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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1879.

No. 8.

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PRACTICAL MATTERS.

Typography.

The invention of power presses has produced radical changes in TYPOGRAPHY, and for the better, though its devotees reap but a slight measure of the fruit of their ingenious exertions.

While labor-saving machinery is *restrictive* from its very nature, and bounds far beyond the denounced proscriptive (?) *dicta* of tradesunionism (the latter certainly the result of an endeavor to secure to the apprentice a thorough knowledge of his business, while the former places such a consummation beyond the range of possibility by destroying the rudiments), yet, in usurping the place of intelligently-directed labor, it depreciates its intrinsic to an extrinsic value, simply because its development is not called into action by the mere supervision of a machine.

It is not my purpose to enter into an extensive argument of this subject, but will dismiss it with the observation that *one* man, in *one* month, can make *one* machine that will do the work of *ten* men for *ten* years, and that machinery has caused *over-production*, and consequent thereupon, *failure* and *distress*.

Happily for the craft, "the running of the machine" does not betoken the pressman. The best machinist may be an indifferent pressman, and *vice versa*; to the *pressman* typography accords the laurels, while the *machinist* is admonished that he has "mistaken his vocation."

Before the era of printing by steam it was the exception to find a **PRINTER** who was not all the term *then* implied—both *compositor* and *pressman*. The exception is *now* the rule. This is the legitimate result of machinery. Reducing and limiting the number "at press," it has also drawn a sharp line of distinction between the two positive branches of *typography* and made them separate and dissimilar avocations. This division or separation has materially benefited *typography* as an **ART**, and renders comparatively easy its rapid advancement to the plane of perfection.

The line having been drawn between *compositor* and *pressman*, investigation discovers that

these two branches have also undergone subdivision. Thus, of *compositors*, we have—

1. The job department ;
2. The rule and figure department ;
3. The music department ;
4. The book department ;
5. The newspaper department ;

Each differing in essential particulars from the other ; and many who are competent in one department prove indifferent in another.

While the above are the distinctive *departments of composition*, it is not to be presumed that a job hand is always master of his particular line. By no means. There are so many *classes* in that department that of necessity *one* man cannot aspire to perfection in all with any reasonable hope of success. There are excellent *fancy* jobbers who would not be countenanced on *plain* work, and among others, for the same reasons which prevent one from employing a fresco painter to whitewash a barn.

Then, again, there are *color* jobbers who mar *black* work by a seeming indiscriminate use of heavy lines, while the *poster* jobber is sometimes a miserable failure in any other class of that department, but particularly on *small* work.

The rule and figure department is composed of *two* classes—the *reprint* and the *manuscript*. Some who are expert in this department when composing from *reprint* are totally unfitted for *original* composition ; have no conception of the “eternal fitness of things” in *casting* off and *dividing* tables, and consequently cannot be entrusted with work required to be contracted or expanded to a prescribed limit. This is also true of the music department.

The book department is indivisible. The rule of composition varies to suit the *style* of the book. A careful hand will note the desired modifications, and conform to them.

The newspaper department, so far as composition alone is concerned, is the simplest and most expeditious, but the *style* of one paper differs as much from another as two classes of the job department. These differences are not perceptible to the reading public, and are a source of annoyance to the compositor when changing from one paper to another. The “sub” has a “lively” time in avoiding a “jumble” where his necessities compel him to work in three or four offices during a week.

These differences are frequently traced to the peculiarities of the proof-reader, who, having a

style of his own, seeks to perpetuate and make it a part of the paper on which he is employed.

Authors are frequently detected by their writings. The average newspaper hand who has *traveled* and worked in many offices can name the writers of leading editorials without seeing the manuscript—the *peculiarities* of style have become indelibly impressed on memory's tablets. So, also, the proof-reader can be readily detected by his ear-marks.

The great majority of *type-setters* are *compositors* merely. They have no knowledge of *imposition*, and very little of *making-up*, while the mysteries of the practical part of *proof-reading* are a total blank in their experience.

