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# Dominion Printer.



PUBLISHED BY THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY.

Vol. 4.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1878.

No. 1.

Printed and Published by the  
*Dominion Type-Founding Company,*  
Nos. 13-17 Chenneville Street,  
Montreal.  
P. A. Crossby, Editor.

## DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO., (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Letters  
Patent Act, 1869.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ALEX. MURRAY, President.  
RICHARD WHITE, Vice-President,  
HON. SENATOR RYAN, W. J. MACDONELL,  
ALEX. BUNTIN, C. T. PALSGRAVE,  
D. J. REES, JAMES SIMPSON,  
JOHN WRYTE,  
F. W. A. OSBORNE,  
Manager.

### THE TORONTO BRANCH

Is at No. 54 Colborne Street, and is in charge of  
Mr. W. H. Lovell.

### REDUCED PRICES.

We are prepared to supply printers with Antique No. 5, Gothic No. 6, Gothic condensed No. 2, Clarendon, Title No. 2, Title Extended, Lightface Extended, and Lightface Celtic, of our own manufacture, and in fonts of not less than 25 lbs., at the following greatly reduced prices:—

Nonpareil, .....	per lb.	60c.
Brevier, .....	"	50c.
Long Primer, .....	"	40c.
Small Pica, .....	"	36c.
Pica, .....	"	34c.
Great Primer, .....	"	32c.

### OUR PRINTING HOUSES.

In this number of the *PRINTER* we give a short history and description of the *Montreal Gazette* and of the *Ottawa Citizen* printing establishments. It is our intention to give descriptions of other offices in succeeding numbers, and would esteem it a favor if our friends would supply the necessary data.

### NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

We have for some time been preparing a new specimen book. It is now in press, and we expect soon to be able to mail a copy to each of our customers. This specimen book will contain faces only of what we manufacture, and will give printers an idea of the

progress we have made within the past few years. As soon as the matrices of new faces, now in the hands of skilled mechanics, are completed, we shall carry a full line of the most useful news and job letter, of unsurpassed quality and finish, and be ready to fill the largest orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices.

In addition to the styles of type manufactured by ourselves and shown in our specimen book, we furnish the various styles manufactured by other type foundries. We keep on hand a large and very complete stock of the celebrated productions of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, and Messrs. Geo. Bruce's, Son & Co., New York; also selections from the foundries of Messrs. James Connors' Sons, and Farmer, Little & Co., New York.

### UNSCRUPULOUS RIVALS.

It has recently come to our notice that an unscrupulous rival, through disappointment at losing the order, has been circulating a rumor to the effect that the new dress recently supplied by us to the *Toronto Globe*, is not of our own manufacture, but was supplied from an American foundry. This, at least, is an admission that our type will bear comparison with that of any other makers, and is in fact an acknowledgment that for durability and excellence of finish, it is unsurpassed by that of any other foundry. We take this opportunity of stating that the type in use by the *Toronto Globe* is our Bourgeois, No. 6; Brevier, No. 4, and Nonpareil, No. 5. We feel called upon to offer this explanation to our customers, as the assertion has been made to our detriment, and in justice to ourselves we have to give the lie an emphatic denial. We, at least, endeavour to treat our rivals with manly fair play, but from what we know of them, we do not expect the ordinary business courtesy, and can only thank our customers for informing us of the petty devices resorted to to attempt to injure our standing with the trade.

### UNFAIR.

The Government of the Dominion imposes a duty of only Five per cent. on Type,—which is manufactured in Canada—and on printers' material, such as cases, racks, galleys, furniture, composing sticks, in fact every article used in a printing office, (except presses and printing ink) which are *not* manufactured in Canada—a duty of 17½ per cent. Here is a manifest injustice which should be remedied—and the remedy is, place printers' material on the same list as bookbinders' material—*duty free*.

"*LA MINERVE*," the oldest French-Canadian daily published in the Dominion, having just celebrated its 50th birthday, and *Le National*, the leading French-Canadian Reform journal in this city, have each donned new, handsome and durable dresses, supplied and manufactured by the Dominion Type-Founding Co.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The Printer's Miscellany*, St. John, N.B.  
*Printers' Register*, St. Louis, Mo.  
*Printers' Bulletin*, Boston, Mass.  
*Round's Printers' Cabinet*, Chicago, Ill.  
*The Chicago Specimen*, Chicago, Ill.  
*Printers' Register*, London, Eng.  
*The Proof Sheet*, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*The Printers' Circular*, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*The Quadrat*, Pittsburg, Pa.  
*Pacific Printer*, San Francisco, Cal.  
*The Press News*, St. Louis, Mo.  
*Printing Gazette*, Coxsackie-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

### THE "RELIANCE" WHARFEDALE.

We recently erected one of these celebrated presses in the office of the Woodstock, Ont., *Times*, and Messrs. Francis speak very highly of it. The "Reliance" is, without exception, the best Wharfedale manufactured. We have placed a large number throughout the Dominion, and they give the utmost satisfaction to our customers. The recent new improvements, especially no tapes round the cylinder, makes the "Reliance" an invaluable machine.

### ELECTROTYPING.

As we have one of the largest, if not the largest, and most complete electrotype foundries in the Dominion, and experienced workmen of unsurpassed skill, we are prepared to execute any description of this work in the best possible manner, and at the lowest living rates.

### STEREOTYPING.

We have recently added the most improved English stereotyping machinery to our foundry and are prepared to execute first-class work at the lowest prices. Send for estimates before giving your orders elsewhere.

### JOHNSON'S INKS.

We have just received a large and very complete assortment of black and colored inks from the manufactory of Chas. Eneu Johnson. There are no better inks made than Johnson's, and printers know it.

The type foundries of the United States are shortly to meet in convention in Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of correcting many evils which have gradually crept into the trade, and make such general arrangements for future business as will prove of benefit both to the purchaser and the manufacturer.

The new series of *Filigree* and *Title Text Open* No. 3, the latest productions of the Johnson Type Foundry, are in great demand, and no wonder, because they are, *par excellence*, the most beautiful and attractive styles produced for a long time. They should be in the office of every printer of taste.



