernal nausea, which finds relief through the vent at Mokuaweo, inundating vast tracts

with the molten eruption. In the summer of 1880 there was such a cessation of activity in the lakes at Kilauea, accompanied by earthquakes and internal rumblings. Finally, one night in November, with a loud explosion that awoke every one on the Island of Hawaii and shook the island to its lowest foundations, the eruption gushed forth from Mokuaweo, throwing melted matter and fire high into the air and rushing in a torrent down the mountain side, where it appeared like a fiery snake. A yellow cloud of sulphurous smoke overhung it for a while, reflecting the glow from beneath, and then drifted away over the sea and over the other islands. It floated over Honolulu, 300 miles away, and on to the north, enveloping ships at sea, and finally dispersing itself. There was volcanic action under the sea at the same time, and sailors in those waters came upon flocs of porous pumice stone which had floated to the surface and spread itself around on top of the water.

The eruption rushed down the bare side of the peak till it reached the timber-line and precipitated itself upon the rank tropical foliage, obliterating the forest in its path as an acid does a metal. It ate its way more slowly after awhile, the upper portions of the flow cooling and forming a tube through which the lava flowed to the terminus, there to break out and make its way by fits and starts in a constantly widening channel. Not infrequently there would be an apparent contradiction of natural law, where the flow would make its way up a steep grade, hardening as it went, and then pushing an extension on upward.

It was many months eating its way through the forest, always in the direction of Hilo. The course of the lava was through the wilderness, practically out of reach of tourists and sightseers, the forest being almost impenetrable. Its course could be traced from a distance and far out at sea by the clouds of smoke and steam in its path. As it came nearer and nearer to Hilo, however, the natives cut paths through the woods, by which it was practicable to ride to the vicinity of the flow on horseback and then work up to it on foot. There were many travelers in Honolulu who were anxious to see the 12345



THE moonlit eve when first we met
Beside the twinkling rill;
The lane where all our trysts were set,
Tree-shaded, lone, and still,
Which many a nook afforded meet
For whispering lovers' secret seat;

Our virgin kiss, first passionate sip
From love's delicious bowl,
But pure as ever angel-lip
From sleeping infant stole,—
Though Mary hid her cheek of flame
As blushing at a deed of shame;

And every act and word and look
Which, lost on all beside,
Revealed to me what still you took

All, all—and yon grey twilight hour
When 'neath the hawthorn bough
You yielded first to love's soft power,
And gave me vow for vow;
All, all around me shift and gleam,
Like visions in an opium dream!

They whirl around me—swifter still!
My brain begins to swim:
Where art thou, love? My heart grows chill,
My eyes are very dim.
Where art thou, love? I feel thee now,
Thy hand is still upon my brow.

Mary, the awful moment nears!
O keep me in thy heart;
A dreadful noise is in my ears—
Mary, we two must part.
My head upon thy bosom lay—
There let me sigh my soul away. 345

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THE theory of passing successfully a continuous web of paper through two type cylinders—yielding a perfect register, well-printed on both sides—has long been regarded as the very “ideal” of economic and rapid printing; all the fabrics requiring to be impressed with objects obtained from types, engraven surfaces, blocks, or any arrangement for giving certain designs upon the surface, have been tending towards the application of revolving cylinders to accomplish this result. It is a remarkable coincidence that at the period corresponding with the substitution of engraven rollers for blocks in calico printing in England, letter-press printing by cylinders should have been commenced by Mr. Wilkinson in America. The first press for printing the continuous web by cylinder was at work in 1837, following on a series of preparatory experiments. The design had for years existed in his mind, and the practical demonstration of the principle then made may be considered as the commencement of a new epoch in typography; and which, under various modifications, as for instance, in the use of single sheets of paper instead of continuous webs, has tended so much to facilitate the satisfying of the prime necessity in newspaper printing (induced by the ever rapidly increasing circulation), viz: the greatest possible dispatch in throwing off the greatest possible number in the smallest space of time.

Various circumstances, partly of a commercial and partly of a mechanical kind, very much re-

tarded the more perfect utilization of the object for which Mr. Wilkinson so long labored. Just before the commencement of the late American war, a company with adequate capital was organized in New York for fully carrying out his invention. A press was built, and other agencies of a necessary kind provided, such as dampening paper in the web, the casting of stereotype plates, etc., but the fearful disturbance to mercantile affairs occasioned by the war, caused the premature collapse of the company, and immediately preceding this calamity Mr. Wilkinson was dispatched to Europe to secure patents for Great Britain and the Continent. He introduced a working model at the Great Exhibition of 1862, resulting in an appeal to provide capital necessary to build a press; and the reason why in the long interval the same has never been put to work regularly, after the capability of successfully printing was abundantly confirmed by the working model, was simply owing to the fact that this, the primary principle (printing), having been regarded as a foregone conclusion, the time was consumed in vague experiments designed to apply the best method of providing the most suitable delivery of the enormous amount of paper a machine of this kind is capable of printing, and the comparatively small cost at which it is effected. The time thus expended produced its natural effects in impairing the patience, energy and confidence of the capitalists interested, rendering the introduction of new life and blood necessary to redeem, as far as possible, the time lost, and restore the prestige of the invention.

It is now open for the consideration of persons immediately interested in economical and rapid printing to determine in what way the unexpired term 67890

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If men cared less for wealth and fame,
And less for battle-fields and glory,
If, writ in human hearts, a name
Seemed better than in song and story ;
If men, instead of nursing pride,
Would learn to hate and to abhor it,
If more relied
On Love to guide,
The world would be the better for it.

If men dealt less in stocks and lands,
And more in bonds and deeds fraternal,
If Love's work had more willing hands
To link this world with the supernal ;
If men stored up Love's oil and wine
And on bruised hearts would pour it,
If "yours" and "mine"
Would once combine,

If more would act the play of Life,
And fewer spoil it in rehearsal ;
If Bigotry would sheath its knife,
Till good became more universal ;
If custom, gray with ages grown,
Had fewer blind men to adore it,—
If Talent shone
In Truth alone,
The world would be the better for it.

If men were wise in little things—
Affecting less in all their dealings ;
If hearts had fewer rusted strings
To isolate their kindly feelings ;
If men, when wrong beats down the right,
Would strike together to restore it,—
If right made might
In every fight, 58

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136 ON THE READING OF NEWSPAPERS.

THOUGH it is new in reference to your particular case, your abstinence from newspaper reading is not a new experiment in itself, and I await its effects with interest. I shall be curious to observe the consequences to an intellect constituted as is yours of that total cutting-off from the public interests of your own century which an absence from newspapers implies. It is clear that whatever the loss may be, you have a definite gain to set against it. The time which you have hitherto given to newspapers, and which may be roughly estimated at about five hundred hours a year, is henceforth a valuable time-income, to be applied to whatever purposes your best wisdom may select. When an intellectual person has contrived by the force of one simple resolution to effect so fine an economy as this, it is natural that he should congratulate himself. Your feelings must be like those of an able finance minister who has found means of closing a great leak in the treasury—if any economy possible in the finances of state could relatively equal that splendid stroke of time-thrift which your force of will has enabled you to effect. In those five hundred hours which

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ON THE READING OF NEWSPAPERS. 137

are now your own, you may acquire science, or obtain a more perfect command over one of the languages that you have studied. Some department of intellectual labor that has hitherto been unsatisfactory to you because it was imperfectly cultivated, may henceforth be as orderly and fruitful as a well-kept garden. You may become thoroughly conversant with the works of more than one great author whom you have neglected, not from lack of interest but from want of time. You may open some old chamber of the memory that has been dark and disused for many a year ; you may clear the cobwebs away, and let the fresh light in, and make it habitable once more.

Against these gains, of which some, to a man of your industry, are certain and may be counted upon, what must be our estimate of the amount of sacrifice or loss? It is clear to both of us that much of what we read in the newspapers is useless to our culture. A large proportion of newspaper writing is occupied with speculation on what is likely to happen in the course of a few months, therefore by waiting until the time is past we know the event without having wasted time in speculations which could not affect it. Another rather considerable fraction of newspapers consists of small events *which have interest for the day, owing to their novelty, but which will not have the slightest permanent importance. The whole 12345678*

PICK and click
Go the types in the stick,
As the printer stands at the case;
His eyes glance quick, and his fingers pick
The types at a rapid pace,
And one by one as the letters go,
Words are piled up steady and slow—
Steady and slow,
But still they grow,
And words of fire they soon will glow;
Wonderful words, that without a sound
Shall traverse the earth to its utmost bound
Words that shall make
The tyrant quake

But the printer smiled
And his work beguiled
By chanting a song as the letter is piled;
While pick and click
Went the types in the stick,
Like the world's chronometer—tick, tick.
Oh, where is the man with simple tools,
Can govern the world like I?
A printing-press, an iron stick,
And a little leaden die;
With paper of white, and ink of black,
I support the right and the wrong attack.
I pull the strings
Of puppet kings,
And I tweak the despot's nose;
Or let him alone 48

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123 THE PRESS AND THE NATION.

THE correctness of the propositions stated in our last article will be at once admitted by the reader who has been able to visit such an institution as the library of the British Museum, where literary productions of almost every conceivable size and shape, and with an endless variety of topics, are preserved so happily that they are easily found when needed for reference.

Here side by side are ancient manuscripts centuries old, the literary excellences of their time, and the new book of yesterday. The one on worn and yellow parchment with fading ink, and letters almost illegible, because the hand that had traced them in slow and crooked succession was more accustomed to guide the steed and clench the massive axe; the other brand-new, its corners and gilding untarnished, and its pages clear and fresh from the rapid and precise manipulations of modern printers.

These are the extremes, but they are united together by a thousand specimens, each of which has been the best

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THE PRESS AND THE NATION. 124

of its kind in its day; has asserted its supremacy, to be superseded in its turn until the chain is perfect.

Many who glance over them note the striking distinctions of form and character only, but the student finds in them a story plainly told. As it has been with the stones of the earth so it is with these. Boys have gathered them from the fields, have played with them by the ocean, and cast them in mischief or in strife; men have for ages quarried, cut and carved and ground them, but only to such as Miller and Lyell have they told the story so long hidden in them.

These manuscripts speak to the student, and as he slowly turns them over one by one, they relate to him their story; now of studious monks, with rare missal lore—now of learned barons, affecting the art of the scribe—now of clumsy first attempts to make printing an art for the speedy and cheap multiplication of copies; of these, but not of these alone, they are hieroglyphic chapters of British history—chronicles, not of kings and crowns and thrones, wars and political machinations, but of the *aspirations of the British mind and its long and earnest struggles against* 2345



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Fierce the Tempest Thundered 27*

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*So thy Twittering Songs shall Nestle in my Bosom, Quiet, Close and Warm, sheltered
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	May Drown the Voices of the Past, but thou the Printer			A Desert Land where the Mountains lift Through	
	12345 thy Wisdom to the Last 67890			24 Perpetual Snows their 58	

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	OPENS A PASSAGE RUDE TO THE WHEELS, WESTWARD THE OREGON FLOWS	
	Numberless Torrents, with Ceaseless Sound, descend to Ocean, like the great Chords of a Harp, in loud	
	1234 Sonorous Vibrations, and Spreading Beautiful Prairies, bright 5678	

18A, 36a,	Long Primer (10 Point).	2.70
	AS THEY SAT BY THEIR EVENING FIRE	
	Silently there Entered into the Little Camp an Indian Woman	
	36 Her Features bore Deep Traces 72	

16A, 32a,	Small Pica (11 Point).	2.45
	THEY LISTENED TO THE SOFT FLOW OF HER MAGICAL WORDS	
	Till the Region all around them seemed Enchanted, and their Swarthy Guest the	
	3456 Enchantress; with mysterious splendor 7890	

16A, 32a,	Pica (12 Point).	2.95
	THE MOON LIGHTED THE LITTLE TENT	
	Touched the sombre Leaves with Silvery Radiance, glistened	
	4 On the Gentle Murmuring Brook 2	

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	CELESTIALS MUST CLEAR OUT	
	For Dark Ways and Vain Tricks the Heathen	
	89 Chineese Takes the Cake 56	

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	EXTINGUISH THAT DOG!	
	Then Put Out the Light and Retire	

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Bovines in Mellifluous Clover Fields
Sun-burned Urchins 82

24A, 48a, Brevier (8 Point). 2.30

ONE MORE INSANE ONE, RUINED FOR LIFE
He Committed the Unpardonable Error of Taking a Wife!
45678 Where was his Step-Mother?

24A, 48a, Long Primer (10 Point). 2.65

EASTERN NATIONAL INTERCOURSE
Through Trade to China, Japan, and East Indies
Steam Lines from Pacific Coast 32

12A, 24a, Double Small Pica (22 Point). 4.55

DIVINE OINTMENT
For Cherry-Lipped Maidens
6 Eccentric Youth

8A, 16a, Double English (28 Point). 4.65

GOVERNMENT MINING BUREAU
Extensive Burrowing at the Public Crib 35

6A, 12a, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 6.50

LITTLE STRANGERS
79 Flirting Devotees at the Park

4A, 8a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 6.80

RACING CALENDAR
Chronicle of Turf Events! 29

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



FRENCH CLARENDON EXTENDED.

IMPROVED SERIES.

A AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

20A, 40a, Pearl (5 Point). 2.85
LOVE'S LYRICS IN LOOSE QUANDARY
 Tenderest Sentiments Best Befit Love-Sick Humanity
 Now is the Witching Hour of Night 24

18A, 36a, Brevier (8 Point). 3.20
NEVER GO ASTRAY
 68 Valleys of Bright Waving Corn

12A, 24a, Small Pica (11 Point). 3.50
GREENBACKS
 Lively Mugwumps 35

8A, 16a, Great Primer (18 Point). 4.70
FLOATING
 North America

18A, 36a, Nonpareil (6 Point). 2.30
MAKE HAY WHEN SUN SHINES
 The Press is the Lerner that Mores all Worlds
 78 Rolling Waves and Billows

16A, 32a, Long Primer (10 Point). 3.45
VIRTUE'S REWARD
 Bright Morn in Gladness 24

10A, 20a, Pica (12 Point). 3.45
PENTAGONS
 24 Mountain Walk

6A, 12a, Double Small Pica (22 Point). 5.05
ISLAND
 Sportive Cow

4A, 8A, Double English (28 Point). 4.95
VALENTINES
 The First Snowstorm

3A, 6a, Double Columbian (32 Point). 6.00
WONDERS
 Shall never Cease

3A, 5a, Double Paragon (40 Point). 8.85
ENTRAGE
Home Comfort

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



24A, 48a, Long Primer (10 Point). 2.90
↻ FAR OFF IN SOME REGION OLD ↻
Where + Rivers + wander + o'er + Sands + of + Gold
24 Burning Rays of Ruby 56

20A, 40a, Pica (12 Point). 3.20
↻ THE FITTEST PLACE WHERE ↻
Man can die is where he dies for man
4 The + Good + Lives + after 5

12A, 24a, Great Primer (18 Point). 3.60
↻ THERE + IS + SILENCE ↻
Deep as Death and the Boldest
2 + Holds + his + Breath + 3

10A, 20a, Double Small Pica (22 Point). 4.40
↻ RATHER + THAN ↻
Be Less he Cared not to
2 + exist + at + all + 4

8A, 16a, Double English (28 Point). 5.50
↻ THE ISLES OF GREECE ↻
Where + burning + Sappho + Loved

6A, 12a, Double Columbian (32 Point). 5.90
GRACEFUL + TEARS
2 That Stream for Others woes 8

5A, 10a, Double Paragon (40 Point). 7.40
↻ NONE BUT THE ↻
Brave Deserve the Fair

4A, 8a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 8.25
3 Fine CORNER Lots 2

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

ORNAMENTS EXTRA. FONTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

24A, 48a, Long Primer (10 Point). 1.90

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT
A Bank Cashier who is Thousands of Dollars Short in his Accounts
23 Makes No Attempt to Skip Out 45

18A, 36a, Pica (12 Point). 1.90

HEAVY SNOWSTORM IN NEBRASKA
Many Trains Snowed in and all Railroad Traffic Suspended
67 Passengers Suffer from Cold 89

18A, 36a, Columbian (16 Point). 3.00

WRITTEN ON THE PORTAL OF HADES
Abandon Hope, all ye who Enter Here 368

12A, 24a, Double Pica (24 Point). 3.75

LIFE'S HIDDEN MYSTERY
5 Revelations of a Strange Nature

8A, 16a, Double English (28 Point). 3.75

MERRYVALE FEMALE INSTITUTE
Grammar, Botany, Politeness, Gossip, Progressive Euchre

6A, 12a, Double Columbian (32 Point). 3.95

5 Fire Insurance COMPANIES of North America

5A, 10a, Canon (44 Point). 5.40

Visionary SCHEMES Promoted

4A, 8a, Five-Line Pica (60 Point). 7.25

2 Durable PRINTING Material 8

4A, 8a, Six-Line Pica (72 Point). 9.55

34 Ring MERRY Bells 56

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

ORNAMENTS EXTRA. FONTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



10A,

Two-Line Pearl (10 Point).

1.55

**INTERESTING LECTURE ON
WHYNESS OF THE WHEREFORE
BY INQUIRENDUM 245**

10A,

Two-Line Nonpareil (12 Point).

2.10

**OPERA COMIQUE
THE PIRATE'S MISTAKE
7.30 TO-NIGHT**

6A

Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point).

2.45

**GRAND DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS 34**

6A,

Two-Line Pica (24 Point).

4.15

**RASH FEATS
8 DARING**

3A,

Two-Line Great Primer (36 Point).

5.50

HUMAN 4

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

HHHHHHHH

ALL THE SIZES IN THE ABOVE SERIES ARE MADE TO LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BOTTOM.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



LATIN ANTIQUE.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

24A, 48a, Nonpareil (6 Point). 2.60

→THIS+IS+THE+MODERN+POET'S+FATE→
To+write+his+Thoughts+upon+a+Slate,+the+Critic+spits
On what is Done, gives it a wipe and it is gone
1 234567890

24A, 48a, Brevier (8 Point). 3.00

→THOU+HAST+BEEN+CALLED→
Oh+Sleep,+Friend+of+Woe,+but+'tis+the+Happy
That have called thee so

18A, 36a, Long Primer (10 Point). 2.95

SOME ARE BORN GREAT
Some achieve Greatness and Others
Have greatness thrust at them
1 234567890

12A, 24a, Pica (12 Point). 2.45

SLEEP THE SLEEP
That knows not breaking morn
Of toil nor night of waking
1 234567890

10A, 20a, Great Primer (18 Point). 3.65

→SOCIETY+IS+ONE+POLISHED+HORDE→
Of Two Mighty Tribes, the Bores and the Bored

8A, 16a, Double Small Pica (22 Point). 4.45

KEEP YOUR OWN COUNSEL
8 Trust No One with Thy Secrets 5

6A, 12a, Double English (28 Point). 5.35

→STAND+NOT+UPON→
The order of your going but go

4A, 8a, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 5.90

Chicago+TYPE+Foundry

3A, 5a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 7.70

→But+ROME+less→

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

ORNAMENTS EXTRA. FONTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



32A, Nonparell (8 Point). 1.85
⇒HIGH*ON*A*THRONE*OF*ROYAL*STATE⇐
THAT FAR OUTSHONE THE WEALTH OF ORMUS AND
23 * IND SATAN EXALTED SAT * 45

24A, Brevier (8 Point). 1.25
⇒OLIVES*ON*HER*BROW*WERE⇐
BLOOMING, HER STEP WAS LIGHT AND AIRY
87 * AS THE TRIPPING OF A FAIRY * 92

24A, Two-Line Pearl (10 Point). 1.50
⇒HOW DEAR TO MY HEART⇐
ARE*THE*SCENES*OF*MY*CHILDHOOD
53 * FOND RECOLLECTION * 86

18A, Two-Line Nonparell (12 Point). 1.85
⇒HONORABLE * MEN⇐
GAIN * PUBLIC * CONFIDENCE

16A, Two-Line Brevier (16 Point). 2.65
⇒LOOK * OUT * FOR * SQUALLS⇐
36 * AT HOME ON THE ROLLING DEEP * 95

12A, Two-Line Long Primer (20 Point). 3.85
GREAT SALE BY AUCTION
THURSDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 26

10A, Two-Line Pica (24 Point). 3.30
VOCAL * AND * INSTRUMENTAL

8A, Two-Line English (28 Point). 3.55
PROMENADE CONCERT

6A, Two-Line Columbian (32 Point). 3.50
⇒FEAR * NOT * CURSES⇐

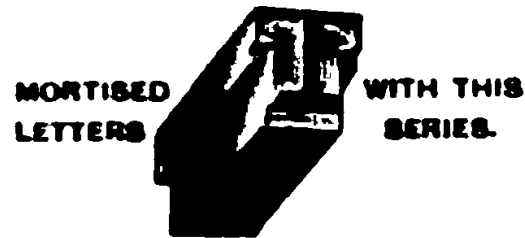
4A, Two-Line Great Primer (36 Point). 3.80
DIVINE * MILTON * 2

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THIS SERIES JUSTIFY AND LINE AT THE BOTTOM.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

ORNAMENTS EXTRA. FONTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



CONCAVE EXTENDED.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

ORIGINAL

18A, 36a, Nonpareil (6 Point). 2.25

+PLEASANT+LITTLE+STORY+

Down in a Green and Shady Bed a Modest Violet Grew; Its Stalk was Bent and It

23 + Hung Its Head + 56

12A, 24a, Bourgeois (9 Point). 2.35

+NAUTICAL+WONDER+

Briny Ocean's Curiously Shop

3 Coral Factory 5

12A, 24a, Pica (12 Point). 3.25

+LEFT ALONE IN THE WORLD+

Marvellous Incidents in an Orphan's History

54 + Borrower of Trouble + 68

8A, 16a, Great Primer (18 Point). 4.55

+FLOATING+ISLANDERS+

24 Beautiful Home Dreamers 58

6A, 12a, Double Pica (24 Point). 5.75

ELEVATED PATH

53 Rocky Mountain 49

4A, 8a, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 8.55

+NIMROD+

7 Home Rulers 5

3A, 6a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 11.50

NICE + Hands

ORNAMENTS EXTRA. FONTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

THE TWO SMALLER SIZES LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BOTTOM, AND THE FOUR LARGER SIZES LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BOTTOM. BY PLACING A 6-TO-PICA LEAD AT THE BOTTOM OF THE TWO SMALLER SIZES THEY WILL LINE EXACTLY WITH THE LARGER.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



24A, Two-Line Nonpareil (12 Point). 1.20
CHICAGO*STREET*RAILROAD*CONSTRUCTION
FRANCHISES GRANTED FREE 345

24A, Two-Line Brevier (16 Point). 2.15
GONE*FROM*MY*GAZE*LIKE*A
BEAUTIFUL DREAM 28

18A, Two-Line Long Primer (20 Point). 2.50
INTERSTATE COMMISSION

18A, Two-Line Pica (24 Point). 2.80
PASS THEM NOT 59

10A, Two-Line Columbian (32 Point). 3.10
METROPOLITAN* LIFE *INSURANCE

8A, Two-Line Paragon (40 Point). 3.85
*SUFFERING SAD HUMANITY*3*

6A, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 4.80
*2 LIVE*AND*LET*LIVE*

5A, Five-Line Pica (60 Point). 5.60
KANSAS SENTINEL

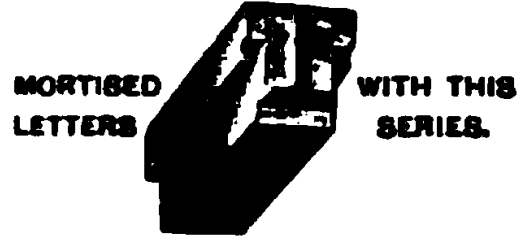
4A, Six-Line Pica (72 Point). 6.55
RECLINING * CHAIR

ALL THE SIZES IN THIS SERIES LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER AT THE BOTTOM.