This condition of affairs has been brought about through the economy taught by experience, for it has been demonstrated time and again that, besides enhancing the credibility of the work by preserving *uniformity* in style, it is *cheaper* for one man to do all the making-up and imposition. Thus we have, independent of the compositor—

1. The maker-up and imposer ;
2. The proof-reader.

That the former *must* be a compositor, there can be no question. That the latter *should* be one, there is no doubt in my mind. Otherwise, slovenly book-work would pass undetected, and *botch-work* could supplant *job-work*.

Of *pressmen* we have—

1. The job department ;
2. The wood-cut department ;
3. The plate department ;
4. The book department ;
5. The newspaper department.

I now come to the “true inwardness” of this article. Lexicographers have failed to note the changes wrought in typography. The American standard (Webster) is sadly deficient in this respect. The popular mind is also at variance in making distinctions *with* a difference. Error should be corrected, and encroachments on our domain repelled. Let us make a few comparisons :

PRINTING.

Webster—“The act, art, or practice of impressing letters, characters, or figures on paper, cloth, or other material ; the business of a printer ; typography.”

True meaning—1. Presswork ; 2. Printed matter.

PRINTER.

Original meaning—One skilled in composition and presswork.

Popular sense—One owning or renting a printing office; a compositor; a pressman.

Webster—"One who prints."

True meaning—A PRESS.

TYPOGRAPHY.

Webster—"The art of printing, or the operation of impressing types on paper."

True meaning—1. The practical details of composition and press-work; 2. Printed matter.

TYPOGRAPHER.

Webster—"A printer."

True meaning—1. One skilled in typography; 2. A compositor; 3. A pressman.

COMPOSITOR.

Webster—"One who sets types, and makes up the pages and forms."

True meaning—One who sets and distributes types.

PRESSMAN.

Webster—"One who manages, or attends to, the press."

True meaning—One who supervises the press and perfects the presswork.

PRESSWORK.

Webster—(No definition.)

True meaning—Impressing letters and figures on paper, etc.

PUBLISHER.

Webster—"One who puts forth, or prints and offers a book, pamphlet, or the like, for sale."

Popular sense—An editor; a bookseller.

Original and true meaning—One owning a printing office.

J. L. W.

Alterations.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—I desire to elicit an expression of opinion from the employing printers of this city as to the justice of charging for alterations. Let me state a case. B comes in and gives an order after the following *approved* style: "I want a nice card—something new—how much will you charge for five hundred?" Samples shown, B deliberates, hesitates; finally sees nothing *exactly* like what he wants, and is told he can have a card of a certain description for so much; but insists on seeing proof. Proof shown. B doesn't like the size, nor a certain line, or lines. Has them changed; likes it still worse. Has

them changed back again, cards printed, and sent home. Bill rendered; including small charge for alterations. B never heard of such a charge before; gets indignant; protest from printer; who to save trouble frequently cancels the charge.

C wants something in the way of a circular. "Doesn't know just what would suit him; couldn't printer show him some samples, or suggest something." Printer shows samples, and "suggests." Prices are agreed upon, ("must be *cheap*, you know, these hard times") and customer sees proof. "Not what he expected it would be at all. Wanted something like enclosed (stock for 'enclosed' probably costing as much as C's whole job);" and specifies for changes occupying half an hour or an hour—not counting delay at press—and is terribly indignant at a reasonable charge for alterations; resulting as in first instance.

Believing that the principle of charging for alterations in these and similar cases is just and equitable, I take the liberty of asking for an expression of opinion on the matter. If the *principle is right it should prevail.*

St. John, N. B., Jan. 30. ESTIMATE.

Plaster vs. Putty, etc.

Various materials have been suggested, in previous numbers of the *Miscellany*, as the best for holding curved type-lines in position in a form; but none, in my judgment, are to be compared to plaster-of-paris. In fact, I have found it so much superior to anything I have heard of in practical use that comparison with others is altogether superfluous. The only reasonable objection to it is the trouble in cleaning the type in distribution; but if this be done systematically, and proper precautions taken in the outset, the trouble is reduced to a minimum.