There is one newspaper which occupies a unique position among the successful results of Canadian journalistic enterprise. We mean THE GAZETTE, of Montreal, the eldest of the numerous fraternity in the Dominion. Established in 1778, indirectly through the visit of Benjamin Franklin to Montreal, and actually by a Philadelphia printer named Mesplets, THE GAZETTE is within a few months of completing its hundredth year. This distinction has been the lot of few newspapers in any part of the world, and of these few Canada has already had the honour of furnishing one. The Quebec Gazette, unhappily, did not long survive its centennial celebration, but it went to its rest after a life of duty, under various auspices, always well fulfilled: If firm foundation on the minds of a large and growing constituency, and able financial and editorial management supply any data for prophecy, we may be assured that a different destiny awaits the bi-centennial career of the subject of these remarks. For, never since the day of its birth in the lull after revolutionary storms, has THE GAZETTE been better administered, better supported and more increasingly influential than it is to-day. Before, however, we describe its present circumstances and "local habitation," it may be interesting to take a glimpse backward at its distant origin and to give a brief sketch of its long and varied career. As has been already intimated, the great typographer, Benjamin Franklin, was indirectly concerned in its foundation. With him, as one of a distinguished Deputation from the Congress of Philadelphia, came Mesplets, already mentioned, in the wake of Montgomery's army, in 1775. The Deputation failed in its object, which was to seduce the Canadians from their allegiance to the mother-land, and the brave, but misguided Montgomery lost his life in an attempt to surprise Quebec. *L'homme propose, mais Dieu dispose*, and the unintended outcome of Franklin's visit to Montreal was more in keeping with his character and more honorable to his fame than the result to which his efforts were directed. Canada remained loyal to the British crown, and Mesplets founded THE GAZETTE. It came about in this way: Dr. Franklin, than whom no one had a more exact appreciation of the value of the Press as an agent in the guidance of public opinion, brought with him to Canada the complete plant of a printing-office, and endeavored, by manifestoes and appeals, setting forth the blessings of annexation, to win over his hosts to the cause of American independence. In this work, Mesplets, being a practical printer, assumed the mechanical management. The experiment was a failure, but the newspaper "plant" was destined to bear other and better fruit. When the Deputation returned home, not laurel-crowned, Mesplets, the practical, remained in Montreal, and in a building, still visible, in what is known as "Custom

House Square," the future leader of Conservative opinions in this Province first saw the light. Visitors to the Caxton Exhibition, which took place in Montreal in June last, had an opportunity of examining the infant newspaper (an eight column weekly) and comparing it with its venerable representative of nearly a century later. It would be vain, within present limits, to attempt to describe its progress during the long interval of a most wonder-working age. Its history during that time, if it could be written, would be the history of Canada itself. To come to a comparatively recent period in its career, it may be said that it was a journal of no small influence, forty years ago. It passed successively through the hands of Robert Abraham, James Moir Ferres and Messrs. Lowe and Chamberlin, its political and general reputation increasing at each stage. All those who have been connected with it, editorially or otherwise, in times bounded by memory or trustworthy tradition, were men who made their mark. Some of the most accomplished writers and profound thinkers that Canada has produced, have contributed to its columns; and, as a factor in our political history, it has no superior in the Dominion. But never was its progress so rapid or its influence so extended, as in the period during which it has been under the control of the present proprietors, Messrs. T. & R. White. In 1870, these gentlemen, who had already won a high reputation as journalists, the one as editor and the other as business manager, entered into possession of THE GAZETTE. The paper was already the acknowledged and principal organ of the Conservative party in the Province of Quebec. But since then, its increase, in every respect, has been constant and manifold. The Messrs. White have spared no expense and no exertion to bring it up to a standard of excellence which should fear no comparison. And that they have succeeded the accompanying illustration is only one evidence. Testimony to the fact is found not only in the magnificent establishment in which THE GAZETTE is printed, and a most extensive job business is carried on, but in every city, town and village of the Dominion, where its expressed opinion is with many an authority on any question. Of Mr. Thomas White, the editor-in-chief, it is needless to say more than that he is equal to his reputation. As a Manager, Mr. Richard White has certainly no superior, and few, if any, equals in Canada. The staff is composed of just such co-workers as these gentlemen would naturally select, and some of them are well known in the world of letters.

The GAZETTE building (see accompanying illustration) is a well known object in Montreal, the reputation of the journal, the extent of the business, its central situation and towering height, making it conspicuous in the midst of much that attracts attention. It is 100 feet square. On the ground floor are two capacious press rooms, one, on the east side, for newspaper, and the other, on the west, for job work. The news press room is fitted up with a large 2-cylinder Taylor press and a fine 2-feeder Wharfedale press, one of Chambers' and one of Forsaith's folding machines; addressing and despatching machines, &c., &c. In the job press room are 6 large cylinder presses and 4 Gordons.

On the main flat, entered from St. Francois Xavier street, are the business offices, assistant editors' and reporters' rooms, the news composing room, the job composing room, &c. A separate room

is devoted to the ticket department, with presses specially adapted to all styles of railway ticket printing—the only machines of the kind in the Dominion. On the second flat are the chief editor's rooms, and an apartment in which wood-cutting is carried on—the latter being a new and important feature in the business.

This mere sketch, however, can give but a faint notion of the amount of various work that goes on from day to day, under careful supervision, in this extensive establishment. To fully appreciate the enterprise and energy of which it is the evidence, it would be necessary to accompany the manager himself through its several departments, and those who have had an opportunity of doing so can testify that their time has not been spent in vain.

**THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY.**—The November number of this excellent monthly comes to hand full of interesting matter. Every printer in the Dominion should subscribe for the *Miscellany*. It is issued at the very low price of \$1 per year. Mr. Hugh Finlay, editor and proprietor, St. John, N. B.

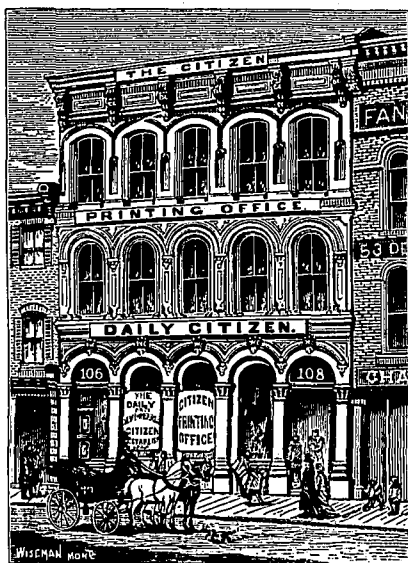
THE CANADIAN SPECTATOR is the name of a new high class weekly, the first number of which appeared on the 5th instant. It is printed from old style type manufactured at our foundry, and presents a very handsome appearance. The *Spectator* is edited by the Rev. Alfred J. Bray.