ORNAMENTS EXTRA. FONTS, 25 CENTS, EACH SIZE.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



GOTHIC No. 7.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES

48A, Excelsior on Nonpareil (6 Point). 1.10
DOES THE EDITOR SIT IN HIS SANCTUM GRIM? NOT MUCH, MY SON, NOT ANY FOR HIM. AMID
SYLVAN GROVES AND PASTURES GREEN, WHERE HILLS RISE UP 2345

36A, Pearl on Nonpareil (6 Point). 1.30
THERE ARE POETS BY THE SCORE WHO RAVE ABOUT THE
263 BEAUTIES OF THE SPRING 495

32A, Brevier (8 Point). 1.90
THE WEARY HUSBAND WRESTLES WITH
HIS ANCIENT PARLOR STOVE 426

18A, Two-Line Nonpareil (12 Point). 1.90
FERN AND SWEET VIOLET
34 IN FOREST GROW

12A, Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point). 2.00
HUNGRY GOATS LIKE
POSTER PASTE 4

42A, Diamond on Nonpareil (6 Point). 1.25
THE EDITOR SITS BENEATH THE SKIES; DOTH FISH AND WISH DEATH UNTO
THE FLIES, TO-MORROW HIS PAPER WILL SWARM WITH 5879

36A, Nonpareil (6 Point). 1.60
WHEN THE BULK OF HUMANITY MUCH RATHER
54 PREFER SOME OTHER THING 93

24A, Two-Line Pearl (10 Point). 1.80
ESSAYING SWEET REVENGE ON
82 CARPETS IN A GROVE

16A, Two-Line Brevier (16 Point). 2.05
LOOK ALWAYS ON THE
BRIGHT SIDE 529

10A, Two-Line Long Primer (30 Point). 2.30
GRAND CONCERT
8 PROMENADE

8A, Two-Line Pica (24 Point). 2.25
MEETING BY MOONLIGHT 63

6A, Two-Line English (28 Point). 2.40
29 PRECONCEIVED NOTIONS

5A, Two-Line Columbian (32 Point). 2.70
EXPENSIVE LACES 5

4A, Two-Line Paragon (40 Point). 3.40
MIDNIGHT MUSING 9

THE DIFFERENT SIZES OF THIS SERIES JUSTIFY BY SIXTHS OF PICA, AND LINE EXACTLY WITH EACH OTHER BY PLACING SIX-TO-PICA LEADS AT EITHER TOP OR BOTTOM.
SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



ROYAL GOTHIC.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

24A, 48a, Brevier (8 Point). 3.05

FINE THROAT LUBRICATING OIL
Unrivalled for Polishing the Vocal Chords of
Opera Singers and Political Orators
14 Bullfrog Chorus 79

16A, 32a, Pica (12 Point). 3.15

CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE
Instruction Given in the Art of
8 How Not to Do it 9

18A, 36a, Long Primer (10 Point). 2.70

BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL
Climbing High on the Ladder of Fame
23 Herculean Labor 56

10A, 20a, Columbian (16 Point). 3.15

HOMEWARD BOUND
From the North Pole 2

10A, 20a, Paragon (20 Point). 4.80

BORDER LIFE IN THE FAR WEST
21 Hunting the Copper-Skinned Natives 64

8A, 16a, Double Pica (24 Point). 5.05

BRING UP THE GUNS
3 Open Fire on the Enemy 5

6A, 12a, Double English (28 Point). 5.25

Clothed in GOLDEN Raiment 2

5A, 10a, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 7.05

Drink WATER Bright

4A, 8a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 8.95

Berlin OPERA House

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

32A, 64a, Nonparell (6 Point), 2.90

⇒THE POWER THAT RULES THE WORLD⇐

The Click of Type has more of Might than Fortress Grim or
Castle Wall; and it can Batter Towers to

24 ☆ Dust that Laugh at Siege and Cannon-ball ☆ 35

24A, 48a, 2.80 Brevier (8 Point), 18A, 0.85

⇒CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE⇐

Illustrated by the Heavy Bills Furnished by the
FEARLESS GAS COMPANIES

23 * Meter when the Sun goes down * 46

24A, 48a, 3.40 Long Primer (10 Point), 18A, 1.00

PERFORMANCE WILL COMMENCE AT 2.45 P. M.

Marianne Highflyer will Evolute and Gyrate on the Flying Trapeze

35 * ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS * 28

18A, 36a, 3.40 Pica (12 Point), 12A, 0.95

THE GOODTASTE JOB PRINTING COMPANY

Are Prepared to fill all Orders for Fine Printing with promptness and in

84 THE HIGHEST STYLE OF ART 65

12A, 24a, 3.60 Columbian (16 Point), 8A, 1.00

⇒EXTEMPORE * POETRY * FACTORY⇐

⇒My Love has got a Bright Red Nose which Travels with Her⇐

4 ☆ WHEREVER * SHE * GOES ☆ 6

8A, 16a, 3.40 Great Primer (18 Point), 6A, 1.05

HONEST JOHN ^A_B SON

Watch Makers and Diamond Merchants

MONEY LOANED ON SECURITY

6A, 12a, 3.65 Double Pica (24 Point), 4A, 1.20

STRANGER THAN FICTION

Facts * are * Sometimes * Stubborn * Things

65 HARD TIME PARTY 92

SMALL CAPS NOT SENT UNLESS EXPRESSLY ORDERED.

ORNAMENTS WITH ALL SIZES.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

16A, Pica (12 Point), 2.40

PATRIOTISM · THRIVES · WHERE · GLORY · IS · REGOGNIZED · AND
2468 HEROISM IS HONORED 3579
GREATHEART · TRUEFRIEND · AND · © · 46 · CHARITY · ST.

12A, Paragon (20 Point), 3.70

WHEATEAR DAILY REPORTER
GIVES · LATEST · QUOTATIONS · ON · BREADSTUFFS
1234567890

8A, Double English (28 Point), 4.15

THE · ELECTRIC · RAILROAD · ©
SAFE AND SPEEDY TRANSPORTATION

FIGURES AND LOGOTYPES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

CRITERION.

HELD BY U. S. PATENT OFFICE TO BE COVERED BY PATENT OF AUGUST 12, 1884.

12A, 24A, Pica (12 Point), 2.40 8A, 16A, Great Primer (18 Point), 3.15

»»»OH LOVELY NIGHT«««
Thou art Holy and Calm, thy Soft
Dewy Breath fills
246 worn brow with balm 897

»»»BOLD MAN«««
Scared by Hungry Bear
1234567890

6A, 12A, Double Pica (24 Point), 3.75

»»»PURE · MILK · AND · CREAM · ©·«««
No Cows with Iron Tails on our Farm 27

4A, 8A, Double Great Primer (36 Point), 5.60

»»»»WHISTLING · PIG««««
Undreamed of Harmony · 48

FIGURES AND LOGOTYPES WITH ALL SIZES.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

GROTESQUE.

18A, 36a, 1.90

Brevier (8 Point).

36a, 0.95

THE COUNTRY NEWSPAPER IS ONE OF OUR BEST INSTITUTIONS

The Hungry Editor to his Meal sat down with Aspect Eager; a sense of Joy did o'er him Steal
Although the Fare was Meager; Mal hal he cried when, Merry Sound, he heard the Dishes Clatter and saw some
235 Beefsteak nicely browned. Now for some Inside Matter 476

18A, 36a, 2.45

Long Primer (10 Point).

36a, 1.25

GROTESQUE IS A MANDSOME LIGHTFACE SERIES

Printers will find this Letter very useful for Programs, Circulars, Invitations, Cards, and
Jobs of a Similar Character, and for working with

659 Scripts, Celtics, and other Lightface Type can not be Surpassed 743

12A, 24a, 2.10

Pica (12 Point).

24a, 1.10

THE JUNK SHOP KEEPERS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Organized for the Purpose of Helping Each Other in the Concealment of
62 Doubtful or Crooked Business Transactions 95

10A, 20a, 2.90

Columbian (16 Point).

20a, 1.50

ORIGINAL YANKEE NOTION STORE

Debilitated Humorists should Call and Examine our
426 Large Stock of Brilliant Ideas 735

10A, 20a, 4.15

Paragon (20 Point).

20a, 2.20

MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY,

Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials
139 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ills. 141

6A, 12a,

Double English (28 Point).

4.40

LIFE'S FITFUL FEVER

Breathe Free on the Mountains 34

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

JOB FONTS.
24A, 48a, 2.10

Brevier (8 Point).

CIRCULAR FONTS.
24A, 144a, 4.40

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DIRECTED
To the Fact that during the Last Four Centuries this House
Has furnished Goods of Better Quality and of Finer
789 Make than any other House 845

JOB FONTS.
24A, 48a, 2.45

Long Primer (10 Point).

CIRCULAR FONTS.
24A, 144a, 5.15

OH TELL ME WHERE IS FANCY BRED?
So sings the Poet, and we reply, You can obtain
All the Fancy Bread you need at
28 Tom Doughnut's 46

18A, 36a, 2.45

Pica (12 Point).

18A, 108a, 5.05

SMITHSON, BROWN & JONES,
Commission Brokers in Mining Stocks and
Dealers in all kinds of Securities
25 Percentage Alley 47

12A, 24a, 2.65

Columbian (16 Point).

12A, 48a, 4.05

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
All members of Mutual Admiration
Society No. 468

10A, 20a, 3.20

Paragon (20 Point).

10A, 40a, 4.90

PEOPLES TELEPHONE COMPANY
Hello! Instruments put in Free and No Rental charged
26 Pro Bono Publico 38

PENCILINGS.

PATENTED JUNE 2, 1885.

8A, 30a,

Long Primer (10 Point).

2.90

8A, 24a,

Paragon, No. 2 (20 Point).

4.70

Finest French Laces and Feathers
Our Hat Department is Stocked with Novelties in
Ladies' and Children's Headwear at very
265 Remarkable Prices 478

Artists' Material Supply Co.
Dadoes, Portieres, Ormolu Clocks and
25 Bronze Figures 83

8A, 24a,

Paragon (20 Point).

5.55

Summer Resort for Boating and Fishing
Delightful Weather and every Facility for Unlimited Enjoyment
316 Mosquito Island Hotel 789

Fonts of Lower Case sold separately: Long Primer, 30a, 1.90; Paragon, 24a, 3.30; Paragon, No. 2, 24a, 2.45.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

32A, 64a, Nonpareil (6 Point). 3.35
 ~\ THE * WORLD * IS * FULL * OF * FOOLS ~\
 * And He who would Not Wish to See One must not *
 Only * Shut * Himself * up * Alone
 But must also break his looking-glass.
 12345 * IF THE CAP FITS, WEAR IT. * 67890

24A, 48a, Brevier (8 Point). 3.10
 ~\ STARTLING * DESPATCHES ~\
 Intense Excitement in Camp! Woods Full of
 ARMED INDIANS
 12345 * Gunning * for * Squirrels * 67890

18A, 36a, Long Primer (10 Point). 2.80
 ~\ GRAND * MARCH * AT * 8.15 ~\
 The Light Fantastic Toe Displayed to
 * Perfection * by *
 Miss * Trippit * Gracefully, * aged * 247

18A, 36a, Pica (12 Point). 3.60
 ~\ LET * YOUR * LIGHT ~\
 * Such * as * it * is * Shine * Forth *
 Brighten the Path of
 24 THOSE WHO FOLLOW 35

10A, 20a, Columbian (16 Point). 3.50
 ~\ UNSEEN SPIRITS FILLED THE AIR ~\
 Denoting the Near Location of a Moonshiner's Lair
 * KEEP CLOSE, * DARK SOME * ~~And~~ * CO. *
 ~\ * 1234567890 * ~\

8A, 16a, Great Primer (18 Point). 3.60
 ~\ WHERE * FIND * THY * REST ~\
 * Poor * Storm-Tossed, * Battered * Waif * 37 *
 End thy Wanderings

6A, 12a, Double Pica (24 Point). 4.00
 ~\ ANOTHER CATASTROPHE ~\
 * Bank * Suspended, * Cashier * Gone * to *
 \$1234567890 * ~~And~~ * Co.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

10A, 20a,

Pica (12 Point).

3-25

ARTISTIC AND NEAT DESIGNS
 Furnished by Experienced Workmen in every
 123 Department 456

8A, 16a,

Great Primer (18 Point).

5-10

BLACK, SMITH & @.
 Butchers of Printing Material
 Original Designs

No.	Chicago,	1889
BANK OF CHICAGO,		
Pay to order of _____		
		DOLLARS
Charge to account of _____		
\$	_____	

6A, 12a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

5-90

NEAT STYLES
 Useful and Ornamental
 6 Series 8

ALL THE SIZES IN THIS SERIES ARE MADE TO LINE EXACTLY AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.
 FIGURES AND LOGOTYPES WITH ALL SIZES. SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



24A, 49a, Nonpareil (8 Point). 2.75

BLOODTHIRSTY MOSQUITOS

Gorging Themselves on the Life Blood of the
Human Race 45689

Massacre the Heartless Poisoners

16A, 32a, Bourgeois (9 Point) 2.55

HAIL! SMILING MORN

Whose Rosy Fingers Tip the Hills

23 Golden Light 45

16A, 32a, Long Primer (10 Point). 2.60

MURMURING STREAMLET

Lofty Mountains, Secluded Valleys

135 Holiday Resort 468

12A, 24a, Pica (12 Point). 3.00

NATURE'S FREAKS

Choicest Collection on Earth

2 From all Lands 8

8A, 16a, Great Primer (18 Point). 4.15

CONSCIENCE FOR SALE

Owner Has No Further Use For It

25 Will sell Cheap 79

6A, 12a, Double Pica (24 Point). 4.65

HANDSOME SERIES

5 All Printers Should Get This

4A, 8a, Double Great Primer (36 Point). 6.50

WATER the Chickens

3A, 6a, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 9.60

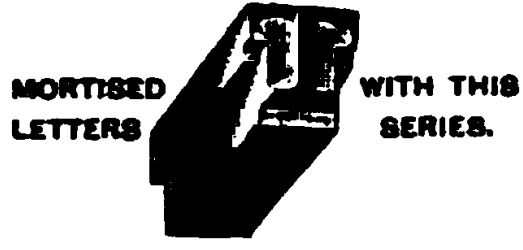
QUIET Strain 2

3A, 5a, Five-Line Pica (60 Point) 12.10

DEAD Head

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



UTOPIAN.

PATENTED AUG. 16, 1887.

12A, 24a,

Pica (12 Point).

\$3.65

❖ COLD WATER MEN NOMINATE ❖

Enthusiastic Meeting of The National Prohibition Convention at Indianapolis
1776 Permanent Organization Finally Effected 1876

12A, 16a,

Paragon (20 Point).

\$6.25

❖ IDEAL PLEASURE CLUB ❖

Annual Reception at The Chickering Temple of Music
12 Hendricks, Allen & Co. 35

6A, 11a,

Double English (28 Point).

\$7.75

❖ BANK OF CHICAGO ❖

Dealers in County and Railroad Bonds
7 Foreign Letters of Credit 8

5A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

\$9.00

❖ SEATING ❖

2 Western Cotton Exchange 3

4A, 5a,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

\$9.50

Chicago ❖ BOAT ❖ Clubs

FIGURES AND LOGOTYPES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

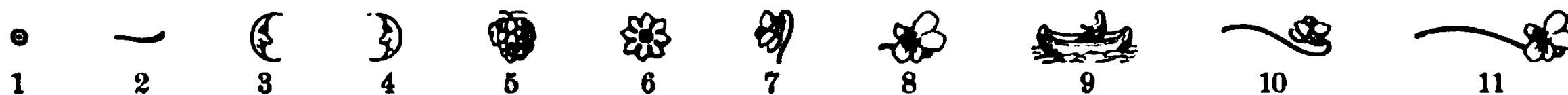
12A, 36a,

Pica (12 Point) Hiawatha.

4.10

Thus the Youthful Hiawatha Said within Himself and Pondered,
 Much Perplexed by Various Feeling * * * Listless, Longing, Hoping, Fearing,
 . Dreaming Still of Minnehaha, Of the Lovely Laughing Water
 123 * In the Land of the Dakotahs * 678

Ornaments—0.55.



12A, 36a,

Pica (12 Point) Hiawatha No. 2.

3.85

Woe a Maiden of your People, Warning said the old Nokomis;
 * Go not Eastward, go not Westward * * * * * For a Stranger, whom we know not; *
 Like a Fire upon the Hearth-stone As a Neighbors homely Daughter,
 Like the Starlight * or the Moonlight * * * As the Handsomest of * Strangers

12A, 24a,

Great Primer (18 Point) Hiawatha.

5.90

Thus they buried Minnehaha, and at Night
 A fire was Lighted, On her Grave four times was Kindled for her
 Soul upon its Journey to the Island of the Blessed

Ornaments—0.65



12A, 24a,

Great Primer (18 Point) Hiawatha No. 2.

5.70

As unto the Bow the Cord is, So unto Man is Woman,
 Though she bends him, she obeys him. Though she draws him, she follows
 123 Useless each without the other 456

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

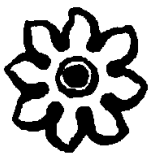
MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

6A, 12a,

Double Pica (24 Point) Hiawatha.

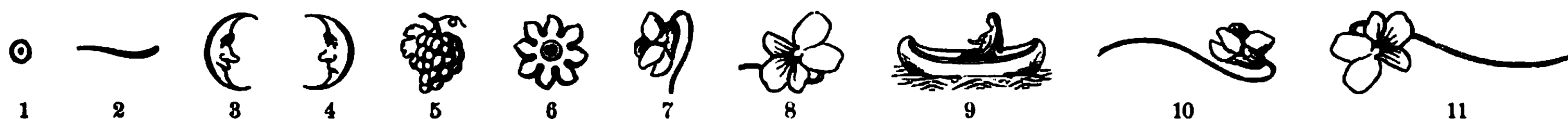
5.10

Harrington, Montgomery & Co.

House • Decorating •  • Artistic • Painting

45-47 Calcimine Street

Ornaments—0.75



6A, 12a,

Double Pica (24 Point) Hiawatha No. 2.

4.85

—Union National Bank of Kansas

• Government Bonds and Mortgages Bought and Sold •

123 Loans Negotiated 456

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point) Hiawatha No. 3.

6.50

Popular Sensational Story

Romance of the Fishermans Daughter

23 • New Edition • 58

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



PATENTED OCTOBER 9, 1888.

10A.

Pica (12 Point).

\$2.50

PEOPLES ABSTRACT COMPANY
EXAMINATION OF ABSTRACTS OUR SPECIALTY
34 TITLES BOUGHT 12
IMPROVED FARM LANDS FOR SALE

8A, \$2.85.

Great Primer (18 Point).

Initials, 4A, \$1.15

MUTUAL UNION BANK
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TOURISTS
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

6A, \$3.00

Double Pica (24 Point).

Initials, 3A, \$1.50

PENSION BUREAU
12 CIVIL SERVICE REFORM 34
MOVEMENT
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



TRINAL.
SERIES TWO.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES

PATENTED OCTOBER 9, 1888.

8A,

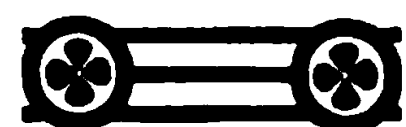
Paragon (20 Point).

\$3.65

DECORATION DAY



⊗ MILITARY ⊗ PARADE ⊗



THIRTIETH OF MAY

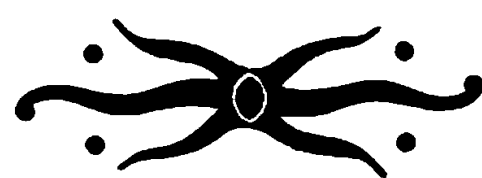
6A, \$4.25

Double English (28 Point).

Initials, 4A, \$2.10

⇒ ARTISTIC ⇐

DURABLE



ORIGINAL

J K L M N P Q

4A, \$4.40

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

Initials, 3A, \$2.00

TRIUMPHS

PRINTERS DELIGHT

C D E F G H

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

8A, 16a.

Great Primer (18 Point).

4.75

AMATEUR BASE BALL PLAYERS

Regulation Score Sheets Supplied to all Free of Charge

453 Reserved Seats Extra 678

Excellent Batting and Fielding Exhibitions

6A, 12a.

Double Pica (24 Point).

5.50

MARDER, LUSE & COMPANY

Chicago Type Foundry

New and Useful Designs in Printing Type

139 Monroe Street 141

4A, 8a.

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

6.75

THROUGH TICKET

The Chicago and Northwestern

Railroad Company

FIGURES AND LOGOTYPES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

10A, 20a,

Pica (12 Point).

2.25

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE OF WESTERN RAILROAD MANAGERS

Action on the Committees Report Providing for the Formation of a Number of Associations and Adoption

345 Of a General Agreement Covering the Entire West 678

General Opinion that there will be Little Opposition to the Adoption of the Agreement

6A, 12a,

Great Primer (18 Point).

2.75

HOW BEAUTIFUL THE SILENT HOUR WHEN

Morning and Evening thus Sit Together Hand in Hand Beneath

34 The Starless Sky of Midnight 25

5A, 10a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

3.60

MERCHANTS PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

Fine Accomodations for Burglars and Safe-Blowers

3 Furnished on Short Notice 6

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

5.20

NEW YORK DRIVING CLUB

Longest Course in The United States

3A, 6a,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

7.15

Latest MARKET Report

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

12A, 24a,

Pica (12 Point).

2.35

10A, 20a,

Great Primer (18 Point).

3.70

WORDS CUT DEEPER

Than a Sharp weapon and the
Wounds they Make
Are Longer in Healing 45

CONSTANTINE

Twenty Black Horses
Loving Maidens 68

SHOOTINGTON,

1889.

To FLINT, STEEL & CO. DR.

Dealers in

Rifles, Pistols, and Sporting Goods,

ARSENAL ROAD.

6A, 12a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

3.70

TRANSFORMATION SCENE

Poor Old Caterpillar Changing into the
24 Painted Butterfly 68

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

4.95

OPTICAL ILLUSION

Ghost of Departed Friend 5

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

6A, 12a,

Great Primer (18 Point).

3.15

UNION REAL ESTATE & LOAN ASSOCIATION

148 Rents Collected and Money Loaned on Merchandise 526
Dealers in Government and other Bonds

5A, 10a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

3.80

BEAUTIFUL WOODLAND SCENERY

213 Moonlight Excursions on the Hudson 456
New York Yacht Club Regatta

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

6.30

WEATHER INDICATIONS

United States Bureau of Statistics
2 Old Probability 4

3A, 6a.

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

7.85

AMERICAN TOURIST

Killing Bears in California

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

12A, 24a,

Pica (12 Point).

2.20

* EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART FOR SALE *

Comprising Many Choice Productions of both the Old Masters and Old Maids

Including the famous "Horse Fair," by Joe Key

24 * * TO * BE * DISPOSED * OF * WITHOUT * RESERVE * * 76

8A, 16a,

Great Primer (16 Point).

3.05

THE * FINE * ART * STATIONERY * & *

Engravers and Printers, Chromo-Lithographers, etc.

Unique * Designs * in * Cards * and * Envelopes

6A, 12a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

3.80

YE * PENSIVE * MAIDEN

A Playntive Ballade of ye 16th Centurie

By * Poet * Softheart * Weepington

4A, 8a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

5.35

DANGER * * AHEAD

Most * Thrilling * Narrative * * * * *

FIGURES AND ORNAMENTS WITH ALL SIZES.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



ROUMANIAN.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 30, 1886.