Much of the annoyance attributed to the use of plaster by some, is due to improper application. Neither plaster-of-paris, putty, or anything else will keep a form in position that has been carelessly justified; nor is it possible to keep small lines in proper shape with either of these without guards of leads or tin. To make a curved line work properly, it is imperative that the letters should be on their feet and line perfectly; and this can only be secured by a stiff support on both sides. For ordinary curved lines six-to-pica leads will be found to answer every purpose; but for complex curves in small dimensions ten-to-pica leads, or sheet tin cut in

strips to quadrat height, are best. An indispensable requisite is something to curve them upon; and I append a diagram of a useful contrivance for that purpose which any cabinet-maker can furnish for a trifle:

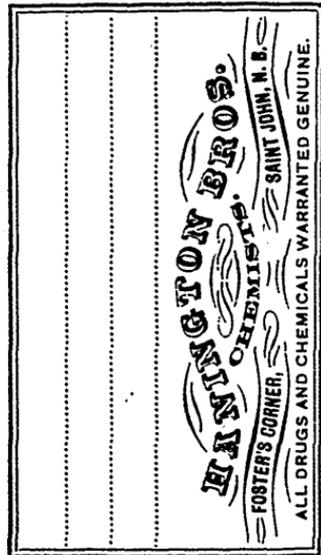


It is about twelve inches high and six inches in diameter at the base, turned perfectly round, each of the circles type-high, and about half an inch less in diameter than the one below it. Where stock leads are hard and brittle, soft leads, for bending, can be bought from any of the type foundries. Supplied with these, and the "monument," the next thing is to form the curved line. Take, for example, an ordinary business card with a curved head-line. Make up metal furniture in the chase to the dimensions of the card, allowing proper margins, and push up the quoins with the fingers. Select two pieces of lead, and bend them to the desired curve, having them of sufficient length to brace against the side furniture without springing. Put in the first lead, and insert quads above it at the corners, and midway between the centre and ends; set in the type-line, then the next lead, and then the body of the card, beginning at the bottom. Open out the form to proper proportion; place a quad between the top straight line and lower lead of curve; insert another at each end so that they will hold firmly; see that the type are on their feet; space the curved line from the ends; and the form is ready for the plaster.

The handiest arrangement for mixing this is a pint tin cup and iron spoon. Place the quantity of plaster required in the cup, and add *only* sufficient water to make it of the consistency of cream—not too thick—and pour from the spoon or cup into the spaces of the form. If it can be done without touching the face of the type, all the better; if not, take a sponge well saturated with water and apply to the form until every particle is washed from the face of the type down to the height of the quads. (This can be done without disturbing the type in the

least.) Allow the form to stand until the plaster sets—about ten or fifteen minutes; then use the planer and shooting-stick, brush off the face of the form with a soft brush and a little turpentine, and it is ready for the press. *Be careful not to let the plaster thicken in the tin and then thin with more water*, as in that case it will not harden in the form at all; be sure, also, to rinse out the tin before the plaster hardens in it, as thereby much trouble is avoided.

Where several curved lines are used—as in the annexed form, for instance—the leads should be cut to the length of the lines only, and the top and bottom leads bent together to the shape; and although more trouble is required in justifying a form like this in the *first* instance, once done, the trouble ends. As a proof of the efficacy of this method, I may say that the form here shown was set up upwards of eighteen months ago; and has been locked, unlocked, and washed with lye and water upwards of a dozen times since then:



In color work the use of plaster is invaluable. Take, for illustration, a form in which there is a curved line proposed to be shaded in one or more colors. The least variation after the working would mar the appearance of the job, but when properly set with plaster, this is impossible.

"Finally, brethren," comes the clearing up. No letter or quad should be put away with the least vestige of plaster on it. After dissecting the form, the sponge, properly applied, will re-

move the greater part of it; where this fails, wet the face of the stone, and let the foreman of the inking department rub each letter separately on the stone until thoroughly clean, rinse off well, and they are ready for the cases again.

The leads need not be thrown away. Clean them carefully, and lay aside in an odd case, and they will soon come in use again; and with a little practice this method will give the careful and painstaking compositor more satisfaction than a hundred dollars worth of brass line formers and curved quads. The slovenly and impatient type slinger had better leave curved lines alone.

ADDITIONAL HINTS.

Where a proof is wanted, the lines can be tightened sufficiently for that purpose before putting in the plaster.

Do not space so tightly that the quads have to be forced down. This will cause springing, and throw the type off their feet.

