

The Press in P. E. Island.

A Prince Edward Island correspondent sends us the following in reference to the career of the *Prince Edward Islander* :—

"The last number of your *Miscellany* has, in its account of the press of P. E. I., some truth and some error, and particularly does it slight the story of the *Islander*, after John Ings sold out to McDougall & Brennan.

"It was not in 1873, but in 1872, that sale and delivery took place. In January, 1873, under the ownership of J. F. Brennan & Co., (J. F. and his two sons, E. H. & W. A. Brennan,)—McDougall having failed in the mercantile business, in which he was engaged with his partner and brother-in-law, Gray, as Gray & McDougall,—the *Islander*, from being a folio, was changed to a quarto—the first quarto newspaper ever published in P. E. Island—and the name changed to *The Prince Edward Islander*. The make-up was neat and workmanlike, J. F. Brennan and his son, W. A., being practical printers, while the conduct of the *Journal*, by J. F., was spirited and effective.

"In the month of November, 1873, P. S. Macgowan put into the business some capital, with which new plant was purchased—the old, according to the terms of agreement, reverting to John Ings; and, in a new office, in January, 1874, the *Evening News*, tri-weekly, was begun and continued as the property of P. S. Macgowan & Co., until April 1, 1874, when its publication was stopped, as it was nothing but an experiment. Later on in this year J. F. Brennan, having business in the United States, resigned his interest in the *P. E. Islander* to his sons, who published it until the June following, when P. S. Macgowan purchased their interest, and stopped its publication, and sold the good-will and subscription list to Laird & Mitchell, who used the same by swinging the name as a sub-head for a year or two to the weekly of their semi-weekly *Patriot*. After that paper became the property of Henry Lawson in 1876, the weekly was discontinued, and thus totally expired the *Prince Edward Islander*."

A Newspaper in the Woods.

Printers do not always wait for a paying population to spring up before commencing their work of publication. Anticipating events, they proceed to attract settlers by presenting

the ever-acceptable fact that a local newspaper already exists. One of the most interesting cases of the kind occurred in the far North-West, at the town of Newport, where the *Wisconsin Mirror* was first printed under the shadow of the primeval forest. There was but one dwelling-house within a mile of this pioneer press. Deer, partridge and quail ran tamely among these enterprising publishers. In his first issue the editor said: "The fact is, we expect a large village to grow up rapidly around us, and that is why we are here, printing in the woods." The first copy of the *Mirror* was sold to one of the settlers for \$65 by auction; the second brought \$10, and the third \$5—bought as mementoes of the founding of the town.

The following are the amendments to the tariff affecting the printing and kindred trades, proposed by Sir Leonard Tilley at the close of his budget speech :

SCHEDULE A—DUTIABLE GOODS.

Books, printed matter, not enumerated, to be added at same rate, 30 per cent.

Lead, old and scrap, to be 40 cents per 100 lbs.

Pigs, bars, blocks and sheets, to be 60 cents per 100 lbs., both now 10 per cent.

Printing presses, now 15 per cent., to be 10 per cent.

SCHEDULE B—FREE LIST.

Books, educational, for the use of schools for deaf and dumb exclusively.

Colors, dry and in pulp; item to be changed so as to add a number used by wall paper makers and others.

Prohibitions to be added—to accord with Copyright Act—foreign reprints of British copyright works, copyright in Canada and of Canadian copyright works.

There are 103 printing offices in the city of St. Petersburg, Russia, seven of which belong to the government; 110 lithographic establishments, 12 type foundries, 12 metallographic establishments, 80 photographic galleries, 120 bookstores, 30 libraries, 15 stores of topographic implements, 22 hand printing presses and one store of elastic stamps. Books and journals are sold at 15 printing offices, seven newspaper offices, 32 toy shops, and several tobacco stores. Two companies, having 13 members, who employ 150 persons, have the entire charge of the sale of journals. The number of newspapers in Russia is 608, of which 417 are printed in Russian, 54 in Polish, 40 in German, 10 in French, 11 in Lettish, 4 in Hebrew, 7 in Armenian, 3 in Georgian, 4 in Tartar and 3 in Latin.