We last week had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Wm. Walker, representative of the Napanee Paper Co. Mr. W. has just returned from the Lower Provinces, and reports business in the printing line looking up. Good.

The result of the Typographical Union troubles in Montreal has been the abolition of both Nos. 97 and 145, and the organization of No. 176. Mr. Thos. Alty, an esteemed member of the craft, is President.

#### NEW PROCESS FOR PRINTING MUSIC.

A new process for printing music has been invented by M. Alissoff, of St. Petersburg, who has obtained, by means of photo-lithography, a complete impression of pieces of music on stone, zinc, or wood. His process is shortly described as follows: He first has printed, in the ordinary way, on very fine ungunned paper, the various signs employed in music printing. This paper type—for this is what it is—is kept in cases in the same way as metal type. To compose, this type is gummed on to a plate of glass, the gum giving a certain necessary transparency. To aid in the composition, a copy of the piece of music, on paper ruled vertically and horizontally, is placed below the glass, and as the paper type is three or four times as large as ordinary type, the operation of composition is very easy. The composition completed, the ruled copy below the glass is withdrawn, and a photograph is taken, the size being regulated by the lens. The negative is then available for zinc, copper, or wood, and capable of multiplication indefinitely. Corrections of the proofs are made in the most easy manner possible, the operation being simply to ungun and replace the wrong character by another. The execution of a page of music after this process is said to surpass in appearance that of any of the ordinary methods. Moreover, the expense of metal is done away with, and, in addition, by means of this process, fancy titles, ornamented with vignettes, arabesques, &c., may be reproduced. We may close by mentioning that the Imperial Polytechnic Society of St. Petersburg has awarded a medal of honour to the inventor, in recognition of his ingenious invention.



We present an illustration of the magnificent brown stone-front building just completed for the Ottawa Daily Citizen Publishing Company. The *Citizen* (Daily and Semi-Weekly) is the oldest newspaper published in the Ottawa district, comprising the Capital together with the Counties of Carleton, Russell, Prescott, Renfrew, Lanark and South Grenville. It was established in 1842 as the *Packet*, but subsequently changed to its present title. A large number of public men have at various times been connected as proprietors—the earliest prominent editors being the late Mayor Friel and the late Robert Bell, M.P. Up to a short time ago, Mr. J. M. Currier, M.P., was one of the leading shareholders. The *Citizen* has always been considered a very reliable advocate of the lumber and mineral interests of the Ottawa Valley. In politics it has been a vigorous exponent of Conservative principles and has established an enviable reputation for supplying early, political and general news. For many years the office of publication was at 52 Sparks street, but the Company has removed its business to one of the finest and most central locations in Ottawa—106 and 108 Sparks street. The new establishment is three storeys above the basement—the latter being used as a press room. Here two large steam presses are constantly running—a Hoe and a Taylor—together with a large array of small Gordons, from which some excellent work is turned off. The press room is a model of neatness, and so arranged as to economise time—one of the chief things in a printing office. The engine room, which contains a Baxter 10 horse power engine, the folding room and newsboy's delivery are all in the basement, approached from Queen street by means of a lane connecting that street with the office. On the first flat—raised above Sparks street about seven feet—the business office, managing editor's and reporters' rooms are found—these being fitted up in a comfortable and substantial manner, every facility being provided for easy communication with the press rooms below, and compositor's department above. The second flat from the basement is occupied by the news and job rooms—these being admirably arranged and supplied with every accom-

modation. The third flat is intended for a Hall for public meetings, and will also be used for the meetings of the Liberal-Conservative Association. Altogether, the *Citizen* has set an example that might well be followed by other publishing houses—the employees being furnished with substantial apartments in which to do their work, and the public every convenience for transacting business with promptitude and despatch. Like all other newspapers the *Citizen*, whilst endeavoring to supply the latest news, and at the same time competing with journals published in more wealthy sections, has felt the depression existing during the past four years—more so, in consequence of having re-furnished the establishment with presses and type and other incidentals to a large amount in 1873—just as the tide of prosperity throughout the country was ebbing. Despite this, however, the management has put forth every effort to maintain the financial integrity of the establishment, and from the vigour and earnestness manifested it is evident they must succeed, for the *Citizen* has apparently become one of Ottawa's institutions, its influences both locally and politically being acknowledged by all classes. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh is now a controlling shareholder in the institution—he having been connected with the *Citizen* as editor for several years, and now holding the position of Chief Editor and Publisher. The business department is superintended by Mr. C. H. Carriere, President of the Company, who has been connected with the office since 1872.

THE SENTINEL AND ORANGE AND PROTESTANT ADVOCATE, an eight page weekly journal, entirely devoted to the interests of the Orange Order, has recently changed hands. Messrs. E. F. Clarke and John Hewitt are now the publishers. On assuming the control of the paper, these gentlemen entrusted us with their order for news and job outfits. The following extract from the columns of *The Sentinel* speaks volumes for our facilities for executing large orders on the shortest notice:

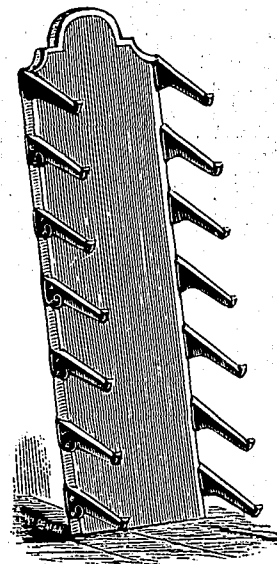
“OUR NEW DRESS.—The entire plant of *The Sentinel*, the newspaper and jobbing type, presses, &c., was purchased from the Dominion Type-Founding Company, of Montreal and Toronto. To Mr. W. H. Lovell, the courteous manager of the Toronto Branch, our thanks are due for the prompt fulfilment of our orders and the liberal treatment accorded us. The appearance of the paper speaks for the excellence of the material manufactured by the only type foundry in the Dominion, an industry worthy of support, and one which we heartily commend to our friends of the Press.”

*The Sentinel* is unquestionably one of the neatest and best arranged weeklies printed in Canada, and to those desiring clean, well-cut type we can give no better recommendation than to refer them to its typographical appearance.

THE “TRIBUNE” is the title of a weekly journal in the Reform interest, shortly to be published in Chatham, Ont., by W. R. Dobbyn, Esq. The entire plant, including a Double Royal “Reliance” Wharfedale, has been supplied by our Toronto house. We wish the *Tribune* success.