Once set with plaster, it is almost impossible to alter a form: therefore be SURE it is right before going ahead. Some compositors will send forms innumerable to press without the necessity of returning them to the stone; others do not seem to be able to lock up a date line without having either a turned letter, wrong font, or bad justification, necessitating delay on the press, and confusion at the stone, which might easily be avoided by a very little extra care in the first instance.

C. L.

Imposing Stones.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany* :

SIR,—In your December issue, I was glad to read, under the head of "Practical Matters," some lengthy remarks respecting imposing stones. The best article that I know of for the purpose is slate slab, which is very much used in England. I have been in a vast number of printing offices in England, Canada and the United States, and know of nothing so suitable, besides being cheap, for the purpose than I have mentioned above.

WILL WALKER.

Toronto, February 8.

Mark Twain told a newspaper reporter that he was going abroad to find a quiet place to write, where he would not be disturbed once a day. It is singular that it never occurred to him to remain at home and secure a desk in a store that doesn't advertise.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum, *in advance*, or ten cents per number. Price to apprentices—50 cents per annum, *in advance*.

The name and address of subscribers should be written plainly, that mistakes may not occur. All letters should be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 ins.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	1 yr.
One page...	\$10.00	27.00	50.00	70.00	90.00
Half page...	6.00	16.00	30.00	43.00	54.00
Qr. page...	3.50	9.00	17.00	25.00	31.00
Two inches..	2.00	5.50	10.50	15.50	19.00
One inch....	1.00	2.80	5.50	7.60	10.00
One line....	.10	1.00

Notices in reading matter, per line, each ins.. 25

Name and address in the "Printing Trades' Directory," 25 cents per month, or \$3 per year. Each additional line, giving description, etc., of material manufactured or sold, 15 cents per line per month additional.

Inserts of unobjectionable matter, furnished by the advertiser and printed uniformly in size with the *Miscellany*, will be taken at the following rates:—Single leaf, \$15; two leaves, (four pages) \$25; four leaves, \$40; over four leaves to be subject to special agreement.

All orders for advertising must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same.

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, FEB., 1879.

A Venerable Newspaper.

The Chinese newspapers now extant, which may be counted on the ten fingers, include one which is not only the oldest news journal in existence, but which can lay claim to be the most ancient medium of current intelligence on record. This is the native publication known to foreigners, and called the *Pekin Gazette* in its English translation, which is occasionally quoted by the British press as an authority on official news from China. The data on which this statement is founded are given by Mr. W. F. Mayers, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, in a contribution on the subject to the *China Review*, and reprinted in the translation for 1874. "The ordinary Chinese designation for the paper," he says, "is *Metropolitan Announcements*, but the publication is also styled *Copies from the Capital*, and *Court Announcements*."

It is under the last-named title that it was originally circulated in olden times, something after the manner of her Majesty's *Court Circular*. The earliest notice of it is in the annals of the Emperor Kaiyuan, who reigned from 713 to 741 of the Christian era; and, furthermore, in the "Notes on the Poetry of the Tang Dynasty," the following passage occurs:—"Hau Yih being in retirement at home, a man one day knocked at his door and offered congratulations, saying 'There is a decree in the *Court Announcements* to the effect that one of the officials of the court has brought your name forward, and you have been appointed to a secretaryship.'" This appears in a note to the following passage in the history of the Sung Dynasty:—"Subsequently to the period of Cheng-ho (A. D. 1111-1117), the Emperor, Hwei Tsung, frequently went about *incognito*. At first this was scarcely known to the public, until, in an address of thanks from Tsai King, where he says, 'Your Majesty's light equipage has seven times honored my abode.'" Upon this the matter became known on every side by means of the *Court Announcements*. These evidences of the antiquity of the Chinese Government *Gazette* are taken by Mr. Mayers from a collection of miscellaneous notes, published about a century ago, under the title "Explanation of Common Things." He cautiously refrains from giving any decided opinion with regard to the period to which the first issue can be traced, and says there is no evidence to show when it was first printed, further than the general claim the Chinese make in their national annals to the invention of printing from blocks of wood more than a century before movable types were used in Europe. Moreover, they have a method of printing from sheets of wax, which resembles lithography, that dates from an earlier period, and both are used at the present day in the issues of this venerable newspaper, which appears in much the same form as it did centuries ago.

