

the manager, Mr. Moberly Bell, and Mr. John Walter. Probably Mr. Buckle works harder in the sense of looking over almost every line of proof than the editor of any other daily in this country.

Mr. G. F. Buckle is the eldest son of the Rev. George Buckle, Canon of Wells, Somerset, and was born at Twerton Vicarage, near Bath, in June, 1854. He was educated at Winchester College and distinguished himself as a scholar on the Foundation by hard work and painstaking attention. When eighteen, he went to Oxford and entered as a student at New College. When twenty-one, he obtained the Newdigate prize for English verse, a first-class in classics in 1876, and in history in the year after. In 1877, he was made a Fellow of All Souls College, and remained in that position till 1885. He was called to Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1880, and became a member of the editorial staff of the *Times* in the same year. When Professor Chenevix-Trench died in February, 1884, Mr. Buckle became editor. Mr. Buckle, who married a daughter of Mr. James Payn, the eminent novelist, is an absolutely unknown personality to journalists in London, and is scarcely ever met in literary society except at the house of his father-in-law.

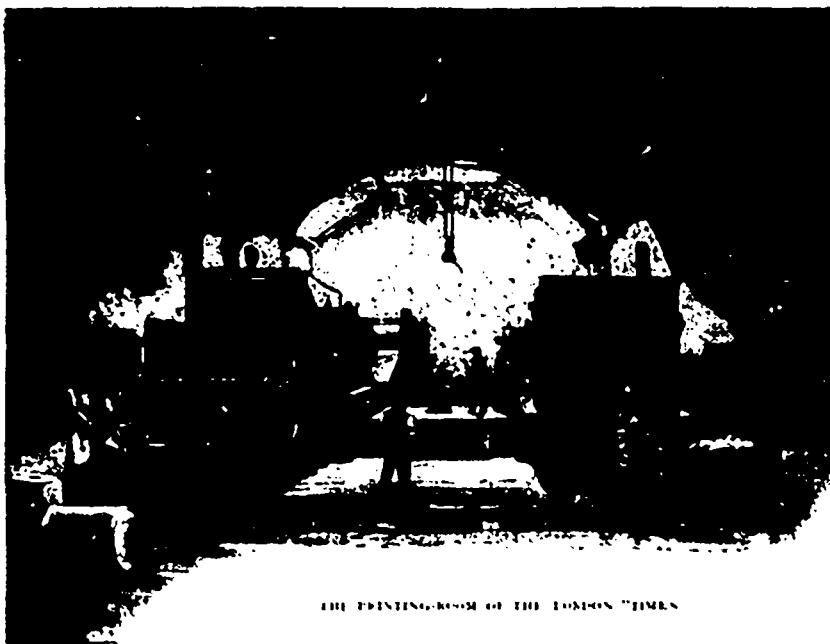
And even there one might meet him every day for years without discovering that he was in any way connected with the *Times*. He lives in Russell Square, an easy walk of ten or fifteen minutes from his office, in the beautiful house formerly in the possession of the authoress of "Robert Elsmere" and her husband, Mr. F. Humphrey Ward, who is, by the way, the art critic of the *Times*. And of no living celebrity is it more difficult to obtain a photograph, but like most other difficult things this has occasionally been overcome. The portrait which accompanies this article is, we believe, the first that has ever been engraved, and for it we are indebted to Mr. Pearson, of *Pearson's Weekly*.

Some newspaper compositors are now said to use both hands in setting type.

A FOUR-COLOR PRESS

OUR dailies will soon be issuing colored illustrated supplements. Science and invention never cease, and progress is rapid. A Frenchman named M. Marinoni was the first successful maker of a color press for newspapers. This was introduced into the office of the *Petit Journal*, the greatest journal in the world in point of circulation, in the fall of 1880. Afterwards the English Publishers of *Million*, procured two of these presses and success has smiled on their efforts. Now Mr. Walter Scott of Chicago has invented a press which can print an eight-page illustrated supplement, perfected in four colors, at the rate of 15,000 per hour. This is now in use on the *Inter-Ocean*, and the platemaking processes are being perfected so that the publishers will soon be able to illustrate in colors the events of one day in the paper of the following morning. The press is thus described:—

It might be called four or eight presses (according to the number of colors used) combined in a single perfect machine. In the ordinary color-work it would require four or eight presses to do the work attained through the resources of this single machine. The aggregate weight of the press is 18 tons, and beneath it is a steel tank



THE PRINTING-ROOM OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

17 feet in length, 3 feet 8 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. The press proper is 6 feet wide, 7 feet 6 inches high, and 11 feet in length, or 16 feet from the roll-stand to the end of the folder. The heart of the press is the off-set cylinder in the centre. This cylinder is forty-eight inches in diameter, technically for impression and blanket. About this cylinder are four travelling cylinders disposed at right angles, each fourteen and five-eighths inches in diameter. These cylinders carry the plates that impinge with every revolution upon the impression cylinder. The paper starting from a continuous roll, gets the first impression from the lower cylinder, which is belted with four stereotyped plates. This forms the first four inside pages and is printed in black ink. The paper sheet then passes to the cylinder directly above, belted with electrotyped