THE “TIMES,” a weekly journal, has recently made its appearance. It is published at Sutton, Ont., by Messrs. Mortimer & Kewney, two young and promising printers. The outfit was promptly supplied by our Toronto house.

## GALLEY RACKS—(Patented.)



The above cut represents a new galley rack invented by that inventive genius, Mr. A. H. Merrill, Brockville, Ont. Each rack will hold seven galleys, but can be made to hold double that number. The invention is a good one, and should be appreciated by the craft. Price, \$3.50.

THE U. S. Congress has a new tariff bill before it which proposes a reduction on types and type metal from 25 per cent., the existing rate of duty, to 20 per cent.; printing ink from 35 to 25 per cent.; sized paper from 25 to 20 per cent.; unsized paper from 20 to 15 per cent.; books from 25 to 15 per cent.; and stereotype plates from 25 to 20 per cent. *The Printers' Circular* is alarmed at the proposed reductions, especially on paper and printed books. It says: “But rags are taken from the free list and subjected to 8 per cent., while bleaching salts, which are now also free, are placed at 15 per cent. What is to become of the paper mills under this doubly adverse discrimination it would probably puzzle Mr. Willis (the promoter of the bill) to tell. At present we believe that they are for the most part barely clearing expenses, and the duty thus imposed on their chief materials will render an advance in prices absolutely necessary, unless the mills are to close. As to book printing, the enormous reduction of 40 per cent. on the duty, coupled with an advance in the principal ingredient—paper—must either virtually close the book offices or compel the compositor and pressman to submit to another serious reduction in the rate of wages.”

We last month furnished Mr. Gilbert S. Fletcher, Woodstock, N.B., a very complete job office, including an improved No. 2 Gordon. We have also shipped a quantity of new material to Mr. Robert Smith of the same town. We wish both of these enterprising members of the “art” much success.

THE WOODSTOCK WEEKLY CLIPPER is the name of a new paper published at Woodstock, N.B., by Mr. George Colter.

## THE DEMON OF INTEMPERANCE.

As earnestly and sincerely as we revere our noble and honorable art, and esteem and respect its votaries, do we deplore the plain, too true and terrible fact, that the best, most talented, warmest and noblest hearted, those who are more than usually endowed with the qualities which, when cultivated aright, would make a bright and honorable record, the very brightest and best of our profession, are too much addicted to habits of intoxication, and far too often votaries of the flowing bowl; and feeling a deep personal interest, as we do, not only in our chosen profession or art, but in all its brotherhood, we most earnestly hope our brother printers, who have been and are unfortunate in this particular, will listen to an appeal which comes from our inmost heart, and which at least is sincere; and if it but sets one among our many friends to thinking, and checks him on a downward career, we shall have our reward.

It has long been a mystery to us, and deep almost as our regret, that this demon of intemperance should prevail to so great an extent among printers and, we must add, too often the best of them. To them, more than any other class, the changing kaleidoscope of the times—the mirror of passing events—is ever held up, and all the insane infatuation, the ghastliness, sorrow, misery and horrible deaths (that follow excess as certainly as the shadow does the sun) are hourly pictured. If they would, they could not but see the terrible record—could not shut their eyes to passing events, and the dread cause. It is in almost every history of crime they reproduce, in almost every piece of "copy," in almost every stickful of type they compose, in almost every "proof" they correct, and so it is and must be a wonder to every thinking man that no good "impression" is left by its constant recurrence, no deep warning given that they dare not but heed.

Printers, from the very necessity of their occupation, know more of daily events than any others. Crime is ever presented to them in its most revolting and startling forms, in its most loathsome and hideous repugnance; and why, in the name of high heaven, they should continue to squander wages, health and souls, in the manner they do, at the bestial shrine of RUM, is more than the most erudite scholar can fathom. Verily it would seem true in their case, as the old writer has it,

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

It would seem at this late day, when the map of this continent is everywhere stained by human blood—blood shed by men while under the baneful influence of intoxicating drinks—as if it would be unnecessary to call the attention of the very men who aid in spreading the painful and horrid news, to the fact that, alas! they, too, might soon become the actors in some counterpart to the terrible tragedy. The prisons groan, the courts are crowded, and the gallows rope is ever swinging into eternity some wretched victim, like poor Williams at Toronto, who said, while gazing on it, "It was whiskey that brought me here!" Alas, was he not, are we not all hastening fast enough to solve the problem of the future, which lies beyond that bourne from whence no traveller e'er returns? and have we not the natural ills of life enough to bear this side, but we must "put an enemy in our mouths to steal away our brains!"

The death of a drunkard is often—sad that we should have to say so!—a blessing. It is his life, his example, more than his sudden "taking off" which is a curse to his fellows, to his suffering wife and children, and a reproach to them who love him best, and the good and virtuous everywhere. Grim, gaunt starvation sits by his fireless hearthstone, ignorance brutally broods there, disease laughs while it clutches its shuddering victims, misery in every form, and shame personified, hides among the rags, and the seeds of crime sown in his perverted soul

spring up to blast and destroy the angel instincts of his nature and lead him on to crime, disgrace and punishment here and hereafter, to sell his body and soul—the hopes of the present and the yearning aspirations of the future—yes, his very last money, which should buy bread for himself, wife or starving offspring.

But the home of the drunkard has been pictured far too often, and by more skillful pencils, to need drawing again in all its hideous and heaven-forsaken surroundings. And who is to blame for the never-to-be-enumerated misery and sin and sorrow? Is it society? Granted that the social element has very much to answer for. Yet with the individual man only and alone rests the curse and the cure, outside of help from high heaven. You can not safely lay the blame, or any of it, on society, bad as it is. That is beyond the ken of public opinion, and curse the cause as you may, with all the thunders of eloquence, no justice can ever be found in that regard. The drunkard alone is the culprit who will be tried, and upon whose undefended head the punishment will be meted. And more, that same society behind which he would shield himself will be the first to condemn, and the vendors of the "liquid damnation" be the quickest to kick him out of doors when his purse becomes empty, and the most remorseless in their hatred and oppression, even though they have made of him a beggar, and his wife and children starving paupers.

But, to return for a moment to the starting point, it is beyond human (and even, if possible, divine) comprehension how those whose hourly business it is to put into type all the deep damnation and heart-sickening details caused by drinking—before whose eyes it is ever foully blazoned—whose clicking type warn the world as with the tongues of angels—should madly follow in the same footsteps? If ignorance was any—even the most trivial—excuse, they, of all the world, would have the least to plead.