Subscribers to the *Miscellany* will be furnished with the *Scientific American* publications at a reduced rate as follows:

	Regular Rate.	Club Rate.
Miscellany and Scientific American,	\$4 20	\$3 50
Miscellany and Scientific American Supplement, -	6 00	5 25
Miscellany and Scientific American and Supplement, the two latter to one address,	8 00	7 25

Subscriptions forwarded to this office will be promptly attended to.

A Sad and Curious End.

The sad news comes from Paris of the death of W. Benton, the king of American reporters, who for seven or eight years past—so M. E. Decschaumes says in *le Figaro*—has been drawing a fantastic salary from one of the great American dailies. The lamented Mr. Benton scattered abroad the dollars of his journal with princely munificence, was on intimate terms with all the political and military celebrities of Europe, spoke eight languages with perfect fluency, and assisted at all the wars of the Old World as a most conscientious spectator. He had gained admission to Prince Gortschakoff's presence as a tailor, to Bismarck's as a dog merchant, to the Congress of Berlin, as a photographer; he had gone to royal banquets disguised as a waiter and to royal burials as a coffin-bearer. In 1867 he made the acquaintance of Mile-Schneider in the role of a Brazilian diamond miner, while, during the Franco-Prussian war, he figured as a Turco (blacker than life), a Zouave or Uhlan, according as the exigencies of the situation demanded. This accomplished journalist was in a German city, where the sensation at the time was a troupe of trained bears. There were five of them, and they went through their drills and other performances with such startling regularity that it was very generally suspected that they were not bears, but men disguised in bearskins. Mr. Benton thought as much, and offered to wager with the manager that he would enter the den, but the manager declined to sanction his enterprise. Mr. Benton thereupon invited all the journalists of the city to dinner, assured them that the bears were frauds and invited them to be present at the afternoon performances next day, when he intended to unmask the humbug. Having bribed an employé of the menagerie, Benton, disguised as a bear, entered the cage. His five companions seemed furiously excited, but he attributed this to their desire to fend off suspicion. The public applauded most enthusiastically. It was then that the unhappy being, desirous of carrying out his plan, turned towards the press box, removed his bear's head and bowed politely. A tremendous roar of laughter ensued, followed by an immense shriek of terror. The bears, on seeing his human face, precipitated themselves upon the unfortunate man, and before the tamer could take steps to save him, the reporter, frightfully mutilated, had breathed his last.

The Massachusetts Press Association.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association was held at Boston on the 18th of February, when there was a pretty full attendance. The treasurer reported the receipts for the year as \$2,357.74, and the expenditures \$2,120.40, leaving a balance of \$237.34 on hand. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—President, Nathaniel A. Horton of the *Salem Gazette*; Vice-Presidents, Charles W. Slack of the *Commonwealth*, E. B. Haskell of the *Boston Herald*, Francis Proctor of the *Cape Ann Advertiser*, G. A. Marden of the *Lowell Courier*, H. Chickering of the *Pittsfield Eagle*; Recording Secretary, Luther L. Holden of *The Boston Journal*; Corresponding Secretary, John L. Parker of the *Woburn Journal*; Treasurer, John S. Baldwin of the *Worcester Spy*; Auditor, James Cox of the *Cambridge Press*; Historian and Biographer, Alphonso Ross of the *Daily Advertiser*, in place of Hon. Stephen N. Stockwell, who declined a re-election. The next annual excursion was discussed and referred to the Executive Committee with full powers, when the meeting was dissolved. After the business meeting adjourned the banquet was served, at which the president presided. Among the guests were Lieut.-Gov. Long, Speaker Wade of the House of Representatives, E. H. Elwell of Portland, and John Boyle O'Reilly of the Boston Press Club. After enjoying themselves in eating, singing and speeches for nearly four hours, the majority of the members concluded the evening at the Boston Theatre by invitation.

Editorial Notes.

Press telegrams from India to England have been reduced from 4s. 6d. to 1s. a word.

English reporters are no longer admitted to see garroters flogged and murderers hanged.

A duel with swords was recently fought at Mouscron, on the Belgian frontier, between two journalists.

