

er and grand-father were prominent figures in the business and social circles of New York in their day. He was educated at Hempstead, Long Island, and at Westfield, Mass.; and after tutoring for a time at Cambridge, returned to New York and took up the study of shorthand. In 1885 he became associated with Mr. James E. Munson, author of the "Munson System," and later was principal of college preparatory schools in New York. In 1889 he was appointed private secretary to the New York Post Office Inspector, and in 1891 be-

came secretary to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, receiving his appointment in 1896 as executive clerk to the President, and later as Mr. McKinley's Private Secretary. How well he has filled this position may be read in the columns of the daily press.

The paragraph in the September issue stated that he has been more than once mentioned as a cabinet possibility; he is nearer that goal today than he was when that paragraph was printed.—*Typewriter and Phonographic World.*

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### The Future of the Typewriter.

BY C. C. C.

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Someone has said, and said truly, that, "He is a philanthropist who causes two blades of grass to grow, where but one grew before."

An article in the September WORLD, relating to women, and the typewriter brings to mind the fact that the phase of progress therein referred to is, perhaps, the least benefit which has been conferred upon the world by the invention of writing machines, great as that benefit may be. In commercial circles the changes wrought indirectly and directly by the typewriter are incalculable. Twice as much correspondence is carried on as by the old pen-and-ink style, mainly on account of the convenience, the legibility, and the celerity with which the work is now done. This necessitates more office assistants, more postal clerks and accommodations, more letter carriers, more paper makers, and the list could be prolonged almost indefinitely.

But aside from all these, the ma-

chine in its own proper sphere, has opened a new field to a hundred lines of progress. There were no "ribbon" makers twenty years ago, and this in itself has grown to be an important industry, employing thousands of people in the making and selling of ribbons and the effects of which are felt around the world, giving labor to color makers, fabric weavers, and what not.

Another branch of industry which is the direct offspring of the typewriter, is that of making typewriter type—type which is supposed to delude a trusting and confiding public into the belief that the matter printed from same is really the direct work of the machine. That it really deceives nobody has nothing to do with the question. The first font of this imitation typewriter type was cast in 1883, by the Central Type Foundry, of St. Louis, Mo. Now it can be had from every type foundry in the country. It is said that this type has had a larger sale than any other face, and in all there