To say nothing of its moral importance or degradation, the merely animal portion of our nature revolts at drunkenness, and punishment follows swift and sure on the heels of indulgence. The hand becomes unsteady, the eye untruthful, and its angel-light dimmed forever, and the head unfitted to carry out the dictates of the Art, of which every printer should be proud—for it is no idle boast to say it is preserver and greatest of all. He who forgets himself to-night in the giddy, evanescent, pleasurable excitement of the hour, can not do his duty to-morrow; while oft-repeated potations bring with them the inevitable loss of confidence on the part of the employer—ends in loss of work or his "sit;" then follows loss of self-respect, crushed pride, and vain and futile regrets, shame, poverty, suffering, the prison, and the pauper's or the suicide's grave. Aesthetically speaking, this is the worst of curses to the printing office, for it mars the first law of the universe—order; detracts from the subtle shapes and realizations of beauty; makes chaos of correctness; mocks at time and punctuality; multiplies mistakes, accidents, and consequent cost; puts falsehoods in the lips of those who should ever be truthful; strikes at the very root of success, and weaves the flaunting flag of the sheriff, that will one day hang from the door.

And, remembering this: Nature never gave to any man so foul and poisoned a draught; never held any cup of intoxication to his lips. The drink she furnishes is as harmless as the air—

"Sparkling and bright in its liquid light."

Search ye among a thousand hills, and no such distillation can be found. No "maddening draughts of Hippocrene" are ever given by her for human infatuation, remorse and guilt. No "bowl" that has been cursed from its very inception, can ever bring to the parched lips of humanity the nectar that comes up rippling in diamond dew-drops from the

"Old Oaken Bucket that hung in the well."

But it is the invention of the Devil, and the fires that burn under its seething kettles are fed from the sulphurous flames of hell! Is this strong language? Would that we had the power to make every word

a thousandfold more so—that they could be made, literally, to burn into the very hearts of some whom we love and for whom we tremble—and others; but more especially of those whose fingers manipulate the type, and throw off sheets like snowflakes from the press. If we write strongly, we feel so, for we have not been exempt, in many and very painful ways, from the dire effects of the demon—red-throated as the wolf, and black-hearted as the Modoc! We have seen more than one noble soul, dear and good heart, and much-loved friend, the tendrils of whose friendship were wound around our heart-strings, succumb to this fell destroyer; and even as we write, we shudder in very soul when we think that now—even now—there are those who stand in the same danger, and who, in yielding to the blandishments of unthinking youth, or the seductive charms of "society" and "fashion," would inevitably follow the other dear ones down to the dark grave, in which they would also bury all our happiness as well, and which may a merciful father forefend! It is more than time that the Press should awaken to its dignity and philanthropy in this matter, and write upon all its door-plates: "He who enters here must leave intemperance behind."

There is one idea, we need scarcely say in passing, a foolish, senseless one, to touch upon. It is of that (so-called) independence, the right to drink or not, just as you please! and just as if you could do it, after once being caught in the toils of King Alcohol! This, we repeat, is not sense, but the most gross stupidity and nonsense. The drunkard has no independence—he parted with it long since, sold his birth-right for the accursed cup. Resistance to evil is the only true independence, letting the leas of disease and death severely alone, the only true manhood. The strongest will, the most gifted genius, the highest physical formation, the clearest reason, have alike fallen victims to the delusion (monomania) of independence! for the curse spares none. Independence in drinking means Total Abstinence, and nothing else! All the rest are the false figments of a brain warped and beclouded, of nerves unstrung, or conscience blunted, the wild and insane waving of hands that are digging their own graves.

Printers—Brothers! we beg—we implore—we pray you to crush, at once and forever, this monster, before you are enveloped in its folds. We beg you by the great names in our Art; we implore you for your own sake; we pray you for your wives and little ones; for the noble old sire, tottering down to the grave; for the white-haired mother, who cuddled you to her bosom; for the sweet sister, whose fair name you are staining with shame; for the younger brother, to whom you should be a guide and an example, break asunder the silken cord, or new golden chain, which will soon bind your free limbs in fetters stronger than steel; dash down the golden cup all gemmed with the sparkling wine, for in each drop it holds lurks the more than deadly poison, as it not only poisons the body but kills the soul—at once and forever! Be a man! Standing breast high among your fellows; and gaze without blanching in conscious guilt or unmanly fear, into the eyes which sparkle at your coming, and as steadfastly as does the eagle on the blazing sun; stand firm and fearless in your liberty and rectitude! Long enough—oh! how much too long already, has the stain rested upon the followers of the mighty spirits in whose brain flashed, as if from the central fire of heaven, the inspiration of PRINTING! Drag not that down, if indeed you are totally lost to self-honor. Its aims are too high, its teachings too pure, its banner too fairly blazoned to be trailed in the dust! Every principle of manhood revolts at such a degradation. Every one who has the good of the craft at heart will turn resolutely away from temptation.

Our space is limited, but our desire to do good in this respect, or in any other in which we may benefit our common calling, is endless. But have we not said enough? Is there any possible need for more words? Could we add to what the Press sends broadcast hourly over the land? De Quincey wrote upon "Murder as a Fine Art." Has not intoxication reduced it to something even more fine—more terribly subtle than ever he dreamed of?

But we forbear, hopefully trusting that the veil of

which we have written may be known among Printers (and the entire human race as well) only as a ghastly, shuddering remembrance of the past, and intemperance as a conquered demon in the future.

"We sprung from noble sires  
As were ever sung in song;  
We are bold with Freedom's fires,  
We are rich, and wise, and strong.  
On us are freely showered  
The gifts of every clime,  
And we're the richest dowered  
Of all the heirs of Time!  
Brothers then, in Union strong,  
We shall ever lead the van,  
As the nations sweep along,  
To fulfil the hopes of man."

Who is there among Printers who have so long carried the Cross, that will not help us to struggle for the Crown?

#### DEBT.

Debt, to the business man, is the hangman's rope around the neck of the criminal. From the moment he incurs it, he never is an absolutely free man until liquidation; is working for another, and wearing out body and soul in fretting against an evil day. It is as a millstone constantly grinding him down—grinding down self-respect and the respect of others. His every action is critical; he is watched, suspected, and the vultures of the law are ready—aye, and anxious—to pounce down upon his dead carcass. It loads him with mental if not physical shackles. He wears a ball and chain—is upon "the limits."