A weekly newspaper is to be established in Rome, and it will be printed simultaneously in five different languages.

One of the presents to the Princess Louise, at her departure from Liverpool, was a copy of the *Daily Post*, printed on white silk.

The contents of Gad's Hill House, near Rochester, Eng., the residence of the late Charles

Dickens, and lately of his eldest son, have been brought to the auctioneer's hammer.

A Mr. Carsley recently gave a dinner to the Montreal newsboys. They numbered nearly 80. The only adult included in the number was John Hanihan, 60 years of age, who is known as the old man.

Subscribers writing to this office changing the address of their papers, must send their *previous* as well as their *present* address—one would imagine printers would think of this without a reminder.

The world is now awaiting the invention, by Mr. Edison or somebody else, of a new kind of phonograph, by means of which boys can be sent to meetings for speeches just as we send them now to the Post Office for letters.

The last relative of Thomas Hood has just passed away. Mrs. Frances Freeland Broderip, only daughter of the humorist, died at Clevedon, in the 49th year of her age. In conjunction with her brother, Tom Hood, the late editor of *Fun*, she wrote and published the life of her father.

It is seldom that a newspaper editor is so fortunate as the co-editor and co-proprietor of the Manchester, Eng., *Examiner*. Some months ago he received a last offer of \$20,000 a year to join the editorial staff of the *London Times*, and about the same time \$22,000 by the *London News* on the same terms. The owners of the *Examiner*, however, offered him an equal partnership in that paper, which yields him \$80,000 and independence.—*Ex.*

At Kiev, in Russia, two elegantly-dressed women accosted a man in one of the principal streets recently, and while one of them engaged him in conversation, the other aimed a blow at him with a dagger, which, fortunately, did not wound him severely. He shouted "murder!" and ran off to call the police. Meanwhile the editor of a local newspaper, the *Listok*, who chanced to pass at the moment, asked the women what provoked them to such a deed. "Mind your own business; or you will not escape our hands," was the answer he received. The women were able to withdraw without molestation, and the editor saw them step into a handsome carriage which was evidently waiting for them.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER AND NEWSPAPER PRESS RECORD is the somewhat lengthy title of a new fortnightly

trade journal published in London, England, by Mr. W. John Stonhill, a man of large literary experience and ability. We extend a hearty fraternal greeting to the handsome new-comer and trust it may achieve a large measure of success. One important point (to our mind) in its management is the fact that it has no connection with a printers' furnishing warehouse, foundry, or press manufactory, being in this respect similar to the *Miscellany*. The *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*, in the United Kingdom, and *The Printer's Miscellany*, in America, have set themselves the task of solving the problem as to whether or not the printing and kindred arts can and will support a journal devoted solely and wholly to their interests. It remains to be seen how the experiment will terminate. As for ourselves, we must admit that our expectations have hardly been realized. Not that subscribers have been scarce—on the contrary they have exceeded our anticipations; but we have found it exceedingly hard to secure advertisements for cash—nearly all wishing to pay in trade. Our contemporary seems to enjoy a large advertising patronage as, indeed, do most all English trade papers, although the majority of them being connected with a furnishing warehouse for printers, bookbinders and others, can just as well as not take pay in machinery and tools. We advise any of our friends, who may wish to have an English trade paper, to subscribe for the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*—it costs only 6s. (\$1.50) per annum: Address W. John Stonhill, 5 Ludgate Circus Buildings, London, E. C., England. At all events, send ten cents for a specimen copy.

Some time since we had occasion to remark that the day might come when the sign-painter would pay a little attention to punctuation in dashing off his signs, but we had no hopes that the time was so near at hand. A sign-painter saw the article, admitted the ground for it, and at once began posting himself. As the result, he yesterday put up for a grocer a sign reading: "Cash !! Store! All: Kinds of !!! Produce, Wanted ??? Cheapest; Place—! In., Town !?!" That will do—even a printer couldn't beat that.

The foremen of printing offices are respectfully asked to canvass their offices for subscriptions to the *Miscellany*. Send for specimen copies and show them to all hands, not forgetting the boys.

For the *Miscellany*.