18A, Nonpareil (6 Point). 2.00
FAIR AS YON BRIGHT MOON
«ARTITHOUIMYLOVEITHYCAPACITY»
FOR PUTTING AWAY OYSTERS
IS ENORMOUS : 4265

12A, Two-Line Diamond (9 Point). 2.15
LOUD AND SHRILL
«SINGS : MORNING : BIRD :»
CHANTICLEER 5

10A, Two-Line Nonpareil (12 Point). 2.60
EVERY MAN SHOULD BE THE ARCHITECT
5 : OF HIS OWN FORTUNE : 3

8A, Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point). 4.05
«TWO MIGHTY HUNTERS»
3 : SHOT A DUCK : 6

6A, Two-Line Pica (24 Point). 4.95
DRIVE AWAY CARE 5

4A, Two-Line Great Primer (36 Point). 6.85
NOBLE : MAN

3A, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 8.40
DELIGHT : 4

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

Decorative display of the letter 'H' in various sizes and styles, including tall and short variants.

ALL THE SIZES IN THE ABOVE SERIES ARE MADE TO LINE AT BOTH TOP AND BOTTOM.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

10A, 30a, Nonpareil (6 Point). 2.75
How sleep the Grave who sink to rest
By all their Country's wishes blest, When Spring,
With dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mold, she there
2345 Shall dress a sweeter sod 6789

8A, 24a, Brevier (8 Point). 2.75
Dewy tears, like Angel fingers,
Softly fall in twilight's glow, and the silv'ry
Sunset lingers Over all
A Strange voice of years departed! 5

8A, 24a, Long Primer (10 Point). 3.25
The Curfew tolls the knell of parting Day
The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea; the Weary Plowman
Homeward plods his way, and
Leaves the World to Darkness and to me. à ä ö ü

6A, 16a, Pica (12 Point). 3.40
Trust no Future, howe'er Pleasant, let the Dead Past
Bury its Dead; Act then in the
Living Present! Heart within and God o'erhead. Lives of great men
2 Remind us we can make our lives Sublime 4

5A, 12a, Great Primer (18 Point). 3.85
Antiquated Notion Company
Manufacturers of Fourteenth Century Goods,
Old Roman Coins and other Relics

5A, 12a, Double Small Pica (22 Point). 5.80
This Indenture Witnesseth, that
Contracts have This Day been Entered into
Building Castles in the Air

CALIGRAPH.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

96A.

Brevier (8 Point).

6.80

THE TYPE-WRITER HAS SUPPLANTED THE PEN IN BEING A MORE RAPID AND, IN MANY INSTANCES, MORE LEGIBLE, MEANS OF WRITING CORRESPONDENCE. LETTERS WRITTEN, OR APPEARING AS IF WRITTEN, WITH A TYPE-WRITER, MOST ALWAYS RECEIVE A PERUSAL, WHILE CIRCULARS PRINTED FROM ORDINARY TYPE ARE CAST ASIDE UNREAD. FOR THIS REASON WE HAVE CUT VARIOUS FACES OF CALIGRAPH TYPE TO ENABLE PRINTERS TO PRODUCE FAC-SIMILIES OF ORIGINAL LETTERS

The above Face is also cast on Pica (12 Point), 96A, 6.75.

15A, 70a.

Long Primer, No. 2 (10 Point).

6.20

Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 15th inst. we beg to state that all our Type, Brass Rule, Leads and Slugs, and Metal Furniture are cast on the 'American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies,' which renders justification simple and

20A, 120a.

Long Primer, No. 3 (10 Point).

6.90

A meeting of the FORTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will be held at Wire-Pullers' Hall on Thursday evening next, at 6.30 o'clock, to consider a the advisability of constructing a Machine ~~and~~ that will smash our opponents at the next Election. Some good, live men, with big barrels at their disposaal are needed to ensure success, and knowing your fitness to

15A, 70a.

Pica, No. 4 (12 Point).

5.35

Sir: In our last Circular to the trade we called attention to the high prices at which Grains were being offered; since that date the Wheat corner has busted and the bottom has fallen out of things generally. Prices have taken a tumble, and in a few days it will be possible to purchase a Five-cent loaf for a nickel. We

60A.

Pica, No. 5 (12 Point).

6.20

I HAVE BEEN DIRECTED BY THE BOARD TO CALL A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COOK COUNTY GOLD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DEVISING WAYS AND MEANS OF REPLENISHING THE TREASURY, THE PRESIDENT HAVING SKIPPED OUT AND TAKEN ALL THE AVAILABLE FUNDS WITH HIM. THE BUSINESS BEING URGENT, A LARGE

SPACES AND QUADS WITH ALL FONTS OF CALIGRAPH.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

Job Fonts, 10A, 75a, 9.00

Great Primer (18 Point)

Card Fonts, 6A, 16a, 3.75

*Madame Le Follet begs to inform her numerous Patrons and Friends that she
has recently returned from Paris, bringing a large stock of
Fine Point Lace, Ostrich Feathers, Elegant Silk Dress Goods, Tulle, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc.,
Which she will show on Monday and Tuesday next, December 19th and 20th, 1896, in
Rooms 4 and 5, Sandy Beach Hotel.*

75a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 5.55.

Job Fonts, 8A, 50a, 10.00

Double Pica (24 Point)

Card Fonts, 4A, 12a, 4.00

*The attention of Fine Job Printers is directed to the
Graceful Form and Pleasing Features of our Ladies' Hand Script, a Type
eminently suitable for printing
Wedding and other Invitations, Cards, Circulars, and all
Descriptions of Fine Work 1234567890*

50a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 6.45.

Job Fonts, 5A, 25a, 10.00

Double Columbian (32 Point)

Card Font, 3A, 8a, 4.50

*Buckwheat, Cornstarch & Co.
Old Reliable Grain Dealers and Commission Merchants
26 Gamblers' Alley, near Board of Trade, 38
Market Quotations Furnished Free*

25a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 5.45.

FONTS COMPLETE WITH FIGURES, SPACES AND QUADS.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

Job Font, 10A, 75a, 10.75.

Great Primer (18 Point).

Card Font, 6A, 16a, 3.75

*The Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Bloomington, Illinois**Capital, \$1,600,000. Surplus, \$755,000**Transact a General Banking Business Accounts of Individuals, Corporations, and**Banks received. Collections throughout the United States**National, State, and County Bonds on hand. Commission orders filled.*

75a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 7.30.

Job Fonts, 8A, 50a, 12.55

Double Pica (24 Point).

Card Fonts, 4A, 12a, 4.50

*Buckingham, Struthers, Lyons & Co.**Invite inspection of their Large and Varied stock of Art Goods**Unequaled Assortment of Fine and Curious Pieces**Complete in Every Department**158 and 160 Yonge Street, San Francisco.*

50a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 8.10.

Job Fonts, 5A, 25a, 10.80

Double Columbian (32 Point).

Card Fonts, 3A, 8a, 4.75

*(Incorporated 1835.)**Eric & Ontario Fire and Marine Insurance Co.**Accumulated Capital, \$800,000.**Hazardous Risks taken at Lowest Premiums.*

25a Job Fonts of Lower Case sold separately, including Spaces and Quads, 6.25.

FONTS COMPLETE WITH FIGURES, SPACES AND QUADS.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

CARD FONT.
4A, 12a, 4.00

Double Pica (24 Point).

JOB FONT.
8A, 50a, 11.45

The Fairview Loan and Building Association.
Money Advanced to Members at Low Rates of Interest for long
terms provided ample security is furnished.
For further information call on or address Secretary, 2589

8A, 8a, 4.75

Double Columbian (32 Point).

5A, 25a, 10.50

Report of the Proceedings of
The Indignant Spinsters Protestation Society
at a meeting held on
Monday, 29th day of February, 1876

4A, 12a,

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

12.10

Marder, Luse & Co.
Dealers in Presses and Machinery,
Chicago, Ill.

ALL FONTS IN THIS SERIES COMPLETE WITH FIGURES, SPACES AND QUADS.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

Card Font, 6A, 16a, 4-30

Great Primer (18 Point).

Job Font, 12A, 48a, 10-75

The art of Writing Correctly and giving Graceful Curves
and Perfect Form to each Letter is being taught by
the unrivaled Professors Quilldriver & Inkslinger.

Card Font, 4A, 12a, 4-70

Double Pica (24 Point).

Job Font, 8A, 36a, 11-75

Full Many a Rose is Born to
12345 Blush Unseen & Waste its 67890
Sweetness on the Desert Air!

Card Font, 3A, 8a, 6-00

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

Job Font, 5A, 25a, 15-30

Argentina Bank of Commerce,
Notes, Stocks, Bonds.

Incorporated 1886.

Advertisements Prominently Displayed
by the
Newspaper Advertising Company
24 First Column St., Printersville.

Capital Stock, \$7,250.

We keep for reference a File of Newspapers in all Languages!

FIGURES, LOGOTYPES, SPACES AND QUADS

PUT UP WITH EACH FONT IN THE ABOVE SERIES.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

Card Font, 6A, 25a, 3.25 Pica (12 Point). Job Font, 15A, 75a, 8.00

Card Font, 6A, 16a, 4.35 Gt. Primer (18 Point). Job Font, 12A, 60a, 10.00

Yourself and Ladies are cordially invited to attend a Grand Musical and Elocutionary Entertainment, to be given on Wednesday Afternoon, May 25, 1984, At Apollo Hall, 37th Street 1234567890 \$ £ & Co. th. r. ~

Nicholas Schneider & Co. Boiler Makers and Steam Fitters, Cook County, Illinois, U. S. A. Repairing a Specialty. 1234567890 \$ £ & Co. th. r. ~

Card Font, 4A, 12a, 4.75

Double Pica (24 Point).

Job Font, 8A, 50a, 12.50

Professors Quilpen and Writgood, Instructors in Plain and Ornamental Caligraphy. Evening Lessons \$34.25

Card Font, 3A, 8a, 4.80

Double Columbian (32 Point).

Job Font, 5A, 25a, 11.75

Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Co. Vessels call at Every Port in the World. \$1234567890 & Co.

SPINNER SCRIPT No. 2.

Card Font, 4A, 12a, 4.75

Double Pica (24 Point).

Job Font, 8A, 60a, 12.50

Great Cheatem Gold and Silver Mining Company Incorporated for the purpose of Extracting Precious Metals From the Shareholders \$368,924

Swedish and German Accents are cast for all sizes of these series and are furnished upon application.

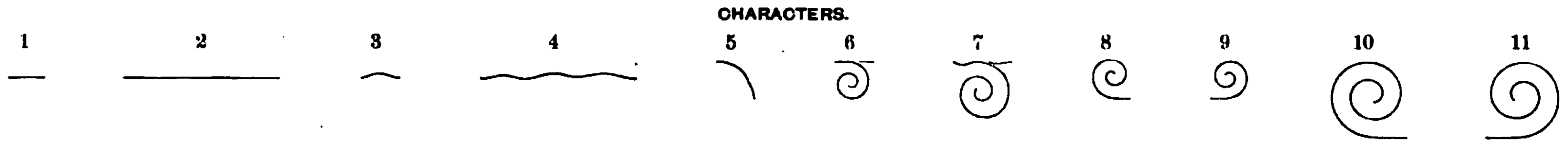
Spaces and Quads with all sizes

NEW ORNAMENTS.

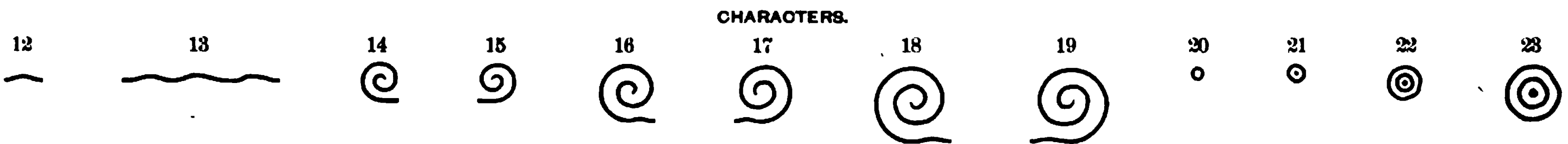
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

ORIGINAL.

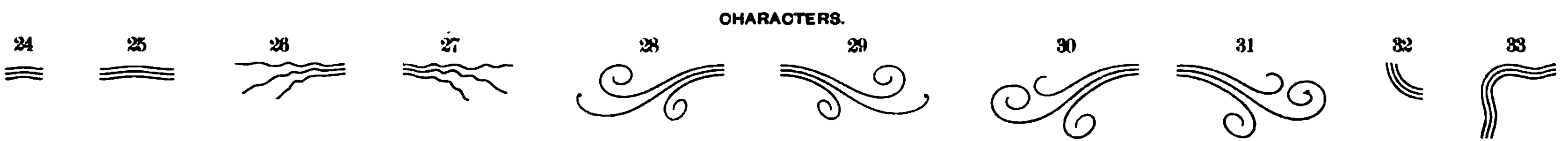
RULE ORNAMENTS, No. 1—\$1.10 per Font.



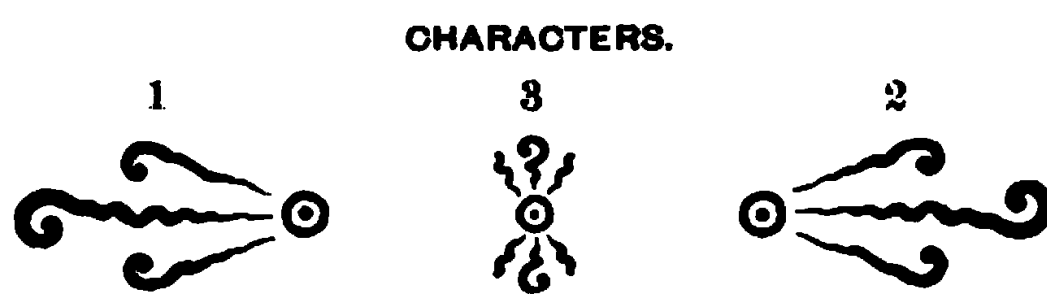
RULE ORNAMENTS, No. 2—\$1.10 per Font.



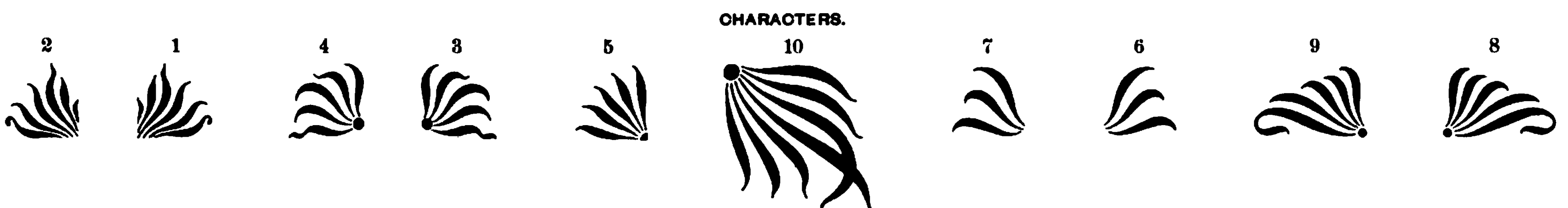
RULE ORNAMENTS, No. 3—\$1.25 per Font.



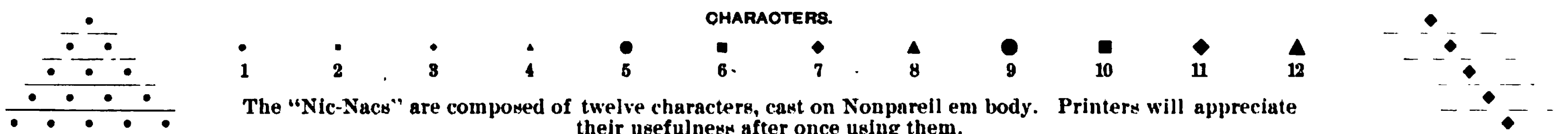
WORD ORNAMENTS, No. 14—\$0.25 per Font.



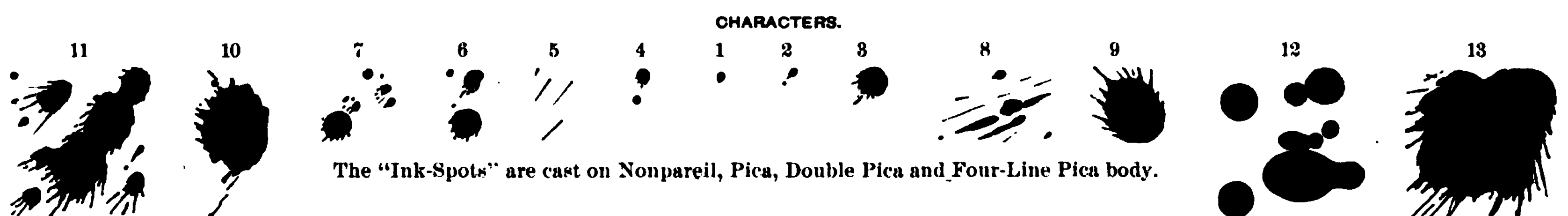
PALMETTO ORNAMENTS—\$1.00 per Font.



NIC-NACS—\$1.00 per font.