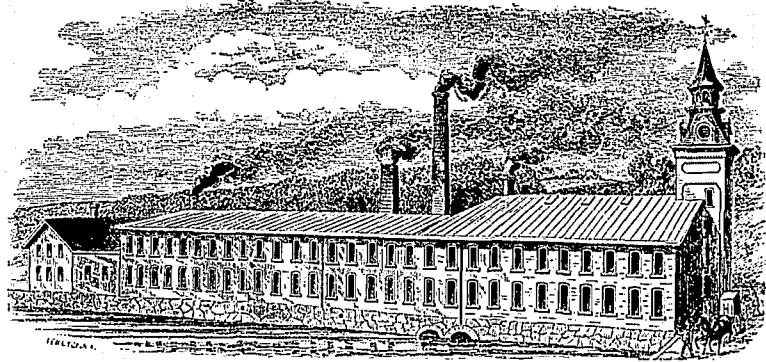
True, debt cannot always be avoided. It has sometimes to be incurred to successfully carry on business—to extend it. Right, if you can see clearly the way of payment, of prompt payment when the obligation falls due. Wrong, if you are simply taking the chances and depending on something to turn up, *a la* Micawber. But what follows if right? Common sense answers the question thus: "Pay—pay at the earliest possible moment." But better still, to "pay as you go." Then there will be no dreaded rock ahead, and your path will be an open and a prosperous one.

Custom makes the new year as a time of settlement, and it is a good time to wipe out all old scores. Let it be done. Let the ledger be balanced. Then will credit not sit weeping, and distrust be found stalking through the land; then will the "better times," talked so much about, begin to dawn upon us, and the year be fruitful, in promise not alone, but in sterling results. Then will eye look in manliness upon eye, hand clasp hand in friendship, and business be a triumph.

Unpaid bills will ever be the worst kind of a mental nightmare. Credit is but the flower planted beside the sharp thorns—the lure to more effectually wreck you on the rock. Beware of it; have nothing to do with it, if possible. It is merciless—cannot be otherwise. Save yourself while you can, if such a rock looms ahead.

COUNTRY PRINTERS who desire engravings of machinery, buildings, portraits, newspaper headings, &c., for themselves or their customers, by sending us their orders, can be sure of having the work done to their entire satisfaction.

We have received a copy of the "New Year's Address" to the readers of the HAMILTON TIMES. It is an excellent piece of workmanship, artistically designed, and beautifully printed. The TIMES is noted for its fine printing, especially since its job department has been under the superintendence of that practical printer, Mr. George M. Bagwell. We wish Bro. Bagwell many happy returns of the season.



POTTER PRESS WORKS, HOPE VALLEY, R. I.

#### POTTER PRESSES.

While the complaint of "hard times" among all classes, and the suffering and distress occasioned by the closing of mills and factories, and consequent loss of employment by the labouring class, is painfully prevalent, it is cheering to learn of a case where, instead of a diminution of business and the discharge of employees, it has become necessary to obtain larger premises and give to a greater number of skilled workmen constant and remunerative employment. Such is the fortunate—and we may add, in these times, exceptional—condition of the well known house of C. Potter, Jr., & Co., printing press builders. The pressure of an increasing business upon their shop facilities, which they have been able to meet hitherto only by rare tact and judgment, has at last compelled them to move into a shop not only more than twice as large as their former quarters, but where every modern and most approved appliance for the quick and easy handling of all sizes of castings and forgings, however large or small, are constantly available. We know of no place where a person, especially one with mechanical proclivities, can spend a day with more interest and profit than in the various departments of Messrs. Potter & Co.'s large and complete establishment.

The thorough system pervading all branches is everywhere apparent, and one of its most striking features is that in which, while the several departments are in themselves complete and independent, their respective finished productions must accurately supplement, or conform to, those of the others, so that the slightest defect is unerringly exposed and immediately corrected. The system of an exact and unvarying line of drills, taps, reamers, gauges and templates, so indispensable in the reproduction of the numerous parts of a machine, is here found in its fullest perfection. Here is seen, also, the beneficent workings of a system of discipline which appeals to the manhood of each workman, and to his sense of right and justice, making him keenly sensible of his duty and responsibility.

Not only has great wisdom and business ability been shown in the directions just indicated, but equally so in the location of these shops. Situated in Hope Valley, R. I., on the Shore Line Railroad, nearly equi-distant from New York and Boston, and having a connecting track passing directly through the shipping department, they have unequalled advantages for the receipt and shipment of goods, the delays and occasional accidents of trucking and

careless handling being thus entirely avoided. Another great advantage in this location is its absolute freedom from the many evil influences that surround the labouring classes in cities and large villages. Here are no drinking saloons nor periodic "strikes" with their attendant evils, but instead a community of sober, steady, industrious and intelligent men. And when to all these favourable circumstances we add the knowledge of the requirements of a perfect printing machine, begotten of a native-born love for this peculiar business, and perfected by twenty-five years' successful experience in its pursuit, what wonder is it if the result is seen in the production of machines that are to-day unsurpassed in the world—approaching, as they do, absolute perfection; nor is it strange that, while so many manufacturers are closing up their shops, and others are struggling against a declining demand, this house should be thriving under an increasing and profitable trade. We but utter the sentiments of all interested in good printing machinery, when we congratulate this enterprising firm on their deserved success and increasing prosperity.—*Printers' Circular.*

We are agents for the "Potter."

THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING Co., Montreal and Toronto, are too well known to require any laudation at our hands. It remains only to remind printers that this foundry sends out better material than was done by the old company years ago, a natural consequence of age and experience. The most skilled labour is employed in the several departments, and, of course, the material turned out will compare favourably with that of any other concern on the continent. With such men as Mr. F. W. A. Osborne as manager in Montreal, and Mr. P. A. Crossby, traveller for the lower provinces, the standing of this foundry cannot be anything but good. The patrons of this foundry all bear testimony to the fair and liberal treatment received at the hands of the above named gentlemen. Printers will bear in mind that in addition to manufacturing plain and fancy, modern and old style types, cuts and typographical articles generally, they are also agents for the principal American foundries as well, so that what they do not manufacture themselves they can readily supply at the same rates as though it were not procured through them. Besides, they are agents for printing and bookbinding machinery of all descriptions, as well as the most celebrated printing inks.—*Printers' Miscellany.*