Amateur Job-Printing Offices

are of recent origin—they were rarely heard of until the late civil war, and with their twin-sisters, amateur newspapers, gained an impetus during the continuance of the sanguinary conflict; but, unlike many wild and visionary speculations ushered into existence at the same time, and for a brief period upheld and sustained by the excitement and activity incident to the occasion, and now lost in oblivion, the amateurs continue to flourish and increase in number.

Originating in the field of amusement, they have become a source of profit to boys and a damnable annoyance to the craft. Flattered and impressed by the deceptive inducements held out by the manipulators of amateur outfits, hundreds of boys are yearly influenced in investing their savings in printing material. So numerous have they become that in all quarters may be heard a prolonged howl for the suppression of the nuisance. So far as the fraternity is concerned, the opinion is unanimous, or nearly so, that—

1. Amateur job-printing offices do serious injury to typography as an art;
2. They impair and harass the business interests of the art;
3. They force an unjust depreciation of the value of the skill engaged in the prosecution of the trades constituting the art;
4. The evil should be eradicated.

While the first proposition is self-evident to the followers of the art preservative and the kindred arts, when we approach the outer circle and present the subject in this light our expostulations fall on unappreciative listeners—the niceties are inexplicable; the inequalities are imperceptible because incomprehensible.

The second proposition more directly concerns the employer, though the burden ultimately falls upon the shoulders of the employé. Mankind is prone to the mistake of *over-reaching*, and in business transactions seek to secure the most for money possible to obtain. The careful merchant keeps a sharp surveillance over the columns of profit and loss and contingent expenses. The grocer is directly interested in his particular line, concentrates his energies for a successful issue, and is keenly alive to all questions affecting that particular branch of trade; he knows very little concerning the fluctuations of other branches, and is unconcerned as to their prosperity or

adversity, except in so far as he may be convinced of the influence their condition may exert over his business. To appeal to his sense of duty in strengthening the wavering props of a declining business, with the object of infusing new life and stability, and thus *indirectly* benefit himself, is to make a hopeless effort when the argument on the other side is reinforced by the demonstration of an *actual, direct, and immediate saving of dollars and cents.*

The third proposition cannot be successfully controverted. The less value a person places upon his time the cheaper he can afford to work. Amateurs are governed in their charges by neither a maximum nor a minimum—the peculiar circumstances under which each job is undertaken determines the price—the *value* does not enter the composition and *time* is considered a nonentity.

Pregnant with the seed of novelty and experiment, their pastime bears fruit in offsprings that are monstrosities of amalgamation. To enlarge the field of amusement, and render it less expensive, small work is solicited at prices as variable as the methods of execution. If time hangs heavy and the *fever* is on, the printed work will be furnished at the retail price of blank stock.

The journeyman is paid for his *time and skill.* Forced into competition with a class who place no value on time and whose lack of skill is not perceptible by the average patron, or, even if known, would be atoned for by the cheapness of production, the acknowledgment necessarily follows that disaster will overtake the *trades.* Emboldened by the encouragement given him, the amateur again enlarges his field, and calling to his assistance companions with idle time, gives them instructions in *bob-tailing*, and is thus enabled to transform a recreation into, to him, a lucrative business.

On the fourth proposition we are met at the outset with the query, how can this be accomplished? That it *can* be, I have no doubt; but the "how" is the rock upon which we have struck. Strong opposition will be brought to bear against the means. Opposing interests will combat every measure presented. To be successful, harmonious action of the craft is essential—there must be no dissensions. Conflicting views must be brought to a common level and concessions made to secure united effort.

Charity is said to cover a multitude of sins; but when misdirected and the sustentation of

home diverted for that purpose, I opine that a just retribution pursues the philanthropist (?) when the unworthy object returns to plague him. These remarks apply to the general looseness of typographical unions in disregarding International laws—they should require of *all* applicants for recognition that they produce indubitable evidence of their worthiness to be enrolled as *one of us.* A *bob-tail* cannot do this.

Can we, independent of our organizations, check the *bob-tails*? Surely not, if, as far as *action* is concerned, we continue passive. The "legitimists" outnumber them, and there is virtue in agitation and power in reciprocity in trade.