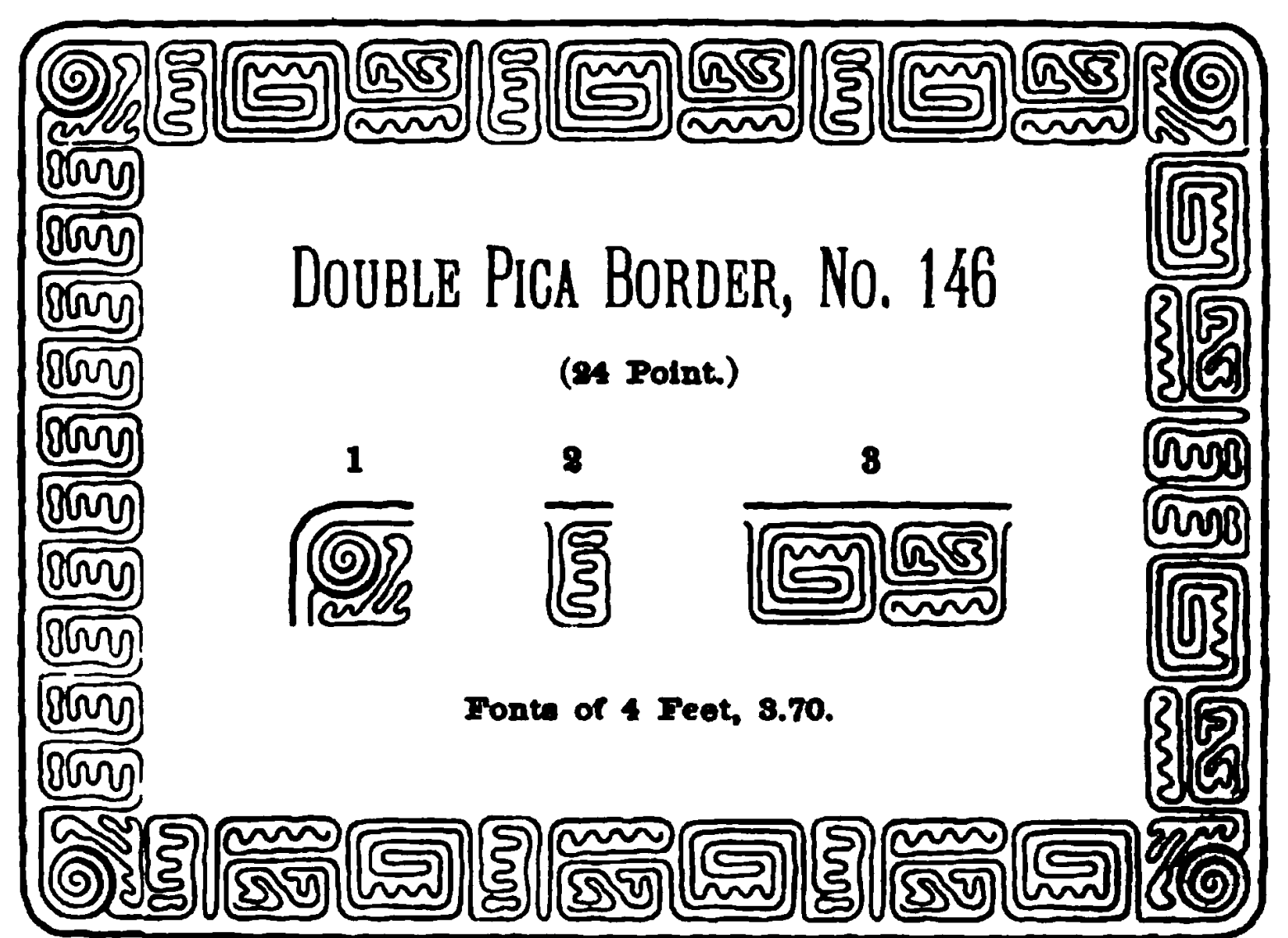
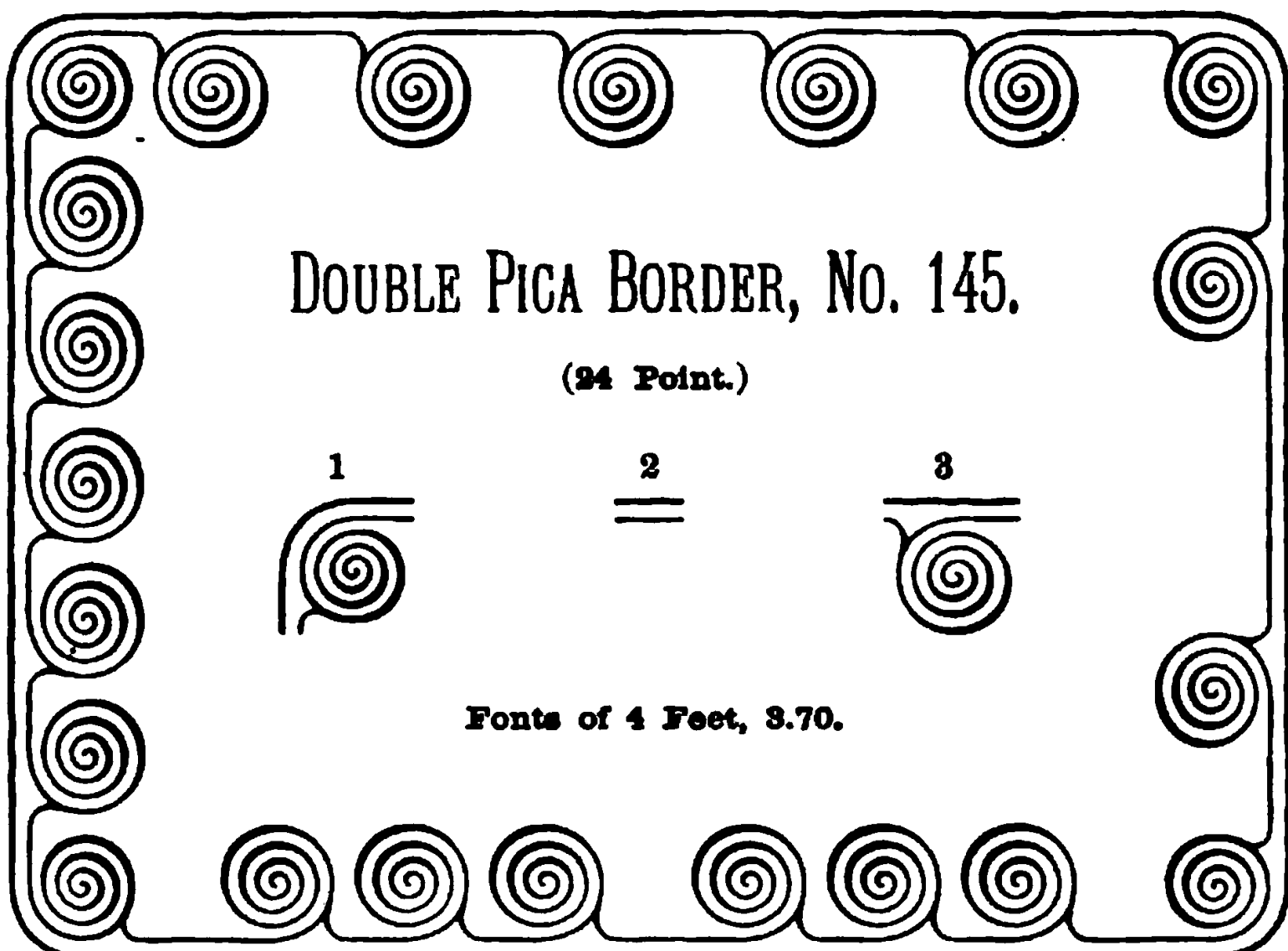
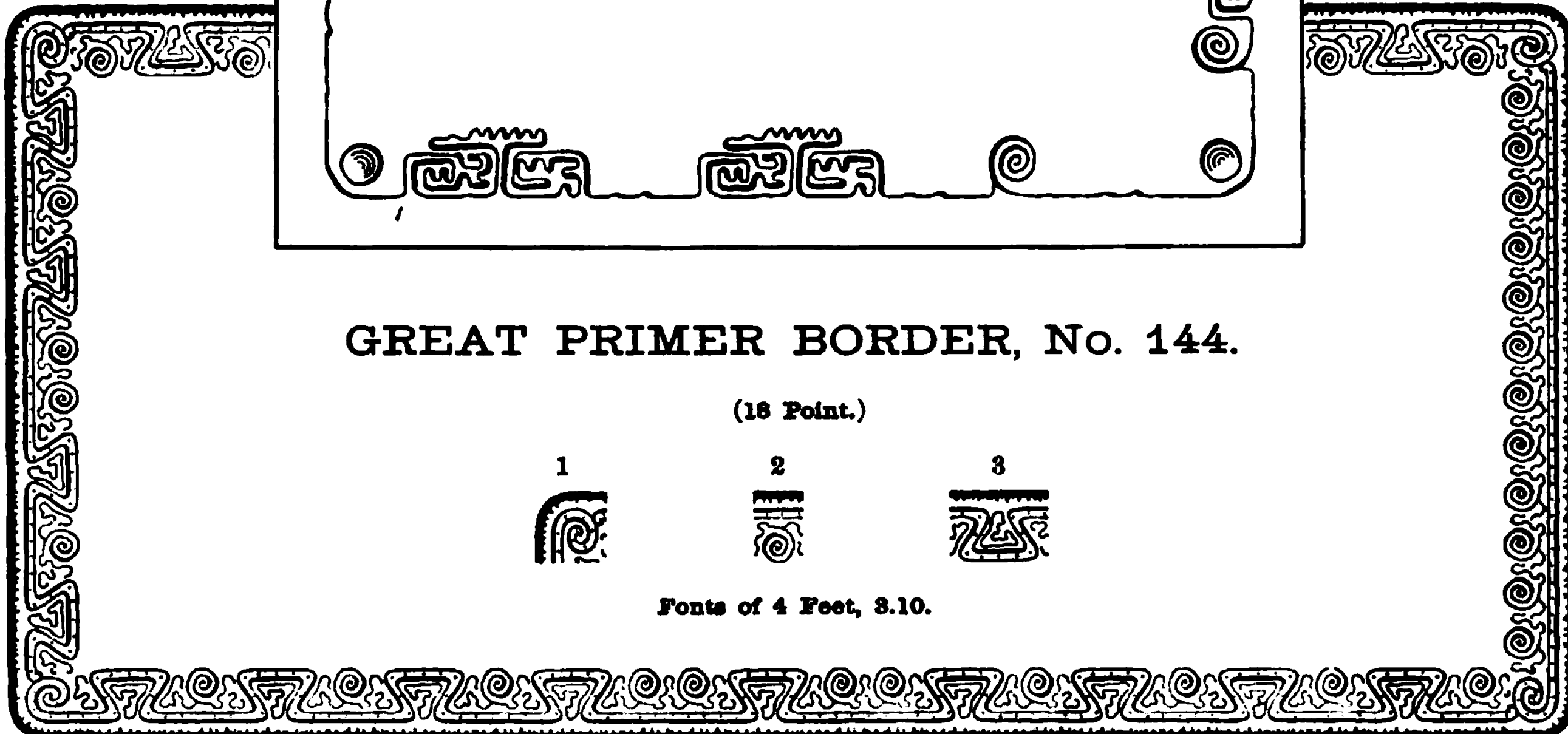
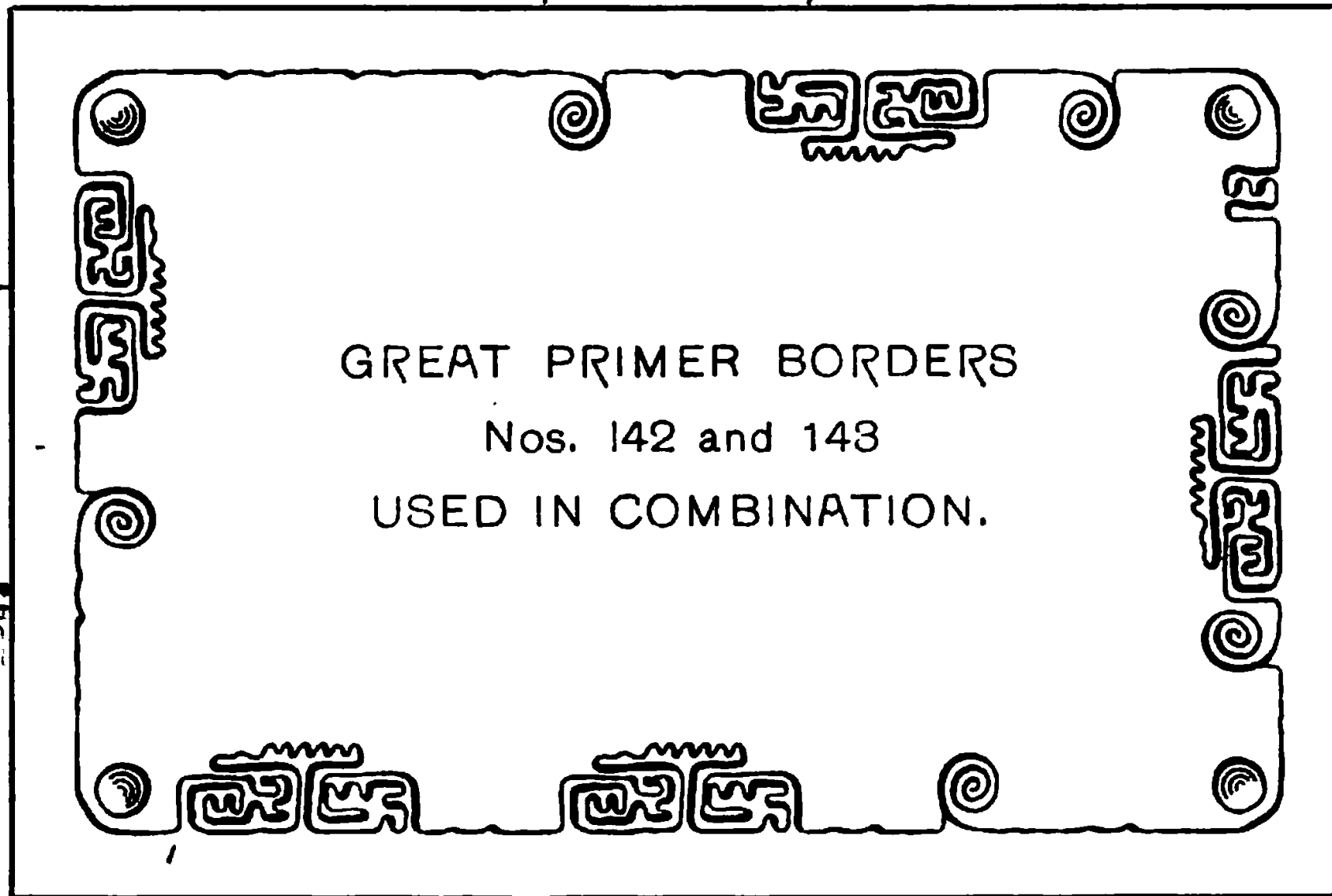
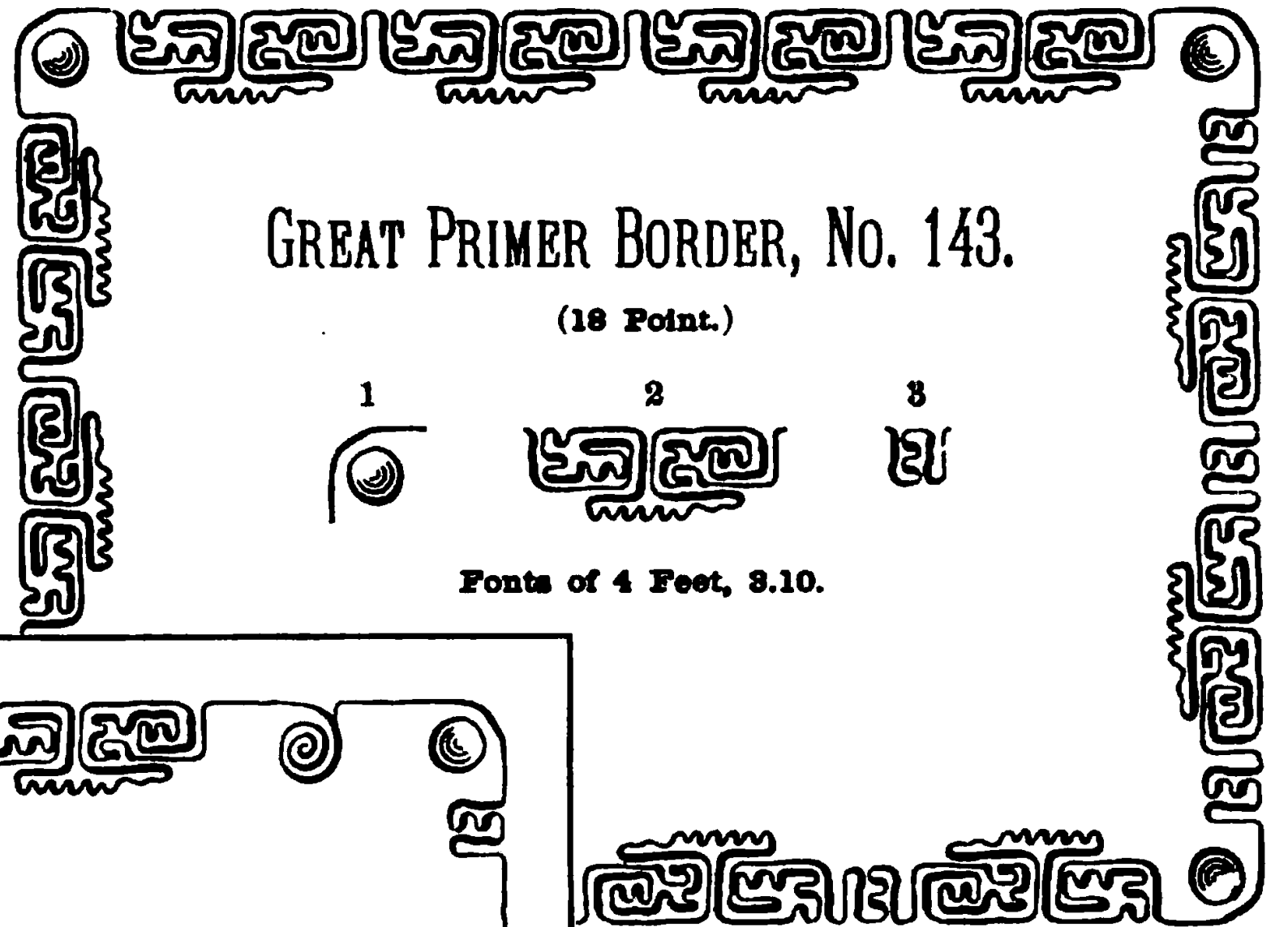
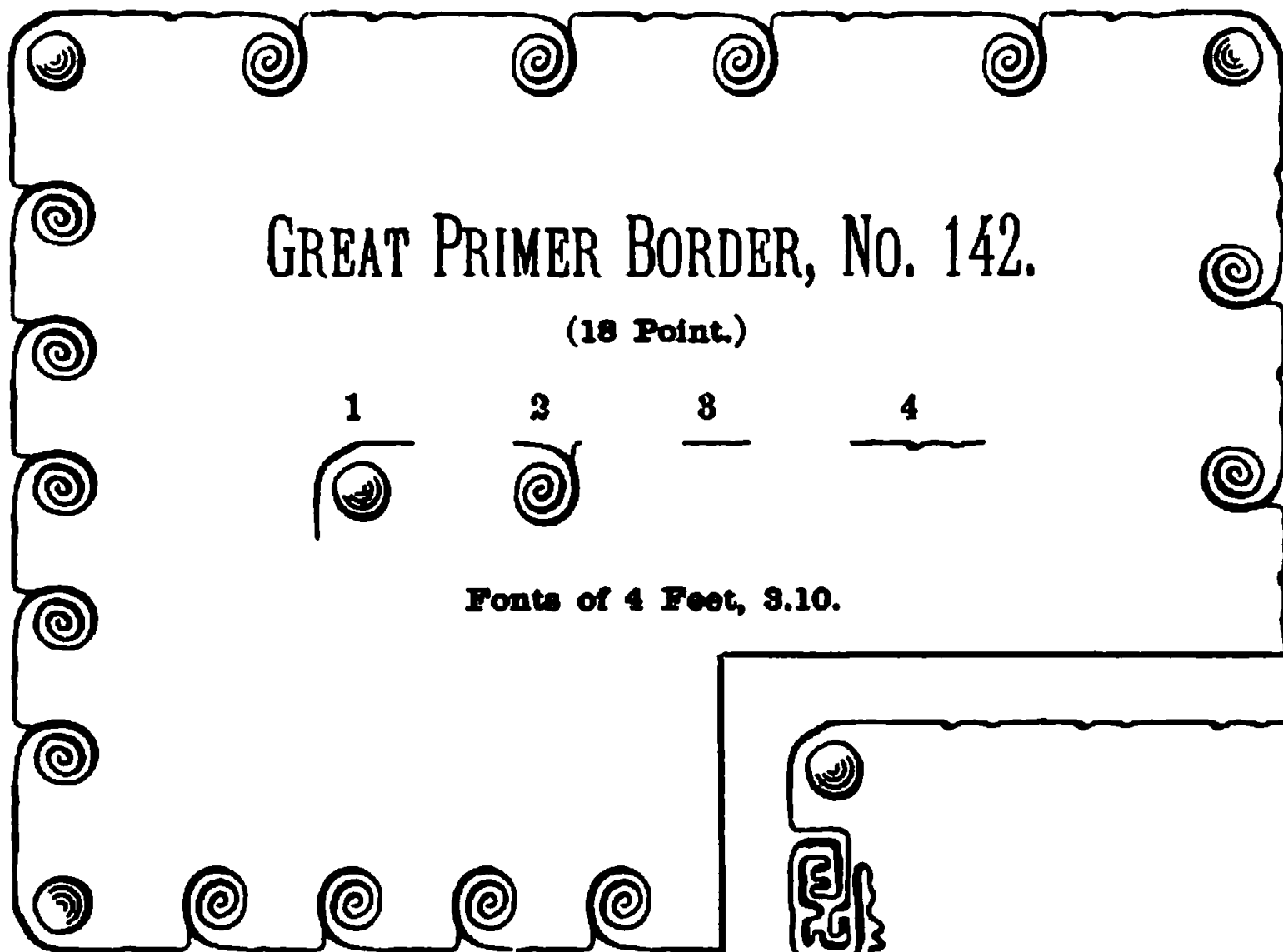
INK-SPOTS—\$1.25 per Font.



MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

NEW COMBINATION BORDERS.

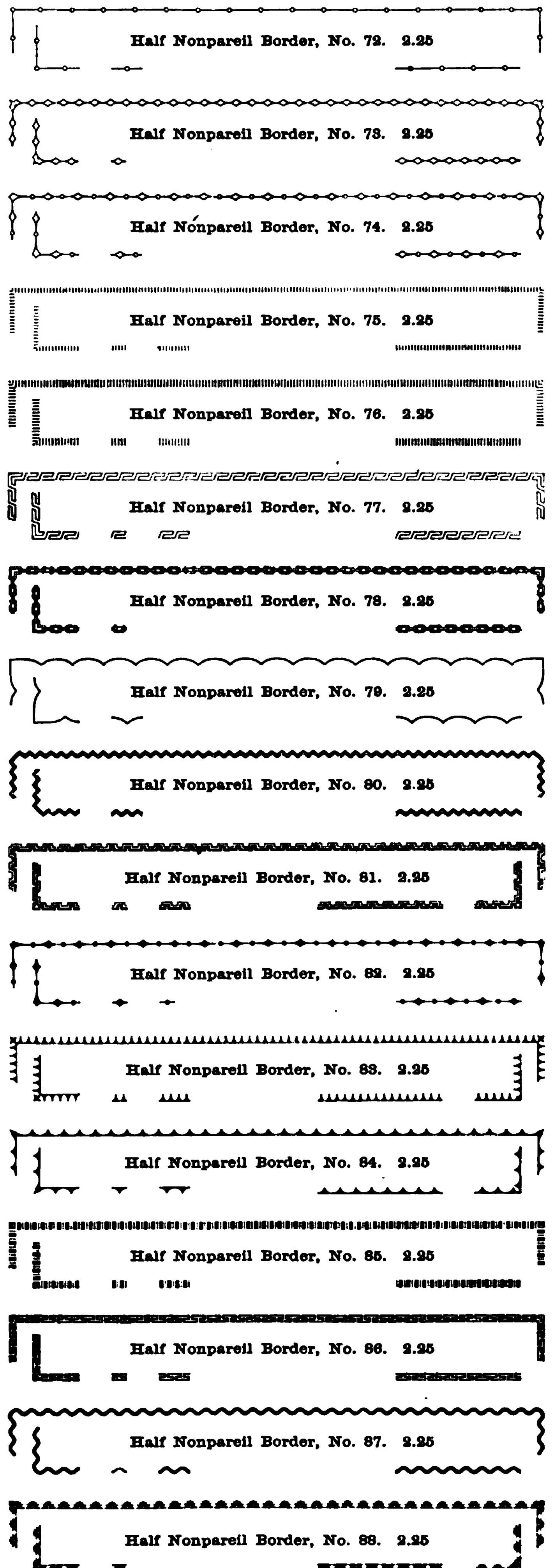
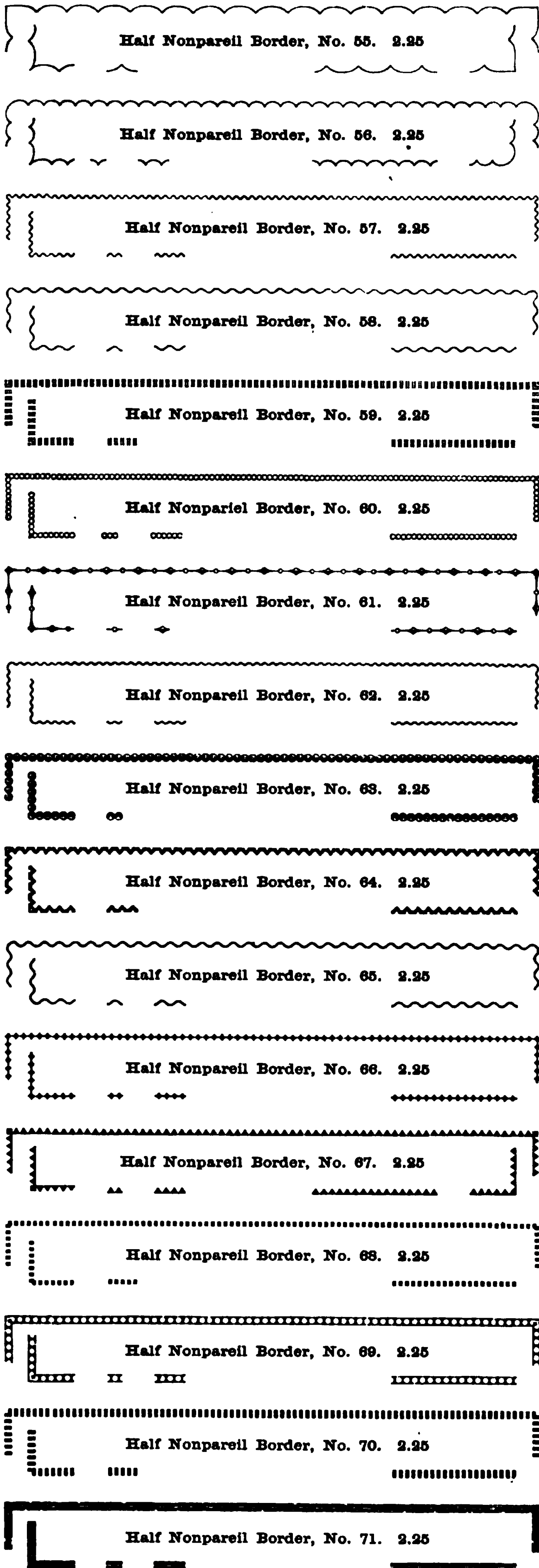
ORIGINAL.



HALF NONPAREIL BORDERS.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

FONTS OF TEN FEET EACH.



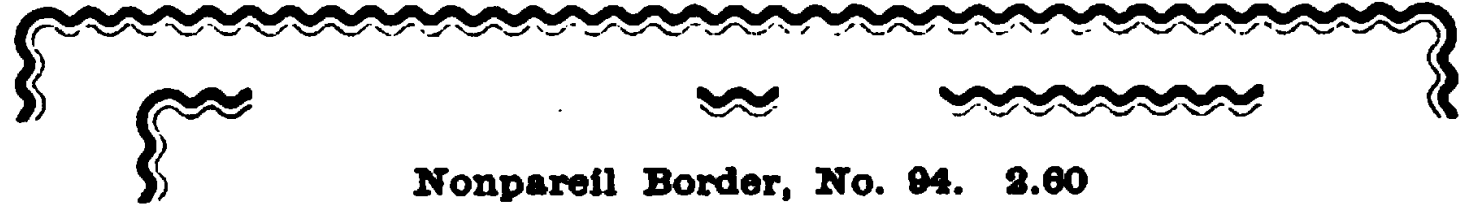
MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

NONPAREIL BORDERS.

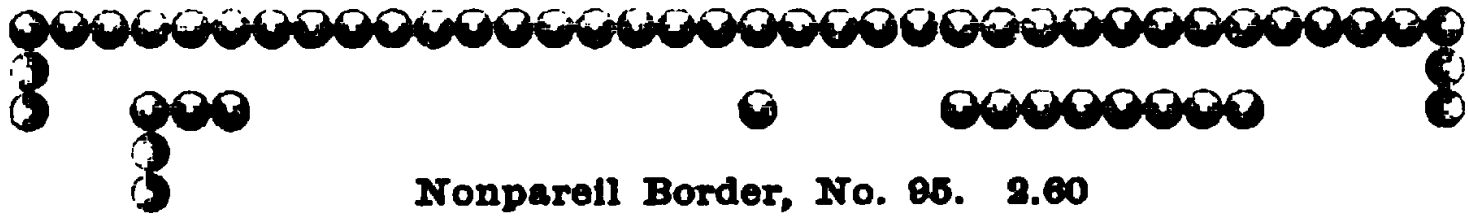
FONTS OF TEN FEET EACH.