## The Dominion Printer

### ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 insertion	2 insertions	3 insertions	4 insertions
One Page.....	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$90.00	\$100.00
Half Page....	25.00	37.00	45.00	50.00
Quarter Page	15.00	22.00	28.00	30.00
One Column..	25.00	37.00	45.00	50.00
Half " "	15.00	22.00	28.00	30.00
Quarter " "	8.00	12.00	14.00	15.00

### BARGAINS.

One 55 x 62 Dryden, Foord & Co., four-feeder Wharfedale; in good order; cost new \$4,000.....	\$1,500.00
One 37 x 52 first-class Payne two-feeder Wharfedale; cost new \$2,200.....	1,750.00
One 33 x 51 small cylinder Taylor; in perfect condition; will print 2,000 per hour; cost new \$3,000.....	1,500.00
One 36 x 44 Hoe Drum Cylinder; in good order; cost new \$2,600.....	1,200.00
One 28 x 44 first-class Drum Cylinder Hoe; in good order; complete with apparatus for steam power; cost over \$2,000; a decided bargain at.....	1,000.00
One 31 x 46 first-class Campbell, with flyer and steam fixtures; in good order; cost new \$1,600.....	750.00
One 28 x 40 large cylinder Taylor; in good order.....	800.00
One 14 x 20 (inside chase) first-class Chromatic Press, with steam fixtures; in excellent order; will print black alone or three colors at one impression; cost new \$900. A decided bargain at...	400.00
One 14 x 22 (inside chase) segment cylinder Gordon; in excellent order. Cheap at.....	400.00
One 7 x 10½ (inside chase) Ruggles Press; in good order, and cheap at.....	150.00
One 30-inch Gage Paper Cutter; in good order; price new \$150.....	100.00
One English Ruling Machine; almost new; only.....	75.00
One Ink Distributor for a No. 5 Washing Press.....	25.00

All the second-hand Presses we offer for sale are thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class running order by skilled workmen before they are shipped.

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One Sanborn new series Patent Backing Machine.....	450.00
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Eighth-Medium (new) . . . . .	9 x 12	250
Quarto-Medium . . . . .	10 x 15	300
Quarto-Medium (new) . . . . .	11 x 17	350
Half-Medium . . . . .	13 x 19	400

Two new Sizes.

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Quarto-Medium (new) . . . . .	11 x 16	350
Half-Medium, . . . . .	13 x 19	400
Half-Medium (new) . . . . .	14 x 20	450

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#### UNIVERSAL PRINTING PRESS:—

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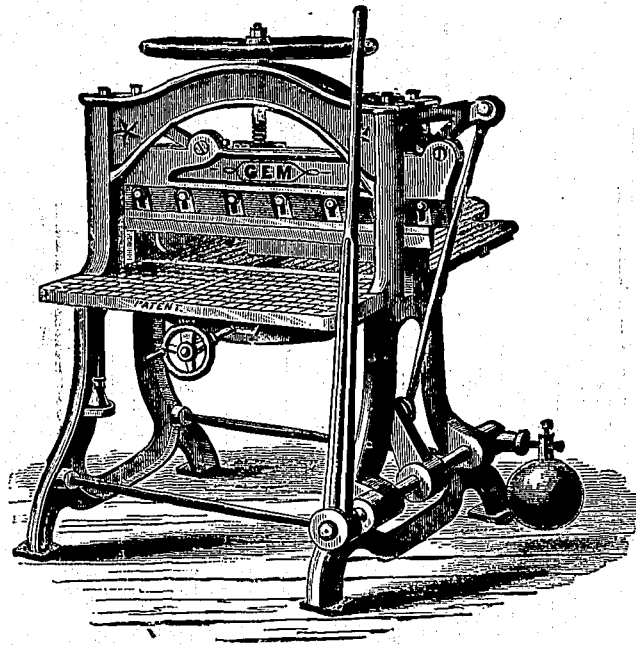
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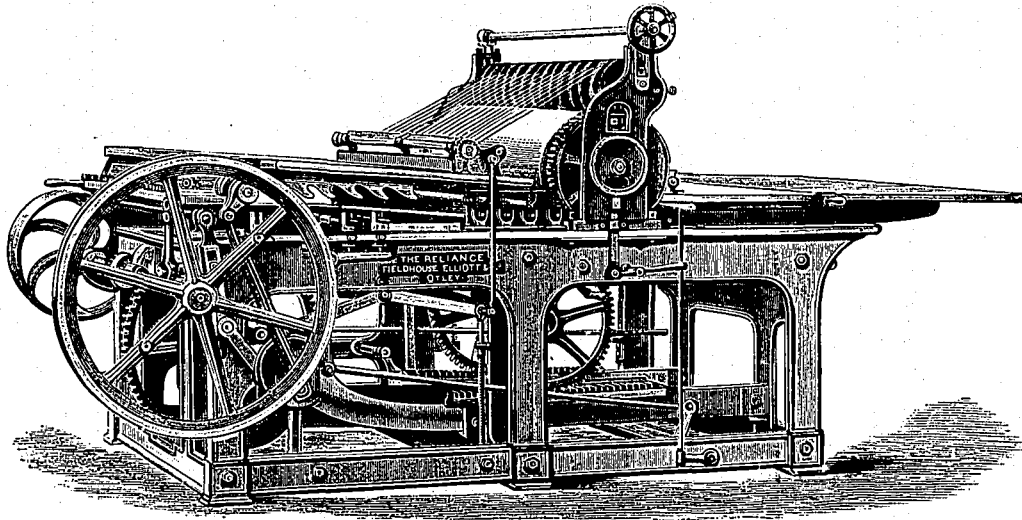
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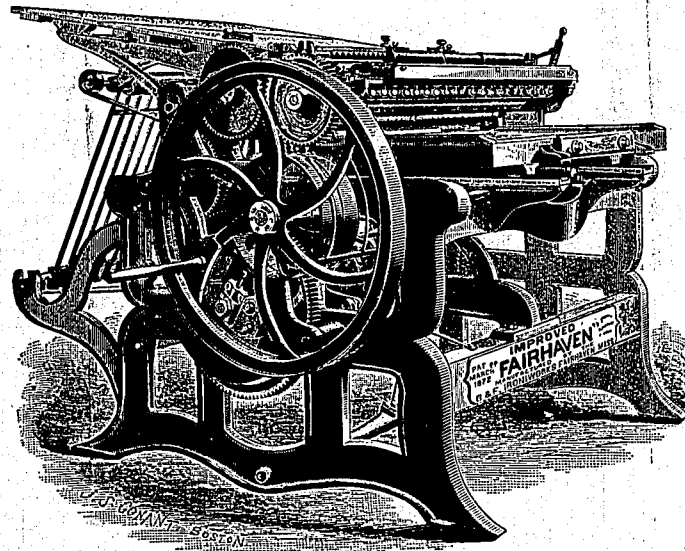