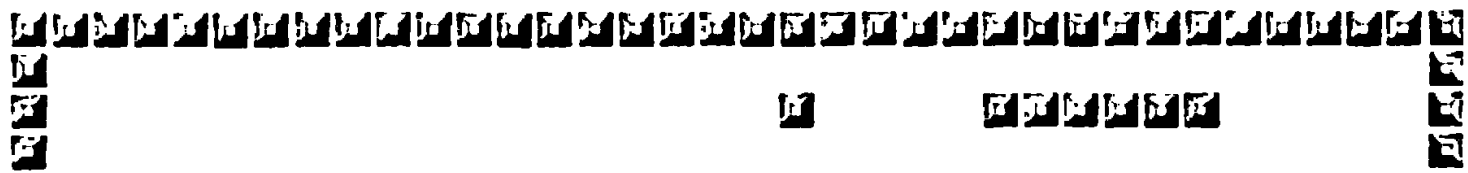
Nonpareil Border, No. 93. 2.60



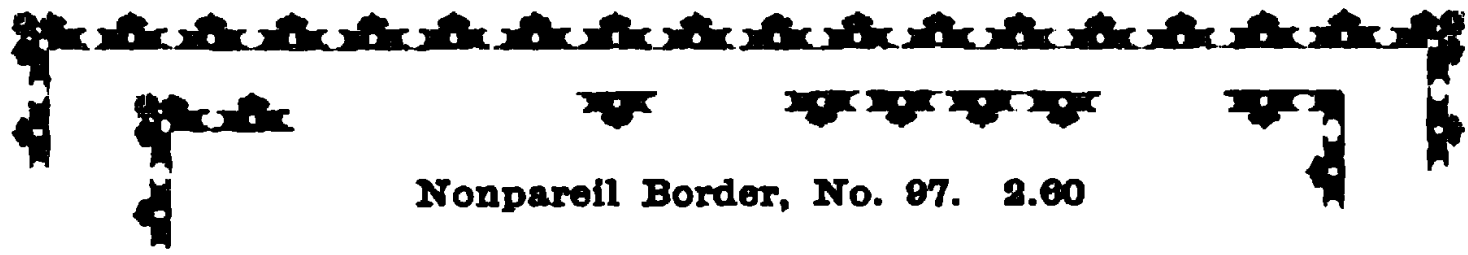
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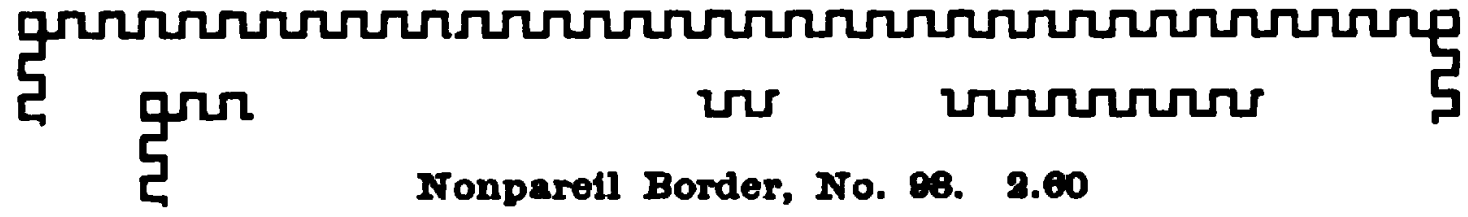
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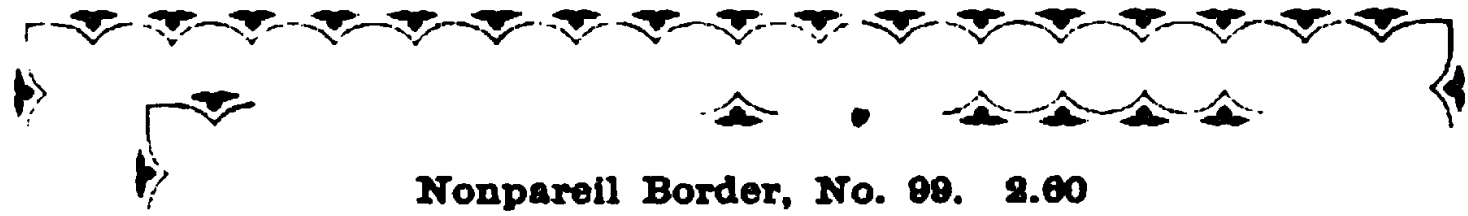
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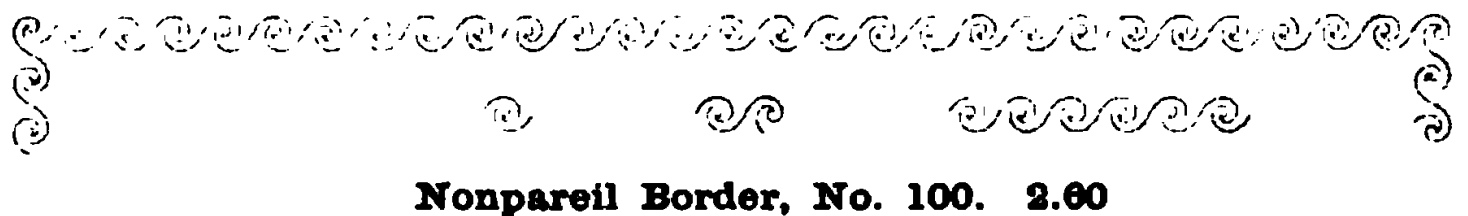
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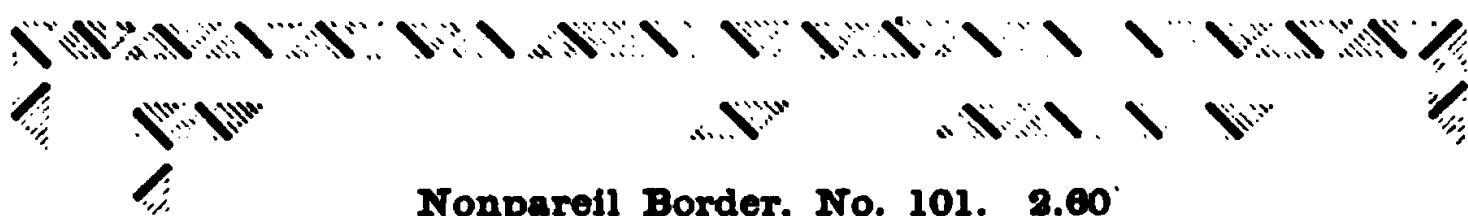
Nonpareil Border, No. 98. 2.60



Nonpareil Border, No. 99. 2.60



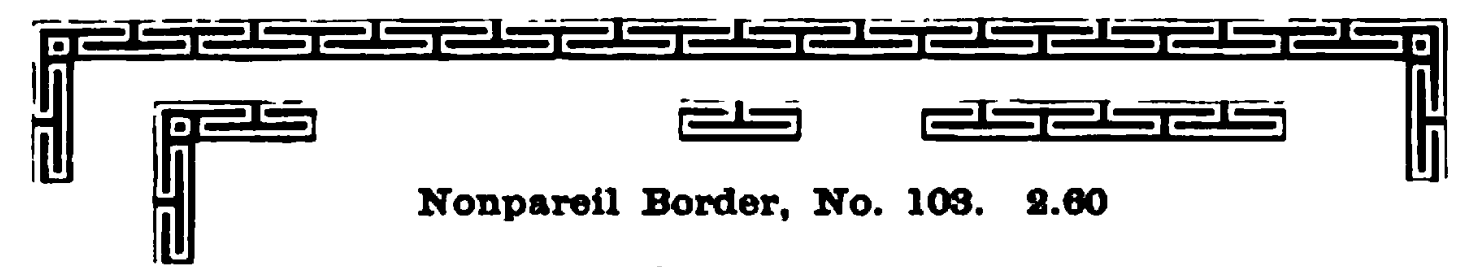
Nonpareil Border, No. 100. 2.60



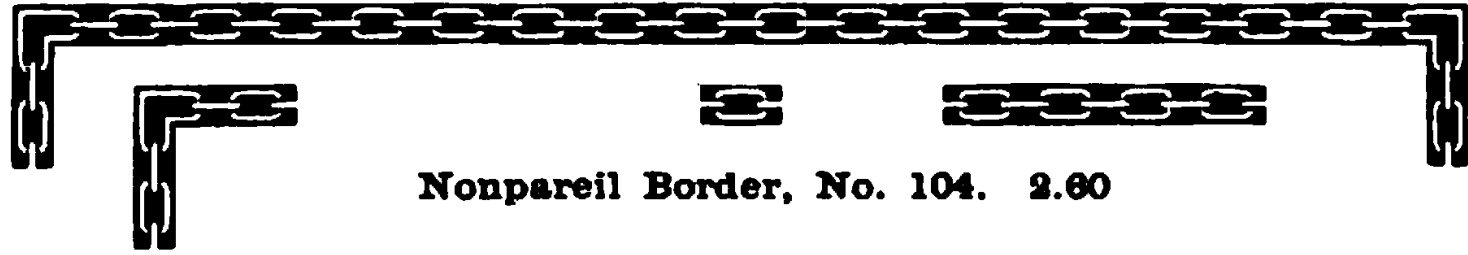
Nonpareil Border, No. 101. 2.60



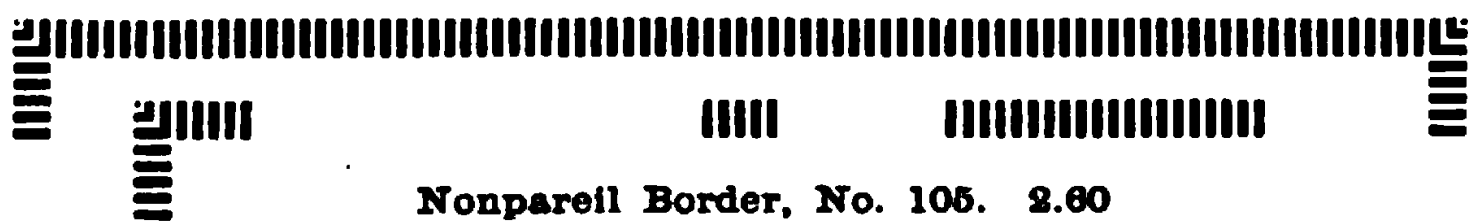
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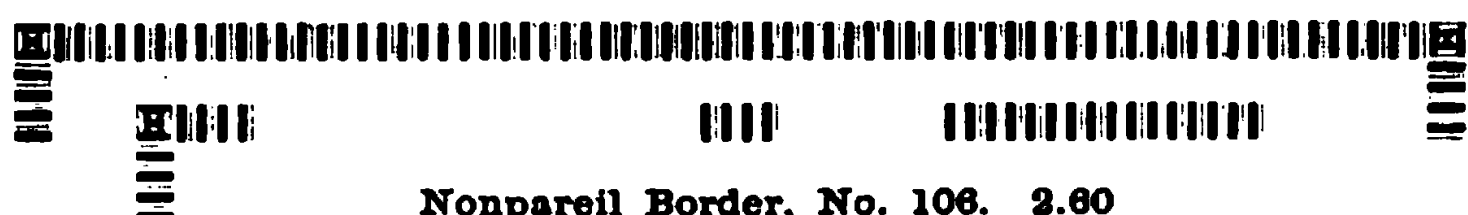
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Nonpareil Border, No. 104. 2.60



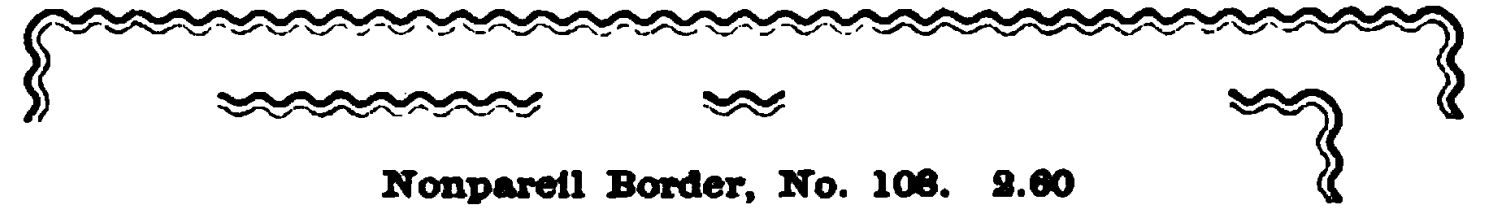
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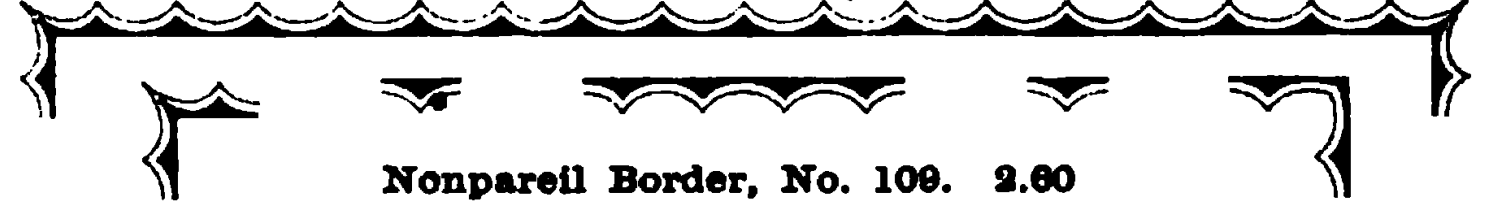
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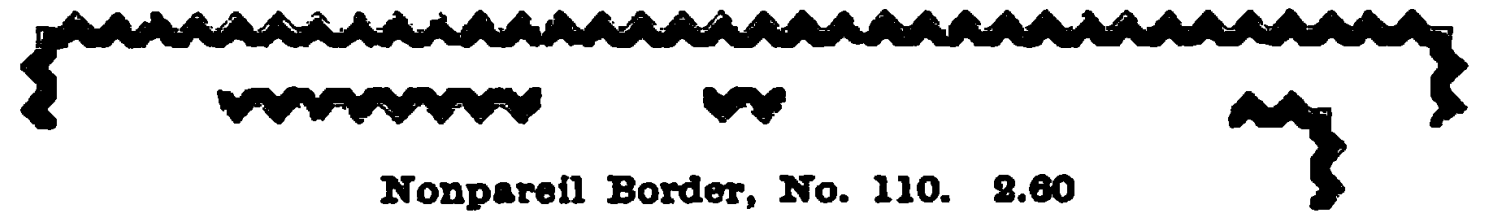
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Nonpareil Border, No. 108. 2.60



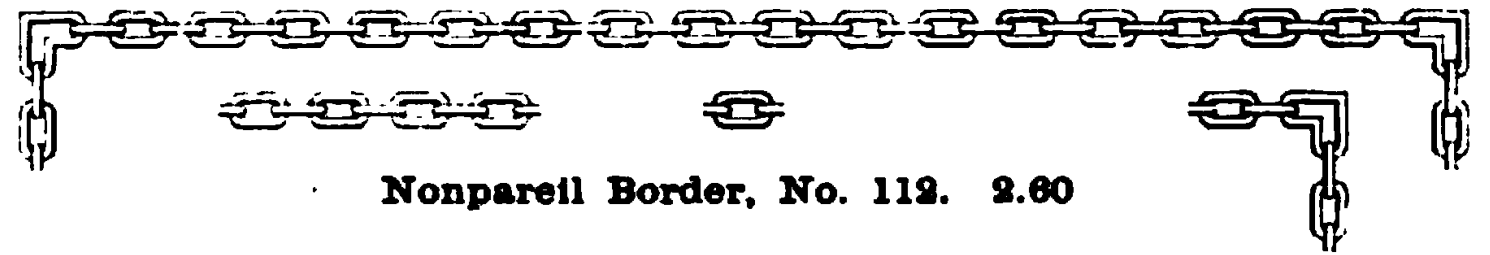
Nonpareil Border, No. 109. 2.60



Nonpareil Border, No. 110. 2.60



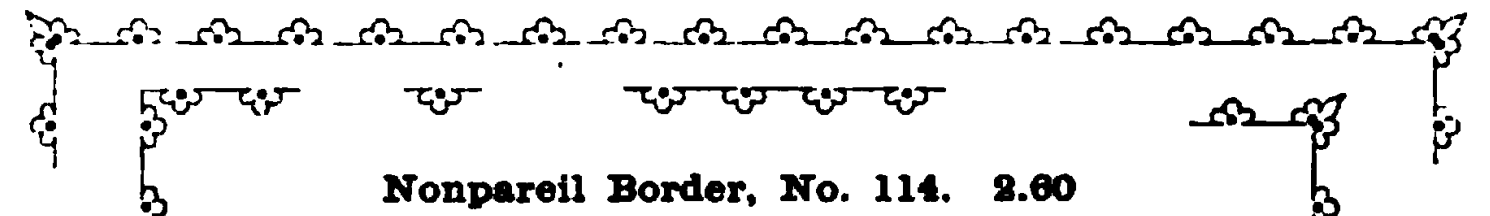
Nonpareil Border, No. 111. 2.60



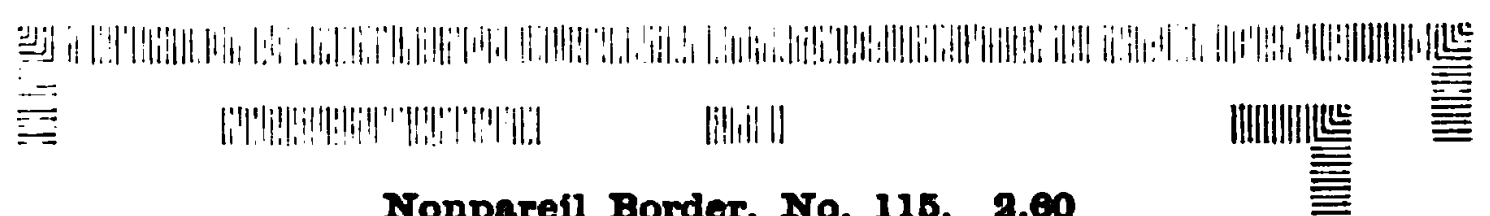
Nonpareil Border, No. 112. 2.60



Nonpareil Border, No. 113. 2.60



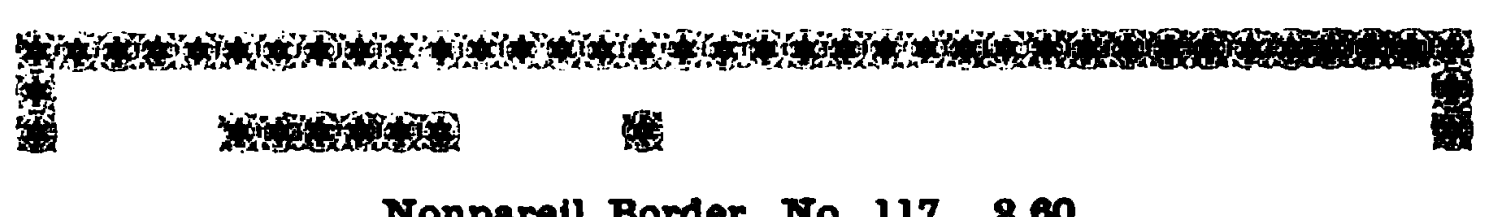
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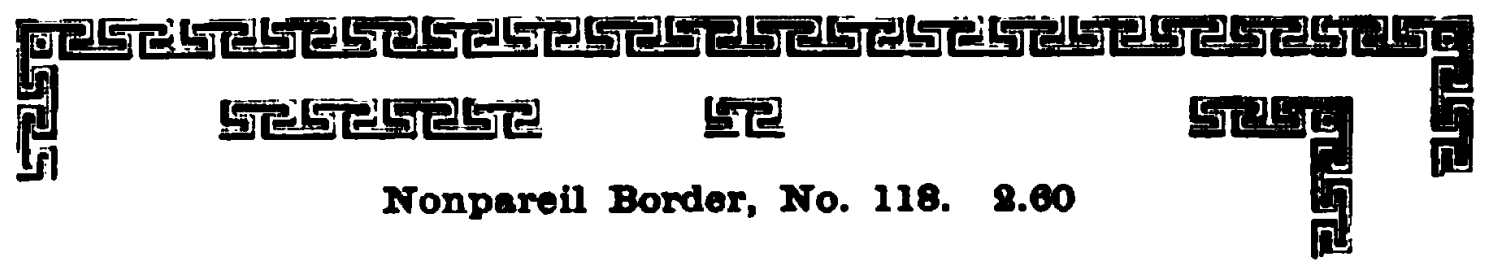
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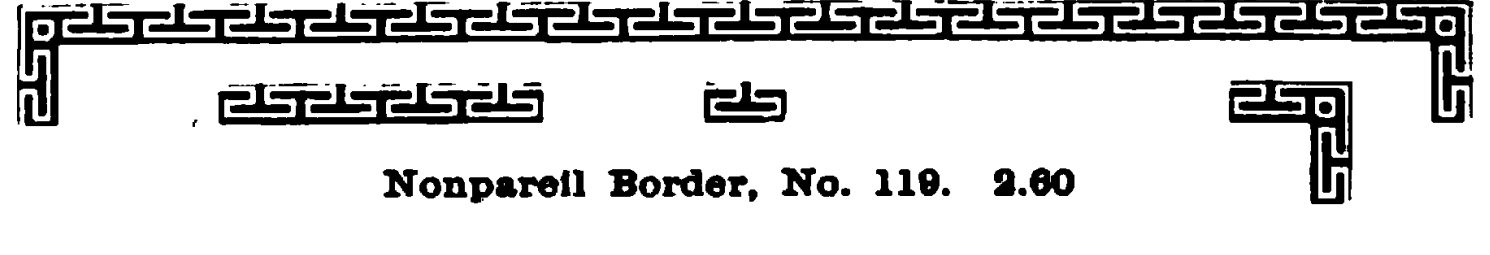
Nonpareil Border, No. 116. 2.60



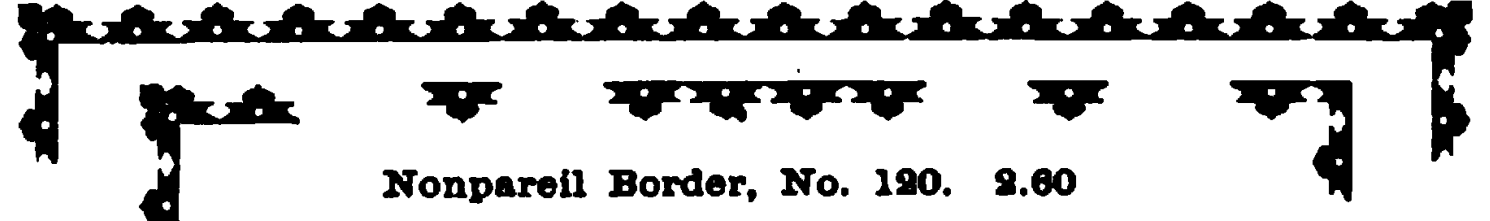
Nonpareil Border, No. 117. 2.60



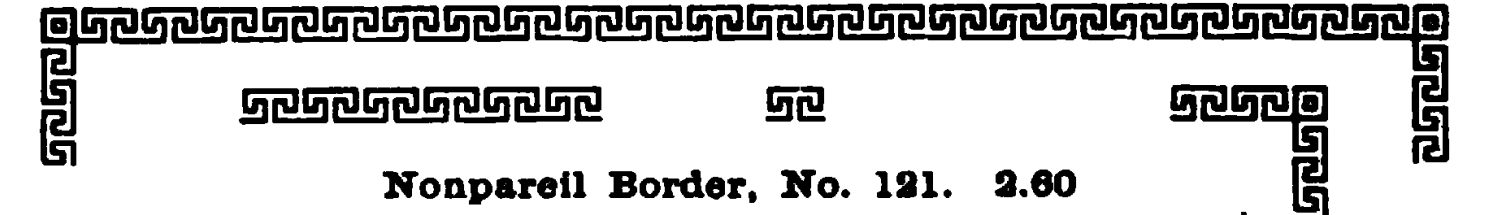
Nonpareil Border, No. 118. 2.60



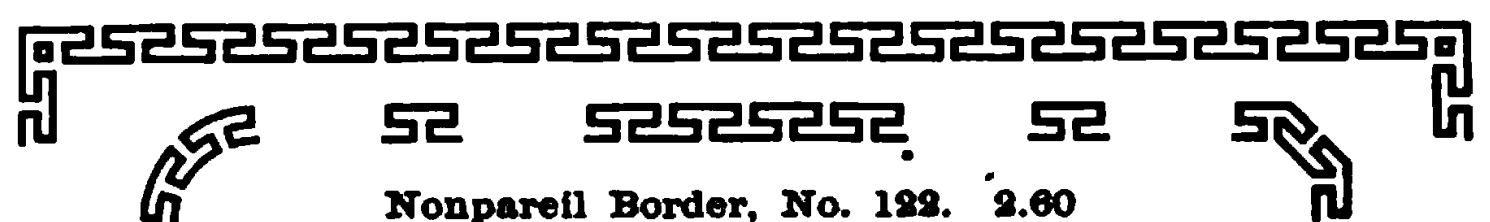
Nonpareil Border, No. 119. 2.60



Nonpareil Border, No. 120. 2.60



Nonpareil Border, No. 121. 2.60



Nonpareil Border, No. 122. 2.60

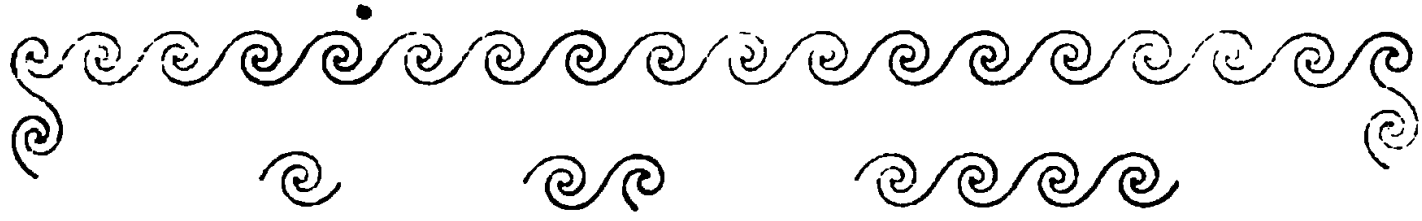
MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

BOURGEOIS BORDERS.

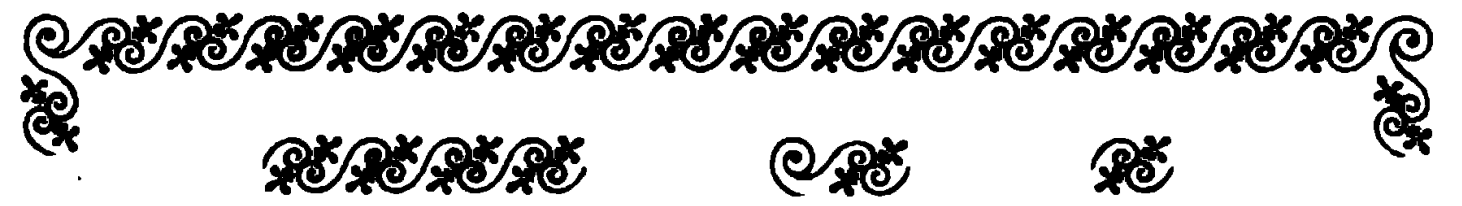
AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

NONPAREIL AND ONE-HALF.

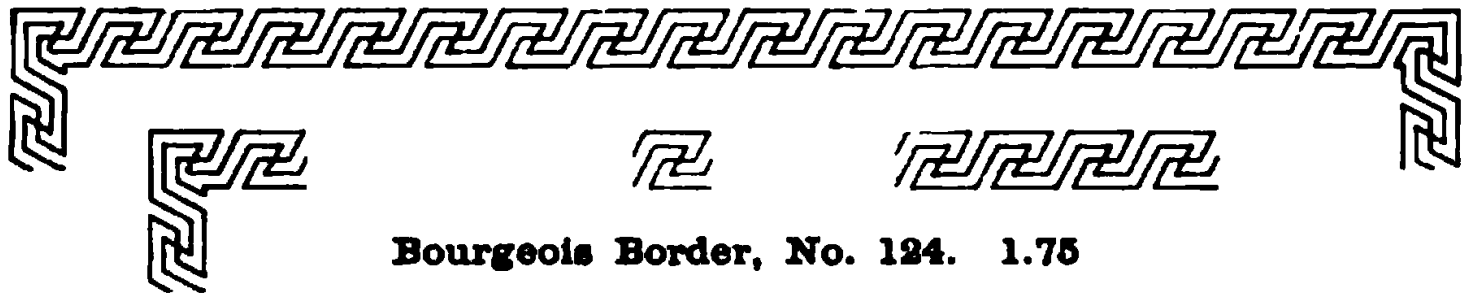
FONTS OF FIVE FEET EACH.



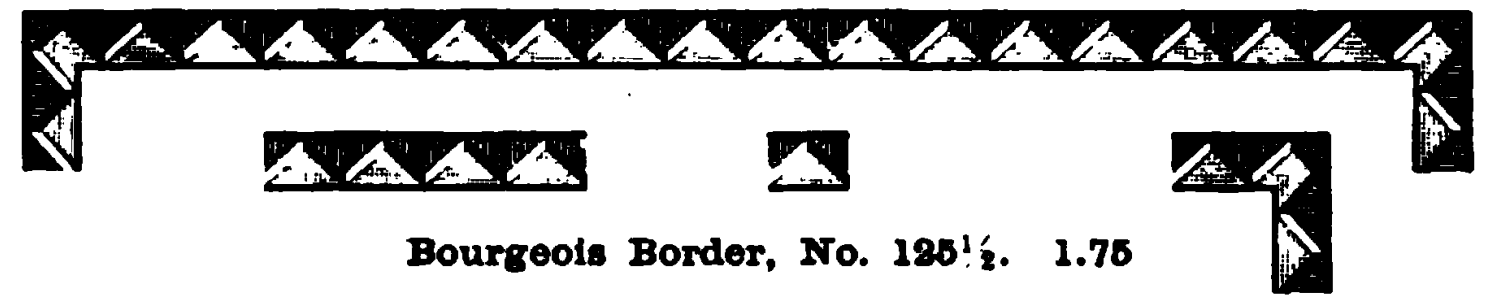
Bourgeois Border, No. 123. 1.75



Bourgeois Border, No. 125. 1.75



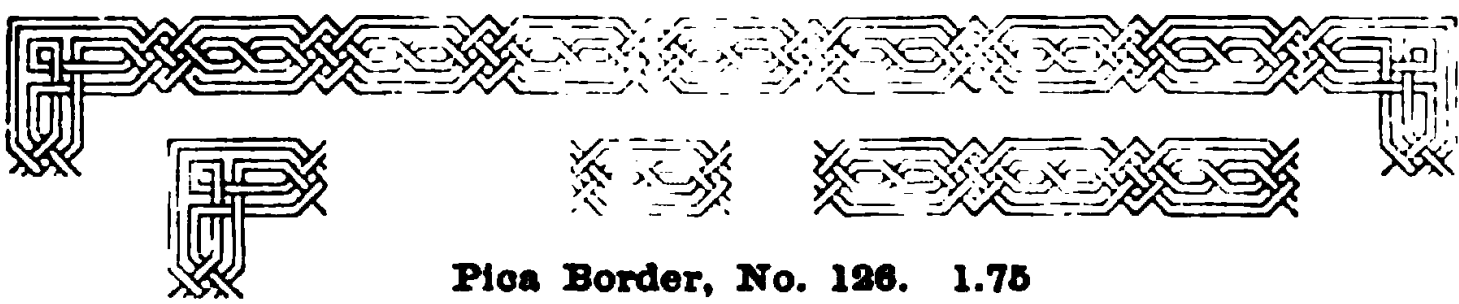
Bourgeois Border, No. 124. 1.75



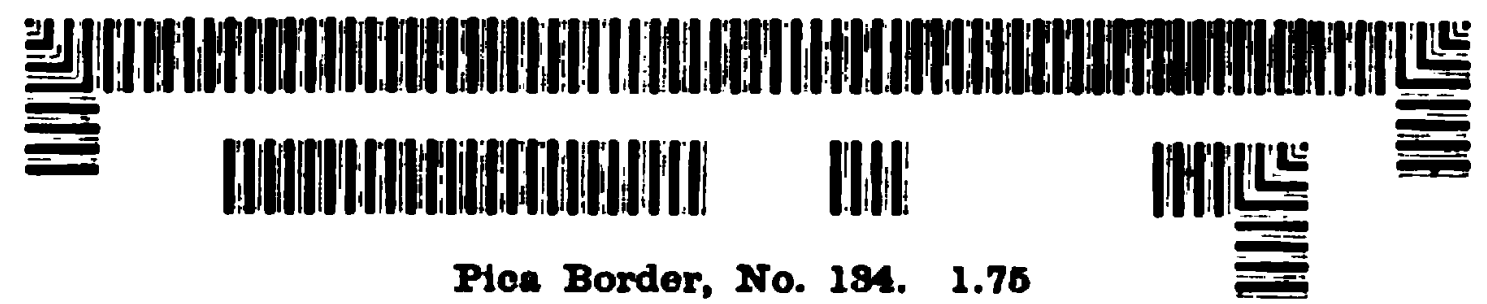
Bourgeois Border, No. 125 1/2. 1.75

PICA BORDERS.

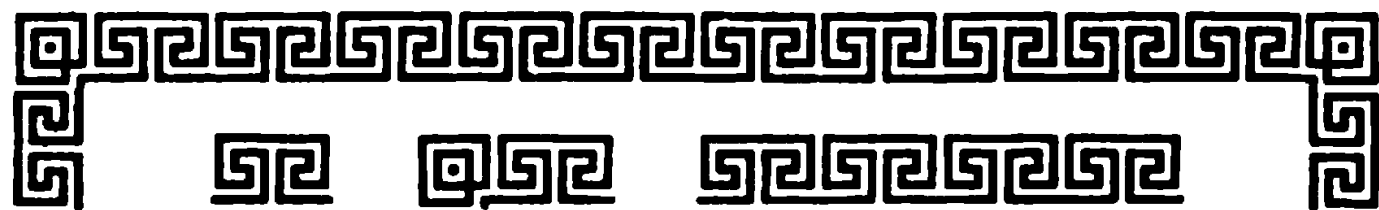
FONTS OF FIVE FEET EACH.



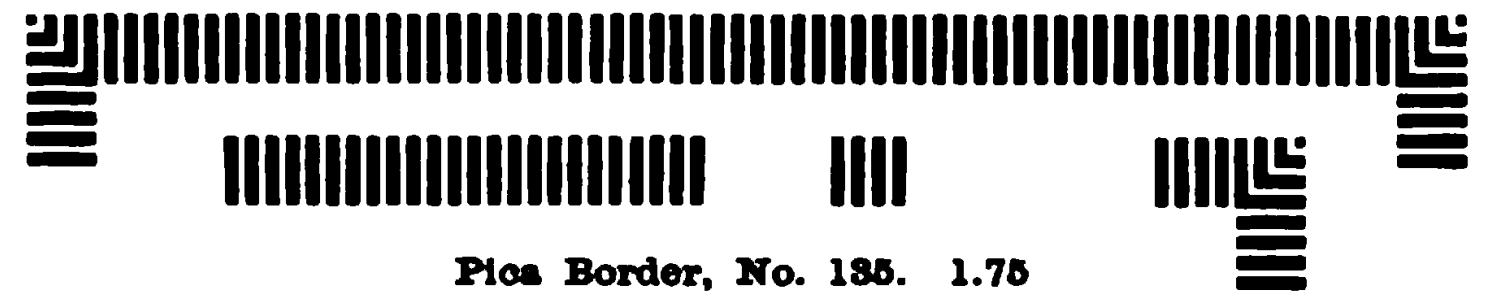
Pica Border, No. 126. 1.75



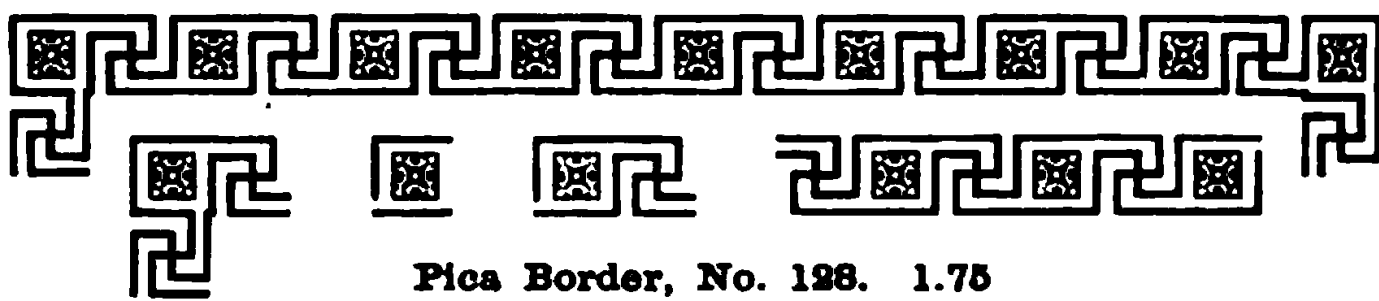
Pica Border, No. 134. 1.75



Pica Border, No. 127. 1.75



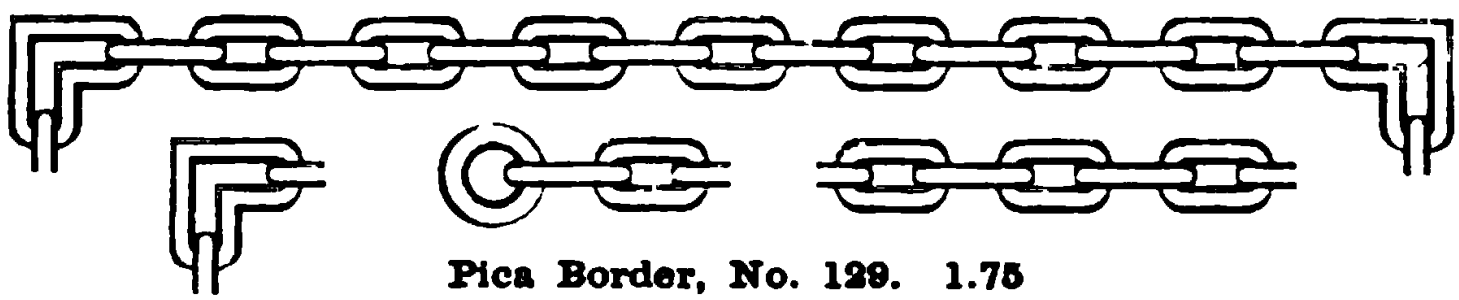
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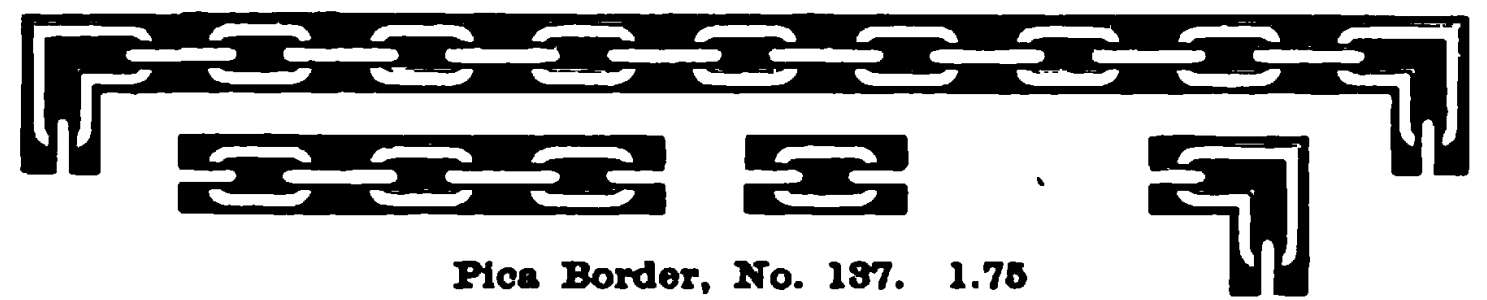
Pica Border, No. 128. 1.75



Pica Border, No. 136. 1.75



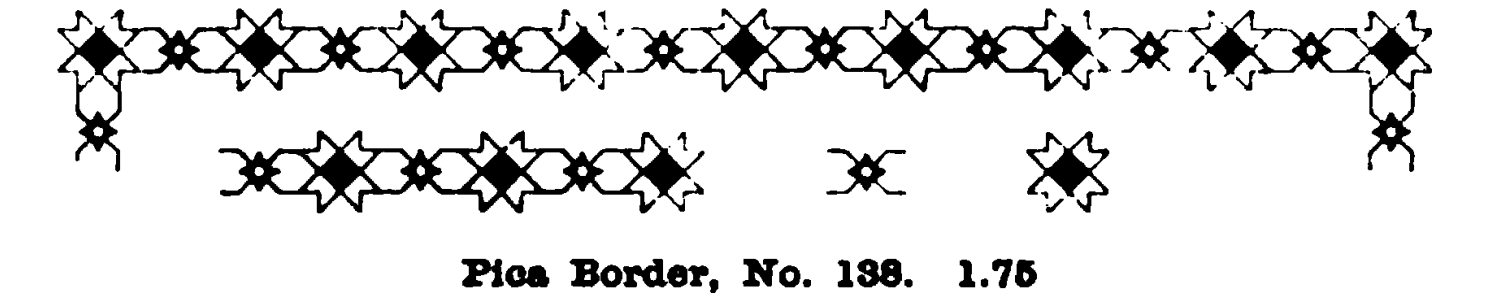
Pica Border, No. 129. 1.75



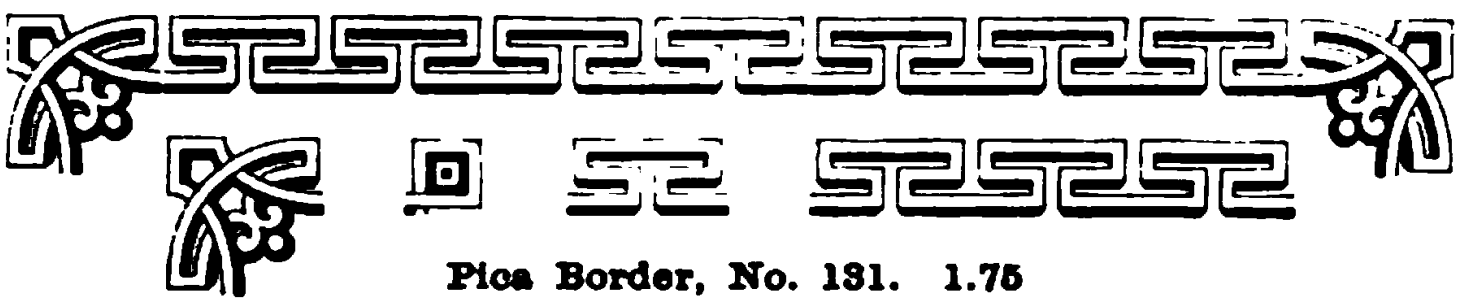
Pica Border, No. 137. 1.75



Pica Border No. 130. 1.75.



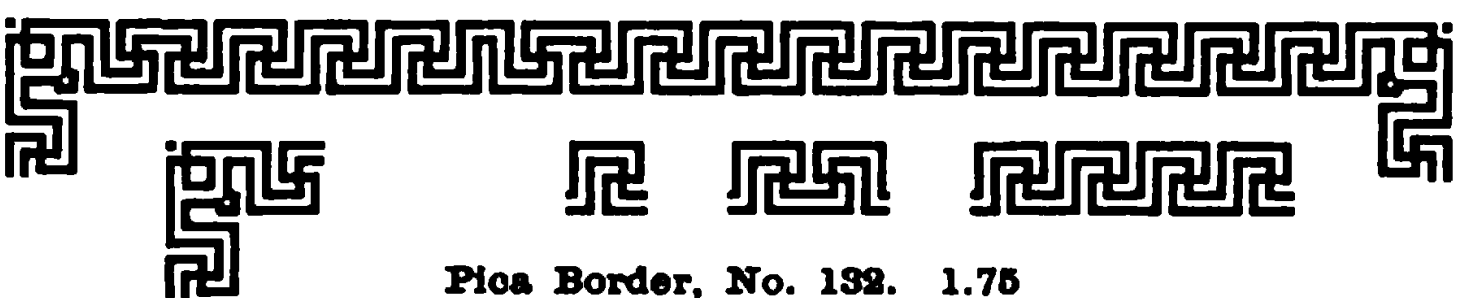
Pica Border, No. 138. 1.75



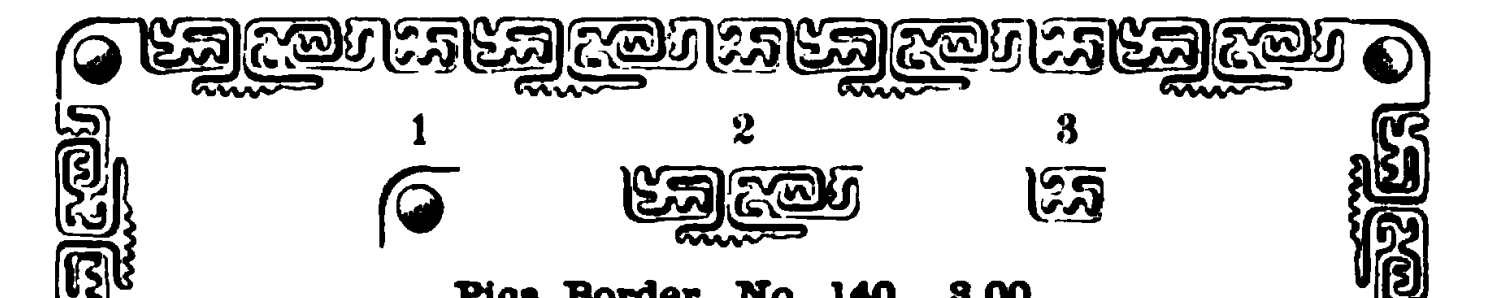
Pica Border, No. 131. 1.75



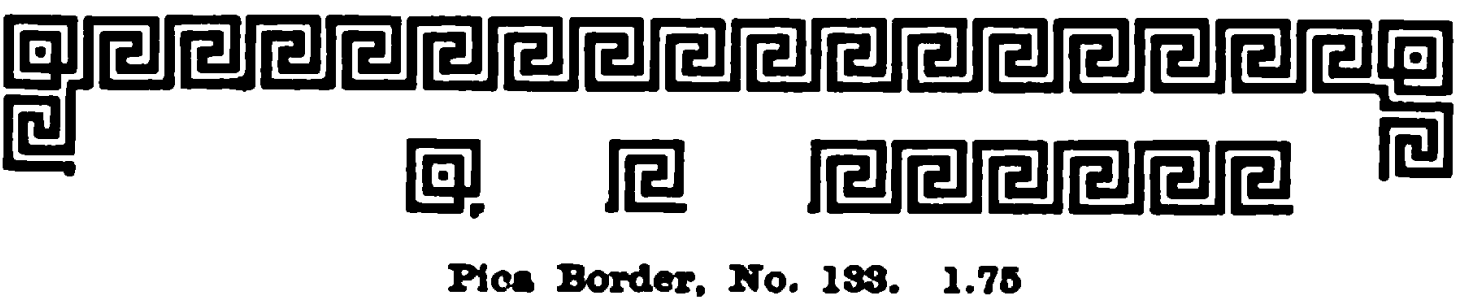
Pica Border, No. 139. 1.75



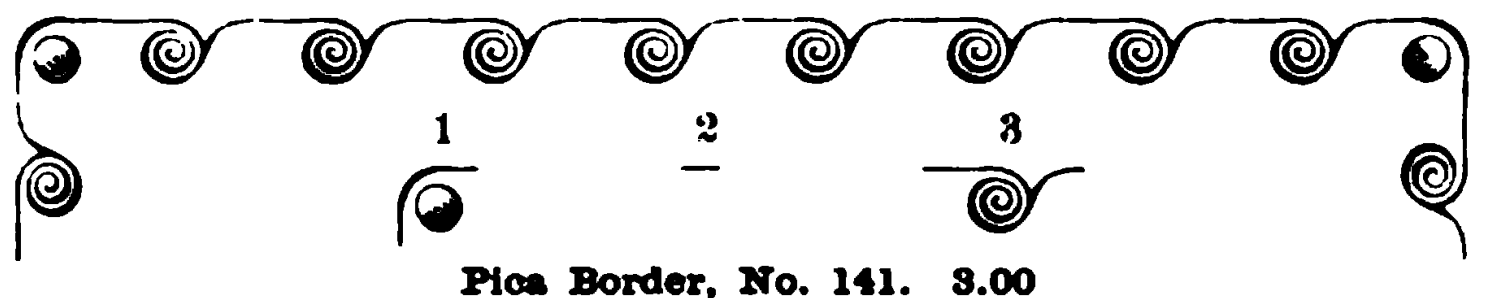
Pica Border, No. 132. 1.75



Pica Border, No. 140. 3.00



Pica Border, No. 133. 1.75



Pica Border, No. 141. 3.00

PICA BORDERS, NOS. 140 AND 141, WORK WELL TOGETHER IN COMBINATION.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



16A, 32a.