THE United States Centennial Commission has examined the Report of the Judges, and accepted the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith:

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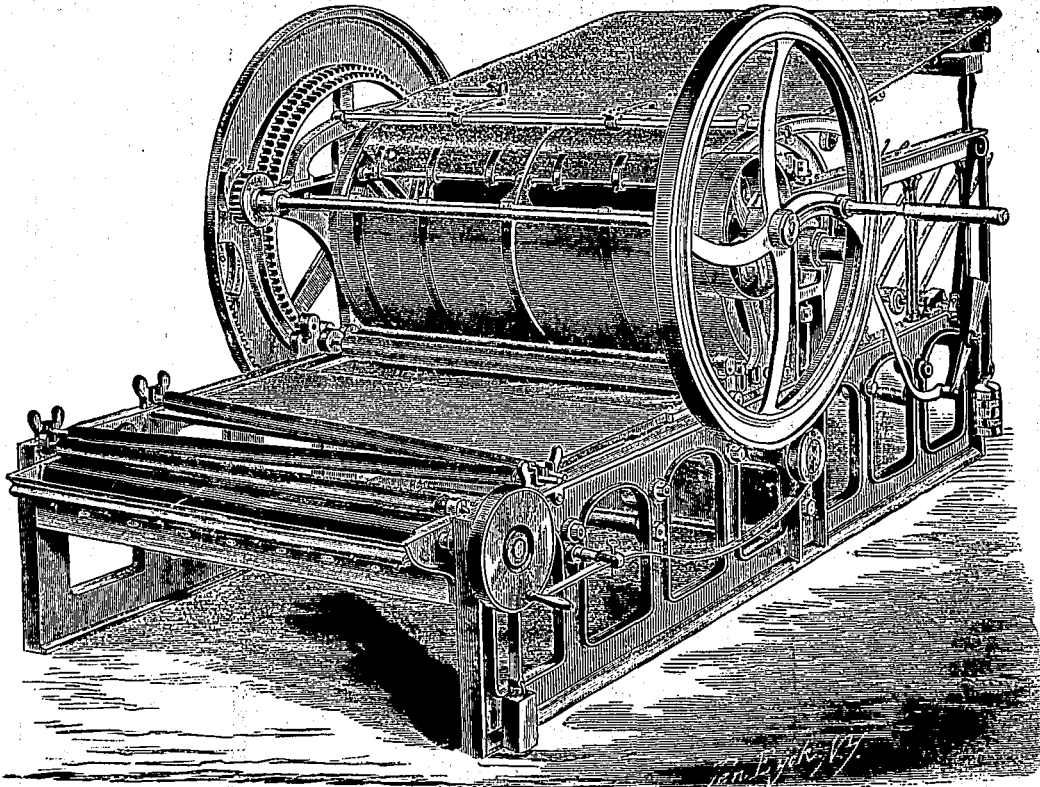
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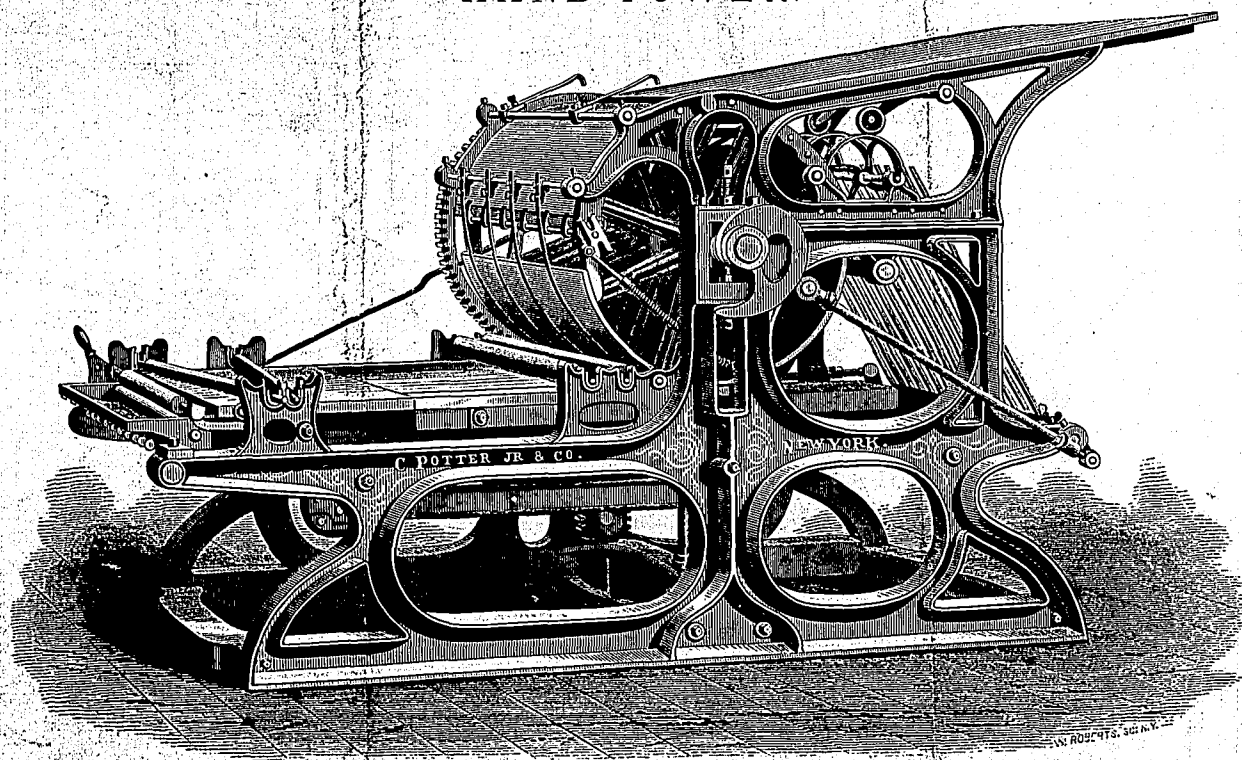
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