Pica (12 Point)

3.25

EXPERIENCE PROVES THAT THE APPRENTICE
24 Foreshadows the Workman Just as Surely as the Bend 36

10A, 20a.

Columbian (16 Point).

3.45

MEANDERINGS IN THE COUNTRY
567 Tribulations of the Summer Boarders 213

10A, 20a.

Paragon (20 Point).

5.00

MERRYMAN, SMYLER & CO.
Dispensers of Joques and Konundrums

8A, 16a.

Double Pica (24 Point).

5.00

Beautiful MAIDENS Dancing

6A, 12a.

Double English (28 Point).

5.15

Elevated RAILROAD Schemes

5A, 10a.

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

6.90

Swift RUNNING River

4A, 8a.

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

8.90

Fast RAILWAY Train

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

OTHER STYLES OF CONTOUR IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



CONTOUR No. 6.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.

ORIGINAL

32A, Pica (12 Point). 2.00

TIME WITH SILENT FOOTSTEPS
THROUGH ANOTHER YEAR HAS PASSED
25 BEARING FROM US 45

18A, Great Primer (18 Point). 2.10

BOOKS HAVE INFLUENCE
AND AFFECT THE CHARACTER

12A, Double Pica (24 Point). 2.25

89 NATIONAL 67
MERCANTILE PRINTING

8A, Double Columbian (32 Point). 2.75

EXHIBITIONS
LACROSSE GAME

5A, Double Paragon (40 Point). 2.70

NOTIONS AND FINE DRY GOODS

4A, Four-Line Pica (48 Point). 3.20

MAGNIFICENT SCENES

3A, Five-Line Pica (60 Point). 3.75

MAKE HOME PLEASANT

2A, Six-Line Pica (72 Point). 5.40

HONOR TO HEROES

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

OTHER STYLES OF CONTOUR IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



6A.

Double Pica (24 Point).

2.35

MUSSELMAN & CO
IMPORTED DRESS GOODS
24 CHEAP 56

4A.

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

4.00

HARD METAL
UNIQUE DESIGNS
3 BEST 8

3A.

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

5.40

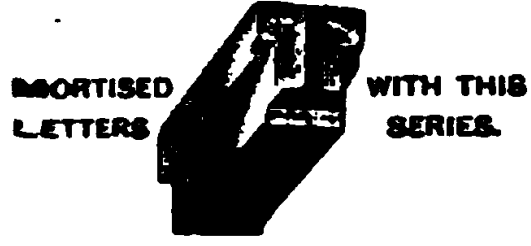
GREAT MEN
READING

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

OTHER STYLES OF CONTOUR IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



CONTOUR No. 3.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BOOKS.

ORIGINAL

6A.

Great Primer (18 Point).

2.35

EDEN MUSEUM
2 PRIZES 5
FENCING EXERCISE

6A.

Double Pica (24 Point).

4.25

MORNING
NEWSPAPERS
3 SOLD 6

8A.

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

5.75

BONDS
PAYABLE
MIEN

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.



8A.

Two-Line Bourgeois (18 Point).

1.65

TURNOVER CLUB STORIES
PURELY INSTRUCTIVE LITERATURE
645 AMUSING 218

8A.

Two-Line Pica (24 Point).

1.90

NOTED STATESMEN
DOUGLASS 1859 CONKLING
BIOGRAPHICAL

4A.

Two-Line Great Primer (36 Point)

3.30

MUSICAL FESTIVAL
HOME TALENT

3A.

Four-Line Pica (48 Point).

4.70

NEAT DESIGN

FIGURES WITH ALL SIZES IN THIS SERIES.

OTHER STYLES OF CONTOUR IN PREPARATION.

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA.

MARDER, LUSE & CO., TYPE FOUNDERS, CHICAGO.

TESTIMONIALS.

THIS DRESS WORE NEARLY FIVE YEARS ON DAILY, WEEKLY AND SUNDAY TIMES.

The Times Office.

Chicago, Aug 20 1887

Wardens to

Gentlemen.

The dress
of type referred to in yours
of 18th inst - was used by
The Times from Mch 15. 1879
to January 6, 1884.

Yours truly
A. G. Patterson.

GEO. F. PRESCOTT,
Manager.

→BUSINESS DEPARTMENT←

A. S. GILMAN,
Superintendent.

THE PLAIN DEALER,

225-227 BANK STREET.

Cleveland, O. 9-14 1888

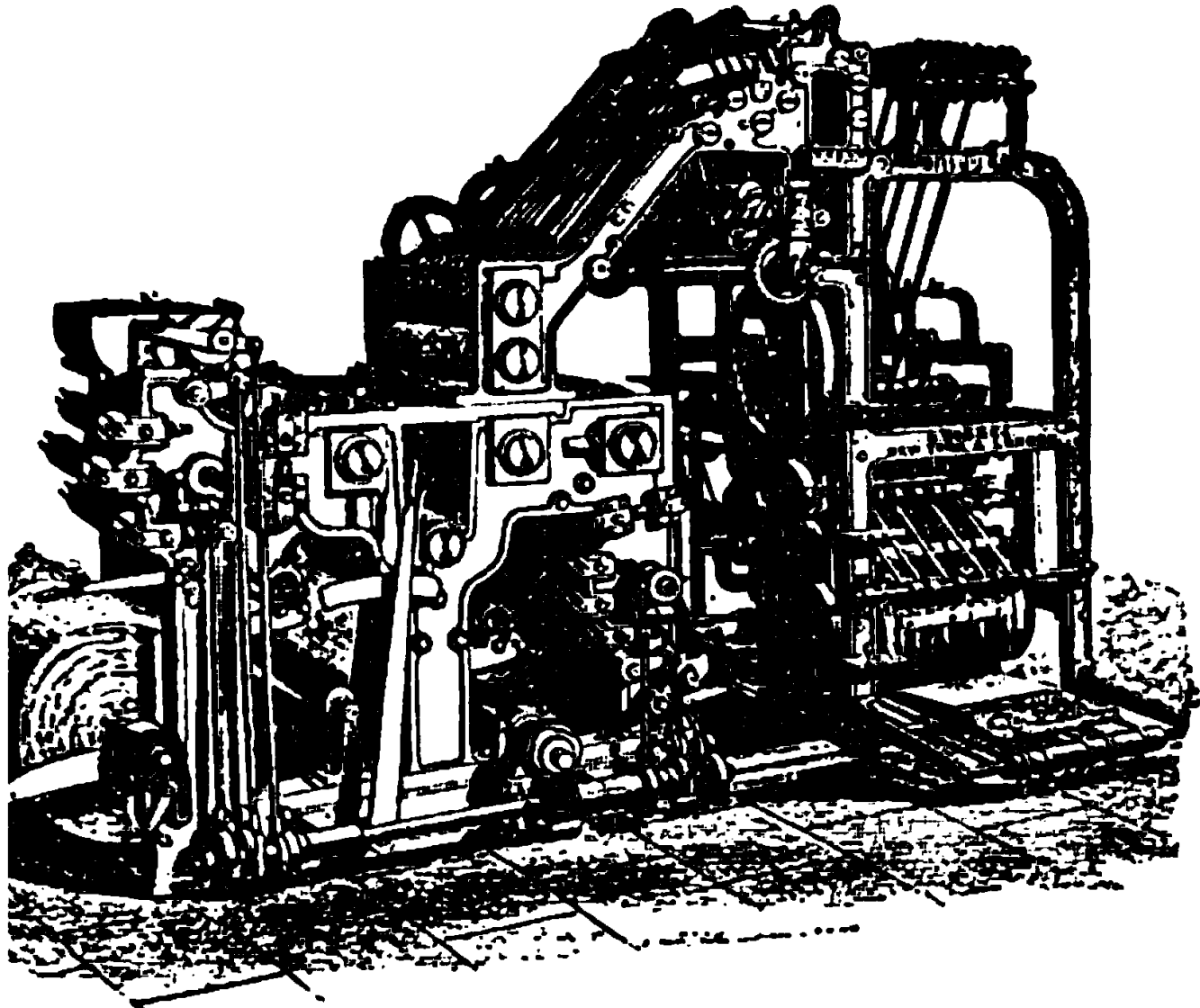
Marden, Luse & Co
Lehrey &
Gentlemen

Herewith order for small pica Roman #14
This type wears like iron. The new type we buy
is mixed with type used over seven years and
it would take an expert to detect any difference
in the face. Is it "copper alloy", "copper mixed" or
all copper? Why don't you give it a name?

Hurry order as much as possible

Respy

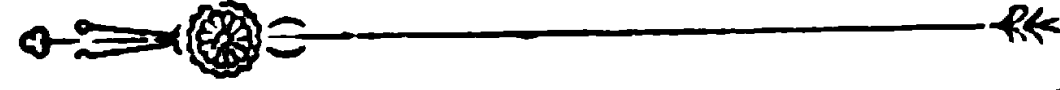
The Plain Dealer,
Gilman



JOHN ARKINS, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

J. M. BURNELL, SECRETARY.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.



SUBSCRIPTION RATES.	
Daily, by mail,	\$10.00 per year.
Daily, by mail,	5.00 6 months.
Daily, by mail,	2.50 3 months.
Daily, by mail,	1.00 1 month.
Daily, by carrier,	1.00 per month.
Sunday News, (16 pp.)	\$2.50 per year.
Weekly, by mail,	\$2.00 per year.
Weekly, by mail,	1.00 6 months.
Weekly, less time,	.26 a month.

THE NEWS has double the Circulation
of any other Western Daily.

ISSUED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

16 Pages on Sunday.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM
In the Great West,

THE MOST EXTENSIVE BOOK, COMMERCIAL,
SNOW AND RAILROAD

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT
WEST OF CHICAGO.

Presto Patent Stereotype Perfecting Printing Press.

BUILT BY R. HOB & CO. FOR THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS.

Denver, Colo. Jan. 10, 1889.....

Marder, Luse & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:-

Permit us to say regarding your type, that we have used a large amount of it for years past, in both the job and newspaper department of the Rocky Mountain News, and we have found it in every respect satisfactory, being well cut, finely finished and durable. Our appreciation of your type is evidenced by the fact that we have just ordered a complete new dress for the Rocky Mountain News from your house.

Very Respectfully Yours,

Rocky Mountain News City Co.,
By J. M. Burnell, Secy & Man

N. EISENLORD, BUSINESS MANAGER.
WILLIS J. ARBOT, EDITOR.
A. N. SAFFORD, CIRCULATOR.

The Evening News.

EDITOR'S OFFICE.

Kansas City, January 8, 1889

Marder, Luse & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:--Some six months ago we ordered from you a dress of type for The Evening News. Before giving the order we examined with great care the specimen books of all the more prominent type foundries in this country. Our reason for giving you the order was simply that we considered that you made type of the clearest and best formed faces that could be possibly obtained for a newspaper.

Since we have used the type we have found that its quality and strength are in every way satisfactory. It has worn well, although subjected to a good deal of violent usage. It has given us the best possible satisfaction and we take great pleasure in giving you a testimonial to the effect that in excellence of design and in quality your type is certainly not excelled by any other with which we have had any experience.

Yours very truly,

*The Evening News,
W. Eisenlord President*

The Chicago Times.

Marder, Luse & Co.,
City,

Chicago, 1/2/ '89

Gentlemen:-

We take pleasure in saying that the type we use for printing The Times and Mail, purchased of you, is giving entire satisfaction.

very truly yours,-

The Chicago Times,

James J. Mast PUB'R.



THE EVENING CHRONICLE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE EVENING NEWS, DETROIT, MICH.

THE PRESS, CLEVELAND, O.

OFFICE OF

The Cincinnati Post,

95, 97 & 99 LONGWORTH STREET,

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 14th, 1889.

Marder, Luse & Co.,

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:- In reply to your favor of the 5th. inst. would say that I have used your type on the St. Louis Chronicle and Cincinnati Post, and find that it wears well and gives me complete satisfaction in every respect. I am now using your type on both papers.

Yours Very Truly

Milton A. McRae

Mngr. Cincinnati Post &

St. Louis Chronicle.

DETROIT EVENING NEWS.

DAILY CIRCULATION 39,000

DETROIT *July 20/87**Warden Luce to Chicago Ill*

Gentlemen we put on a dress of yours by Fri in May 1884 and have liked it in constant use ever since and it is now on our paper. The run from four to seven coltoun per day and like an average of fourteen Matrons per day from the four for daily weekly, and sundy editions. We use two Acute Perfecting Presses - Yours Very Respect
The Evening News Agency N.Y.

Office of

The Press,
Cleveland, O.

THE EVENING NEWS, Detroit, Mich.
THE EVENING POST, Cincinnati, O.

Sept 22d 87

Messrs Case & Co.
Chicago Ill.

Gentlemen:—

Ke

have used several dozen
of your type on The Press.

Our last dress was put on
from July 1885 has been in
constant use on our daily
paper & is still running. The
paper factory condition. It is
seven Editors per day of The Press,
using a Scott Perfector Press.
We are perfectly satisfied
with the wear of your type.

Yours truly
The Press J. A. Anthony Secy.

OFFICE OF THE

CHICAGO JOURNAL

JOHN R. WILSON,
PUBLISHER.

Chicago, Jan 2, 1889.

Messrs, Case & Co:

Gentlemen—The Journal
has been using type from your
foundry for more than 20 years. We
have found it durable and in
every way satisfactory.

Respectfully yours,

M. A. Hutchinson,
Asst

Freie



Presse.

Established 1871.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

GERMAN DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

FIVE DAILY EDITIONS.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST.

RICHARD MICHAELIS, Editor.

Nos. 90—94 FIFTH AVENUE.

Chicago, January 5th 1889.

Messrs. Marder Luse & Co.

139 - 141 Monroe Str.

City

Gentlemen

In answer to your inquiry of the 4th inst. we take pleasure in stating, that the last outfit of type, which you furnished us about three years ago and since that time has constantly been used by us, has given entire satisfaction in every respect.

Yours truly

GERM. AM. PUBL. CO.

Publ. of

Freie Presse.

JOHN MORRIS,
Pres't & Managr

JOHN MORRIS COMPANY

(INCORPORATED.)

Lithographers · Job Printers · Wholesale Stationers
& Blank Book Makers

115 & 120 MONROE ST.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS
of the celebrated
STANDARD LETTER COPYING BOOKS
PATENT
SYSTEM OF NATIONAL CABINET
LETTER FILES
RULING PAPERS AND INDEXES.

PAID IN
CAPITAL
\$ 500,000.

Chicago, Jan. 26th, 1889.

Dictated

To The Printers Of The United States,

Gentlemen: --

This is to certify, and it gives me great pleasure to state that we have been purchasing and using the type manufactured by Marder, Luse & Co,'s. Type Foundry of this City, for a period of nearly five (5) years: and that the same has been eminently satisfactory in every particular. It possesses the quality of wearing well, and we think in this regard, it is equal if not superior to that turned out by many other Type Foundries.

Yours very truly,

John Morris Company.

by *John Morris Pres*

OFFICE OF

Courier-Journal Job Printing Company.

FOURTH FLOOR, COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

L. T. DAVIDSON,
PRESIDENT.

AUG. STRAUS,
VICE-PRES.

JNO. A. HALDEMAN
SEC. & TREAS.

Publishing. Printing. Binding. Blank Books.
Engraving. and Electrotyping.

DICTATED.

Mess. Marder, Luse & Co.

January 29, 1889.

Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We have your letter of the 25th and take pleasure in giving you the recommendation you wish. You can publish just as much of this letter as you care to.

We have, as you say, bought a great deal of your type in the past and it gives us pleasure to say in its favor that it has always been entirely satisfactory. We wish we were in a position to put in several thousand dollars worth more as we regard it, in every way, equal to the best. Wishing you greater success for the future, we are,

Yours Truly,

COURIER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.

By *L. T. Davidson*
Pres

ALL CORRESPONDENCE SHOULD BE ADDRESSED
TO THE FIRM.

TREASURER'S OFFICE

Franklin Publishing House,

Atlanta, Ga.

LAW BOOK PUBLISHERS,

BLANK BOOKS MADE TO ORDER, RAILROAD, BANKING, MANUFACTURING.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHING OF CHECKS,

CERTIFICATES, BONDS, LETTER HEADS, ETC.

ELECTROTYPING.

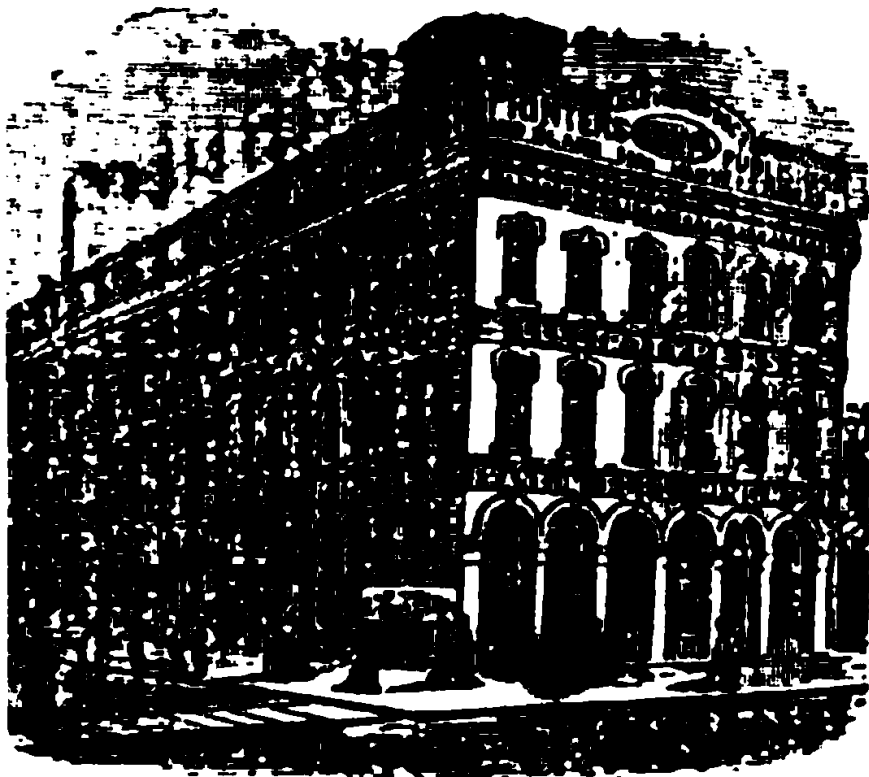
STATE PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR, ESTAB. 1843.

THE ATLANTA MEDICAL AND
SURGICAL JOURNAL, ESTABLISHED 1855.

KIND WORDS, ESTABLISHED 1866.

UNSURPASSED ADVERTISING MEDIUMS, HAVING THE
LARGEST CIRCULATION OF THEIR RESPECTIVE
KINDS IN THE SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-
WESTERN STATES.



JAS. P. HARRISON CO., Pros.

GEO. W. HARRISON,
Sec'y & Treas. GEN'L MANAGER.

YOUR ORDER IS SOLICITED.

January 1889.

Miss Marder, Luce and Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs: It affords us great pleasure
to recommend you individually and collectively
to the printers of our whole country.

For fair, upright and accommodating
dealings we have not in all our business
career had relations with a more agreeable
and worthy establishment, and as for your
productions they are simply the beauty
of perfection.

With high regards,

JAS. P. HARRISON & Co.,

G. W. Harrison
Secretary and Treasurer.



Established 1873.

THE DROVERS JOURNAL

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

The Pioneer Daily Live Stock Newspaper of the World.

H. L. GOODALL & CO., Publishers and Proprietors.
H. P. GOODALL, Manager Advertising Department.

UNION STOCK YARDS,

Chicago, Jan 9 1889.

Messrs Marder Lucy & Co -

Type Founders 139-141 Monroe St.

Gentlemen:

The news and advertising type purchased from you and used in the office of the Daily Sun, and Daily Semi-Weekly and Weekly Drovers Journal we consider of a very superior kind. They possess a good solid dressing and are admirably adapted for stereotyping purposes, or in fact to any purpose or use to which type can be applied. In the stereotyping rooms of the Sun and Drovers Journal office they are subjected to no less than fifteen separate heatings weekly but furnish no indications whatever of wearing. In fact they are as true and exact as they were when first laid in the cases.

Very truly yours etc
H. L. Goodall & Co

The St. Joseph Herald.

DAILY AND WEEKLY

THE HERALD PUBLISHING CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

WM. M. SHEPHERD,
MANAGER.

Saint Joseph, Mo. Mar. 12, 1888.

Marder, Luse & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:

We are well pleased with the present dress of the Herald, which we purchased from you two years ago last month. Although used on a Double Cylinder Hoe Press on Daily and Weekly editions (our Daily editions alone exceeding 5,000) it is in good condition and will wear for two years longer.

Yours, Truly,

W.M. Shepherd,

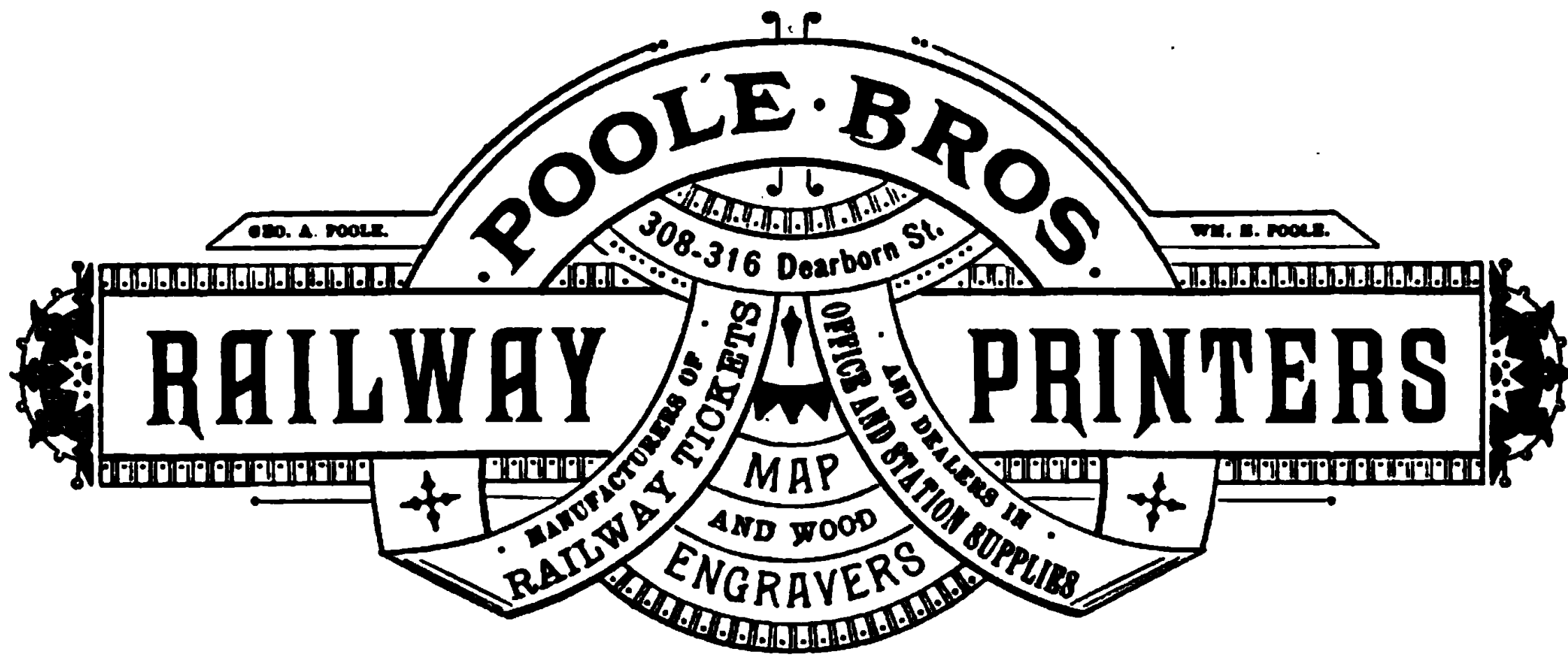
Mngr. Herald.

The Tribune.

Minneapolis, Minn. 5/10 1888

Max Maurer Esq
Chicago Ill.

For address a sample
Miner dress of your.
Whose was first one
in March. 1888 - The
address was filled from
and with factory in the type
so far promise to see
all you agreed that it
should be July 1888



CHICAGO, *Jan'y 26 1889*

Mess Marder, Luse & Co
Chicago, Ills
 Gentlemen:

In reply to your favor of the 25th inst we are pleased to state that we have a large quantity of both your job and body type in use in our office and are thoroughly satisfied with it.

Yours truly
Poole Bros.

CONSIDER IT FIRST-CLASS.

Office of HARRISON & SMITH,
 Minneapolis, Minn., May 14, 1888.
 Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
 We consider Marder, Luse & Co's type to be first-class. As evidence of our belief would say that we have purchased over \$2,000 worth of your material within the past twelve months. The material in our office is mostly of your make.
 HARRISON & SMITH.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

Office of L. KIMBALL & Co.,
 Minneapolis, Minn., May 9, 1888.
 Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
 Dear Sirs:—The type in our office is nearly all of your manufacture, a great deal of it has been in use for several years, we consider it first-class in every respect. The system of Interchangeable Type Bodies, of which you are the originators, we consider to be the only true system for the manufacture of type.
 Yours truly,
 L. KIMBALL & Co.

NEEDS ONLY TO BE USED TO BE ADMIRER.

Office of WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
 Salina, Kan., May 12, 1888.
 Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, Kan.
 Gentlemen:—We are perfectly satisfied with both body and display type we purchased of you some time since. It needs only to be used to be admired, in fact, we could not have been better suited.
 Truly yours,
 WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

OPINIONS OF A FEW OF THE DAILY PAPERS USING OUR TYPE.

STANDING TO THE WORK IN GOOD SHAPE.

Office of THE DAILY JOURNAL,
Sioux City, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—The type at present in use on the *Daily Journal* is of your make. We have subjected it to hard usage, and our judgment is that it is standing up to the work in good shape. You understand that we run a perfecting press and stereotype our forms. Yours truly,
PERKINS BROS. Co.

HAS ALWAYS WORN WELL.

Office of THE DAILY NONPAREIL,
Council Bluffs, Iowa, Jan. 10, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.,
Gents:—We have used your type on our paper for a number of years and it has always worn well and given us good satisfaction. Yours truly,
NONPAREIL PUB. Co.
By C. S. Lefferts.

FOR TWENTY YEARS THE TYPE HAS BEEN SATISFACTORY.

Office of THE DAILY DEMOCRAT-GAZETTE,
Davenport, Ia., Jan. 8, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.,
Dear Sirs:—Permit the Democrat Company to say that it has used your body and other type for more than *twenty years*, and have always found it entirely satisfactory. Yours truly,
THE DEMOCRAT Co.

NONPAREIL WEARS SEVEN YEARS ON A DAILY, AND STILL WEARING.

Office of DAILY MONITOR,
Springfield, Ill., March 1, 1888.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—In regard to the type I will say, that I have the Brevier purchased December 1884 in pretty good shape yet, although using on daily and weekly with an edition which will average 3,000 daily, and the weekly extra. The Nonpareil purchased seven years ago is also in a good state of preservation. During the time I have stated in reference to the Brevier, I think I could safely say, I have run off 100,000 extra papers in the holiday and political editions of the *Monitor*. Yours respectfully,
T. W. S. KIDD.

SATISFIED WITH THE DURABILITY OF THE TYPE AS TESTED IN THE DAILY NEWS.

Office of THE DAILY NEWS,
St. Joseph, Mo., March 12, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—We put a Brevier dress of your type on the *Daily News* in February 1886, now over two years ago, and are still using it, although previous to putting in our Perfecting Press, we ran the dress upon a Double Cylinder Hoe Press for about a year and a half. We are satisfied with the durability of the type as tested in the *News*. J. W. SPENCER.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED WITH IT.

Office of THE DAILY AND WEEKLY VOLKSBLATT,
Detroit, Mich., August 31, 1887.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ills.
Gentlemen:—We put dress of your type on the *Michigan Volksblatt* in July 1885, and have been using it ever since on our daily and weekly editions. The dress is still on our paper and in good condition and we are perfectly satisfied with it. Respectfully yours,
MATH. KRAMER & Co.

ITS WEARING QUALITIES ARE EXCELLENT.

Office of THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH,
Topeka, Kansas, March 5, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ills.
Gents:—We have used your type on our daily newspaper for ten years, and in every particular it has given entire satisfaction. Its wearing qualities are excellent and we can find no fault with it in any direction. Yours truly,
COMMONWEALTH PUB. & SUPPLY Co.

GIVES GOOD SATISFACTION.

Office of DAILY KANSAS STATE JOURNAL,
Topeka, Kansas, January 17, 1889.
N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U.
Dear Sir:—I have been using a dress from the Marder, Luse & Co. type for the past four years, and I have to say that it has given very good satisfaction, and shows good wearing qualities in view of the hard service it has had. Very respectfully,
FRANK P. MAC LENNAN.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE HOUSE.

Office of DAILY SPRINGFIELD STATE REGISTER,
Springfield, Ill., March 2, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago.
Gentlemen:—We have several thousand pounds of your type in use in the *State Register* office at this time, and have used a great deal since we have been in the business. We have found it as durable as any type, and as to accuracy of type, leads and rules, always as accurate as could be made. From a disinterested standpoint, it would seem to us that your firm should have the credit of making the "American System" or "Point System," as it is now called, a success. This, in itself, is glory enough for one house. Yours truly,
THOS. REES, Treas.

WORE ON READY-PRINT LIST FOR THREE YEARS.

Office of KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION,
Topeka, Kans., March 5, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ills.
Gents:—We have used your type on our list for six years. The last dress that we put on has worn over three years, which is an unusual life for a dress on a list of ready-print sheets. It is seldom that any dress will last longer than two years. We are entirely pleased with the type and would use no other. Yours truly,
KANSAS NEWSPAPER UNION.

GIVEN EXCELLENT SATISFACTION.

Office of THE TOPEKA MAIL,
North Topeka, Kans., May 18, 1888.
It gives us much pleasure to state that during the past year and a half we have bought considerable newspaper, display and job type from the Kansas Newspaper Union, so ably managed by Mr. N. R. Baker of Topeka, and that the material has given most excellent satisfaction. All the type was manufactured by Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co. of the Chicago Type Foundry whose world-wide reputation need no word of praise from us. The Kansas Newspaper Union are agents for the sale of the unsurpassed material made by Marder, Luse & Co., and we are pleased to know are working up an immense business among the publishers throughout Kansas and adjoining states and territories. FRANK A. ROOT & SONS.

DURABLE, WELL CUT AND SATISFACTORY.

Office of THE DAILY CHAMPION,
Atchison, Kan., Jan. 7, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ills.
Dear Sirs:—We have used type of your manufacture for a dozen years past. We have always found it durable, well cut, and in every respect satisfactory. We take pleasure, therefore, in recommending it to the craft. Yours truly,
THE DAILY CHAMPION.

WORE NEARLY NINE YEARS ON A DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Office of THE DAILY PATRIOT,
Atchison, Kan., March 12, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentleman:—We have used several of your dresses of type on the *Patriot*, daily and weekly editions, and are thoroughly satisfied with it in every respect. We put a new dress of your type on three months ago, and the dress we threw off then, also your type, had been in use nearly nine years, on our daily and weekly editions. Yours respectfully,
R. B. DRURY, Manager Patriot.

HAS PROVEN THOROUGHLY SATISFACTORY.

Office of THE DAILY GLOBE,
Atchison, Kan., March 18, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I have used several dresses of your type on the *Daily and Weekly Globe*, and they have proven thoroughly satisfactory. Our present Minion dress is of your make. Respectfully yours,
E. W. HOWE.

WORE TEN YEARS ON A DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Office of DAILY REPUBLICAN REGISTER,
Galesburg, Ill., June 12, 1888.
To whom it may concern:—The *Republican Register* put on a new dress of Marder, Luse & Co's type in 1876 and wore the same for ten years on the daily and weekly editions until 1886, when another dress from the same foundry was put on. We are thoroughly satisfied with the finish and wear of the type. Yours truly,
GALESBURG PRINTING Co.,
Per S. W. GRUBB.

CLEAR CUT, HANDSOME FACE, AND IN DURABILITY UNEXCELLED.

Office of DULUTH DAILY NEWS,
Duluth, Minn., May 31, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—During twelve years of active work in printing and publishing, I have almost constantly had in use large quantities of Marder, Luse & Co's, type. I have found it uniformly clear cut, of handsome face and in durability unexcelled. The character of the work done by the *News Co.* attests its excellence. Respectfully,
W. H. BURKE, Mgr.

RELIABLE IN FINISH, WEARS WELL.

Office of THE DAILY ARGUS,
Fargo, Dakota, May 11, 1888.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentleman:—After two years service with your American System of Interchangeable Type, we are prepared to extend your foundry a sincere vote of thanks for introducing such a thoroughly practical improvement, conducive to the interest of the craft. We have always found the "Marder, Luse" type reliable in finish, wears well, and to your house have to extend special thanks for the universal care given our orders, and courtesies extended. Respectfully,
C. P. WALKER, Supt. Job Rooms.
FRANK L. GAGE, Supt. Comp. Rooms.
Approved: A. W. EDWARDS, President.

BEST WEARING TYPE WE HAVE EVER USED.

Office of THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
Fargo, Dakota, May 24, 1888.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co.
Gents:—It gives me pleasure to recommend your type. The dress we now have on the *Republican* was purchased of you four years ago last winter, and has been used on our daily and weekly constantly ever since. It is the best wearing type we have ever used. Your fancy faces give equally as good satisfaction. Respectfully,
J. J. JORDAN.

MORE THAN PLEASED WITH THE WEAR OF THE TYPE.

Office of DAILY COMMERCIAL HERALD,
Vicksburg, Miss., April 4, 1888.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dear Sirs:—In April 1883, we purchased from your establishment, a new dress of Bourgeois and Nonpareil for our paper, and we must say that we are more than pleased with the wear of the type. On the morning of the 9th of January last, our office was partially destroyed by fire, the composing room, bindery and editorial rooms on third floor were completely destroyed. The type had been in constant use during the entire time, and our files up to the day previous to the fire give good evidence of the quality of your type. Yours truly,
Geo. W. ROGERS, Sec'y & Treas.

GIVEN THE VERY BEST SATISFACTION

Office of DAILY INDEPENDENT,
Helena, Montana, May 29, 1888.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gentlemen:—The present dress of the *Independent* has been in use for two years and it is still a fine appearing one. The type of this dress is of your manufacture and it has given us the very best satisfaction. Respectfully yours,
INDEPENDENT PUBLISHING Co.
Per ALEX DEVINE.

USED FIVE YEARS ON A DAILY AND WEEKLY, AND STILL GOOD.

Office of THE DAILY MOON,
Battle Creek, Mich., January 26, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co.
Gentlemen:—We have used a dress of your body type on our daily and weekly editions for the past five years, and the dress is still in good condition. We are highly pleased with the service it has given us. M. E. BROWN, Prop.

USED FOR FIVE YEARS, AND GOOD FOR SEVERAL YEARS MORE.

Office of THE DAILY PRESS,
Sioux Falls, Dak., May 14, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Dear Sirs:—You asked us in yours of the 9th to state to you how we are satisfied with your body type. We can say, excellently. We bought it of you five years ago, and it will last two or three years longer. We publish a daily and weekly as you know and use fifty bundles of paper per month. Yours truly,
CALDWELL & BLISS.

OPINIONS OF A FEW OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS USING OUR TYPE.

AS DURABLE AS ANY TYPE MADE.

Office of DAILY CAPITAL-COMMONWEALTH,
Topeka, Kas., February 15, 1889.
N. R. Baker Manager, Kans. Newspaper Union.
Dear Sir:—In December 1887, you furnished the *Capital* with a complete new dress. It has been used steadily since that time in making stereotype plates for a perfecting press, and I am pleased to state has given entire satisfaction. I believe it to be as durable as any type made and can recommend its use.
Yours very truly,
J. K. HUDSON.

CERTIFIES TO ITS EXCELLENCE.

Office of DAILY TRIBUNE,
Bismarck, Dak., May 11, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gents:—In the spring of 1885 my entire establishment was consumed by fire. I obtained a complete new outfit from your house with the exception of a few fancy faces of job type. The dress on our daily is Minion and Brevier, and the advertising type consists principally of old style faces. Your body type perhaps needs no better endorsement than a glance at the columns of the *Tribune* each day. We use steam power and fast presses, thus putting type to the severest test. I take pleasure in certifying the excellence of the products of your type foundry.
Respectfully,
M. H. JEWELL.

ARE PLEASED TO RECOMMEND THE TYPE.

Office of DAILY CLEVELAND GERMANIA,
Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1889.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—The dress and general outfit you have furnished for our paper the *Cleveland Germania*, pleases us in every respect. The type gives our paper an excellent typographical appearance. It affords us pleasure to recommend your type wherever we may have an opportunity.
Very respectfully yours,
H. O. BECK, Genl. Mgr. & Treas.

STOOD THE TEST IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

Office of THE DAILY NEWS,
Brainerd, Minn., May 24, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Messrs:—It is just one year since I purchased of Messrs. Webster & Brandtjen, Agents at Minneapolis, an entire outfit for the *Brainerd Daily and Weekly News* and job department. The type has been in constant use for a year and has stood the test in the most satisfactory manner. I believe that nothing better can be found among the type foundries.
Yours,
A. DEWEY.

WEARS SIX YEARS ON A DAILY AND WEEKLY, AND STILL WEARING.

Office of THE DAILY JOURNAL,
Battle Creek, Mich., January 26, 1889.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co.
Gentlemen:—We purchased a dress for our paper of you in July of 1883, and the same has been in constant use, and is still on our paper.
Respectfully,
GEORGE WILLARD.

ARE THOROUGHLY SATISFIED.

Office of DAILY NEWS,
Aberdeen, Dak., May 22, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gentlemen:—The first issue of the *News* was printed from a dress, the entire product of your foundry, and all of it is now in excellent shape, after having been used upward of three years, and one half of the time it has been used in the publication of a daily issue—which tries type.
We are entirely satisfied with the goods from your foundry and can say that for newspaper work we know of no way by which we could better our outfit, unless we had more of the same kind.
Yours truly,
C. W. STARLING, Business Manager.

WOKE OVER EIGHT YEARS ON A DAILY PAPER.

Office of DAILY GAZETTE,
Wyandotte, Kan., March 10, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentleman:—We have given your type a thorough trial both on our daily and weekly editions, part of the *Bourgeois* now in use having been purchased of you eight years ago, and the *Brevier* four years since. In spite of this wear, the *Gazette* is recognized as one of the handsomest and best printed papers in Kansas. We are perfectly satisfied with the durability of type which lasts as has the above dress.
Very respectfully,
R. B. ARMSTRONG.

GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Office of THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
Aberdeen, Dakota, May 21, 1888.
To Publishers and Printers:—When I purchased the *Republican* over three years since I purchased of Marder, Luse & Co., a new face of type for the *Republican*, and it is now in good condition and good for three years more, and I have also found the gentlemen who compose the firm of Marder, Luse & Co. square dealing and accommodating. Their type of all kinds have given entire satisfaction.
Very respectfully,
C. BOYD BARRETT.

A DRESS LASTS SEVEN YEARS, AND STILL WEARING.

Office of THE CITIZEN,
Chicago, Jan. 10, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, City.
Gentlemen:—The *Citizen* has used your type during nearly seven years and has found it in every respect, admirable. I can heartily recommend it to every journalist, or printer, who desires to have lasting qualities, clearness of lettering and neatness of appearance combined with reasonable prices.
Truly yours,
JOHN F. FINERTY.

WE CONSIDER IT A 1 IN EVERY RESPECT.

Office of THE HOUSEKEEPER,
Minneapolis, Minn., May 9, 1888.
Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis.
Gentlemen:—We have used your type, the past three years for setting up the *Housekeeper*, and it has given excellent satisfaction. We consider it A 1 in every respect.
Yours very truly,
BUCKEYE PUBLISHING CO.
Per C. VERA.

THIS TYPE WORE SIXTEEN YEARS.

Office of BOONE COUNTY DEMOCRAT,
Boone, Iowa, January 20, 1889.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—The body type of the *Democrat*, which is from your foundry, is worn out. It ought to be, for it is nearly sixteen years since it was put on, and has been in continuous use ever since. It prints well enough yet to last until the full sixteen years are completed, for this paper would not be issued from the office if not well printed, but unless type is made of steel or stored away without use it will wear out sometime.
Yours truly,
J. HORNSTEIN.

HAS WORN REMARKABLY WELL.

Office of THE TRIBUNE,
St. Cloud, Minn., May 10, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Gentlemen:—On the 25th day of November 1880, I put in a complete outfit of type from your foundry, and it has been used since that time constantly. I am happy to say that it has given perfect satisfaction, and has worn remarkably well. The new type is as good as new to-day and gives a beautiful impression, and will last for years of use yet. The job type has proved equally as satisfactory, and the combinations always matching without cutting paper or falling type, have repaid their cost by the immense amount of time saved, to say nothing of the vexations and trials escaped. I have nothing in the type line that did not come from Marder, Luse & Co., and when I buy printing material I always go to them and was never left.
Yours truly,
W. C. BROWER.

GIVEN PERFECT SATISFACTION.

Office of SVENSKA FOLKETS TIDNING,
Minneapolis, Minn., May 14, 1888.
Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:—I have, during the last seven years been using type from your foundry, and am glad to say that it has given perfect satisfaction in every respect, and will highly recommend it to every newspaper man, that wishes to save money and have their orders filled promptly.
Yours truly,
ALFRED NODERSTROM.

IN ALL RESPECTS VERY SATISFACTORY.

Office of THE REPUBLICAN,
Rogers, Arkansas, May 14, 1888.
N. R. Baker Esq. Manager.
Dear Sir:—Our new office which we purchased of you is in all respects very satisfactory. We have had many compliments from subscribers on the plainness of the print, and many printers who have visited our office agree with us in saying that it is a fine outfit. Our advertisers and job customers are all pleased with our display and job type and the class of work we are doing with it.
Very respectfully,
WARNER & HONEYWELL.

EXCELLENT AS ANY I HAVE EVER HANDLED.

Office of DEMOCRATIC TIMES,
Hays City, Kans., May 19, 1888.
N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U.
Dear Sir:—I am highly pleased with the type purchased of the Kansas Newspaper Union, for the outfit of the *Democratic Times*. It is of good faces, and the material is as excellent as any I have ever handled.
Respectfully,
GEO. W. SWEET.

GIVEN EXCELLENT SATISFACTION.

Office of THE TRIBUNE,
Colby, Kan., May 14, 1888.
N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U.
Dear Sir:—My newspaper experience extends over a period of seventeen years in all departments of the business and at no time or any place have I received type and presses that suit me better or do my work in a better and more satisfactory style than that furnished me by your house. The faces of your job and body type are all clear cut, fine and durable, and susceptible of the finest and clearest impressions, and all being made on the Point System, are much more facilitating than the older bodies. In short, all the type furnished me by your house has given excellent satisfaction.
Yours truly,
I. A. KELLEY.

IS UNUSUALLY EXCELLENT IN STYLE AND QUALITY.

Office of THE RECORD,
Carbondale, Kan., May 12, 1888.
N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U.
Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the type and material furnished for the *Record* by your company is first class in every respect, and is giving good satisfaction. The display type is unusually excellent, both in style and quality.
Yours respectfully,
E. J. THAYER.

HAVE NEVER HAD TYPE IN QUALITY AND STYLE THAT SUITED US BETTER.

Office of THE PLAINDEALER,
Almena, Kas., May 18, 1888.
Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, Kas.
Gents:—As printers and publishers for the past twenty years, we will state that we have never had type, both in quality and style that suited us better than the outfit purchased from your house. We find the body and display type as well, durable and lasting, all being clear-cut letters, and we take pride in knowing we have of the best looking paper in Kansas, owing perhaps to a great extent that our selection of type was well made from your extensive stock of material.
Respectfully,
TAYLOR & FAITH.

GIVEN THE BEST OF SATISFACTION.

Office of JOURNAL,
Russell, Kans., May 12, 1888.
N. R. Baker, Manager K. N. U.
Dear Sir:—We wish to say that we have used Marder, Luse & Co's type for several years and it has always given the very best of satisfaction, and were we to put on an entire new dress we should purchase through you.
Yours very respectfully,
RUSSELL JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.

THE BEST WE HAVE EVER HANDLED.

Office of FREMONT PRESS,
Fremont, Kan., May 28, 1888.
Kansas Newspaper Union, N. R. Baker, Mgr.
Dear Sir:—The type is the very best we have ever handled, giving a good, clear, perfect impression, and the wear and tear does not appear to injure it in any way. We can safely say that the Kansas Newspaper Union is a safe and reliable firm, from which to purchase all kinds of printer's supplies and printing outfits.
Yours respectfully,
KAY & BRIGHT.

ARE WELL PLEASED WITH IT.

Office of THE CITIZEN,
Coolidge, Kans., May 14, 1888.
N. R. Baker Manager, Topeka, Kans.
Dear Sir:—Regarding your type, we are well pleased with it.
Yours,
KNIGHT & BORDERS.

GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Office of THE SUN,
Manchester, Kas., May 15, 1888.
Kansas Newspaper Union, Topeka, Kas.
Gentlemen:—The type and printing material I purchased of you, has given entire satisfaction.
Yours respectfully,
A. S. GREEN.