Agitation may perhaps necessitate an exposition of "business secrets," yet the end justifies the means, and full and free discussion faileth not to plunge beneath the surface and turn up the soil, exposing its composition to the public gaze.

Reciprocity will find a lodgment where other measures fail. Let the merchant understand that your patronage is dependent on his; that if he impedes your means of livelihood by encouraging amateurs, you will transfer your custom to a more sympathetic quarter. This will present the subject in a business light and carry the weight of conviction if strictly adhered to.

As employers have large interests in jeopardy, it behooves them to bestir and take the initiative. Should it be deemed advisable to secure legislative interdiction, the potency of the argument of invested capital threatened with annihilation, though represented by the few, will prove more fruitful than a long list of memorialists, no matter how apparent their grievances, whose only capital is the embodiment of skill and intelligence. The existence of this state of affairs may indicate that our legislative machinery needs readjustment, yet daily experience appears to demonstrate that the representative of "money" is the "open sesame" to the average legislator's understanding.

Rare, indeed, are instances where men have petitioned the governing power to levy additional taxes on them; and yet I can conceive that such a course would prove beneficial to the parties in interest under certain combinations of circumstances by removing the cause of impoverishing complications.

In Virginia, printing offices are not subjected to a *specific license tax.* Here, the remedy would

be a *nominal specific license tax*. Under such a law, a minor could not conduct the business of printing for profit. He could not obtain a license to conduct business, and, at the same time, be irresponsible for debts contracted in conducting such business. Minors are not enumerated among those who may be licensed in business—Code of 1873, p. 319, § 1.

Another step toward the suppression of the evil could be taken by discriminating against manufacturers of amateur presses. Several firms making these *bushwhackers* also offer power presses. Let them severely alone and they will appreciate the moral taught by the lesson.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 22.

J. L. W.

A Patent Outside.

The following from the *Norristown Herald* may need a word of explanation to be appreciated by the general reader. A "patent outside" is the technical term applied to many country newspapers, the outside pages of which are printed in the large cities and sold by wholesale. The editor then has only to fill the inside pages with local news and editorial. He stopped his wagon in front of a printing office, entered the presence of the editor and observed: "I have a patent outside——" "Well," interrupted the editor, "that is nothing to brag about. A man who can't afford to print all his paper——" "I mean," broke in the perplexed stranger, "I have a patent outside which——" "Yes, I know," again interrupted the editor; "I have several such papers on my exchange list, and I regard them as a fraud on the reading public. It is a mighty poor town that can't support a paper wholly printed at home——" "I don't know what the dickens you're driving at," exclaimed the bewildered stranger, edging towards the door, "but I have a patent outside on my wagon, an improved washing machine, which I wanted you to advertise, but I guess I'll hunt up a printing office that isn't run by a crazy man."

The style for wedding invitations this season is exceedingly simple, being merely a plain single sheet of paper scantily worded. They are likely to become popular because they cost about \$10 less per hundred than the former elaborate ones, and even the lovewrecked soul of humanity is beginning to appreciate the fact that \$10 will buy a heap of pork and pancakes.

The Newspaper—A Fragment.

The great press slowly moves; its arms are reaching for their strong embrace.

"Stop the press!"

The giant rests again. There is an error of statement to be corrected, or an objectionable article to be withdrawn. The types are taken out and borne away—corpses of dead thought.

Look now again at the mass of type—dead! inert as the earth you tread on. But see! The white sheet has fallen on their upturned faces; the touch of the press has baptised them; the life that was in them has passed upon paper, and the new creation is pregnant with thought—a thing with a soul, for it can stir the souls of men.

That sheet, so blank before, is a living power now. A change has passed over it as marvellous as if in an instant the unwritten face of the boy should put on the furrows of age, the lines of care, the impress of manhood's experience, thought and toil.

Thus the paper is born and goes out into the world. No messenger can overtake it. Its utterance is unalterable now. It may be explained, but not erased. The printed word can no more be recalled than the departed spirit can be wooed back to the cold body which it has left.

Here, now, we have it—the newspaper! Wonderful product of brain and toil! One would think it should be dearly bought and highly prized, and yet it is the cheapest thing in the world. Two or three cents will buy it. One or two dollars will bring it to your home every week in the year. And yet there are men too poor to take a newspaper! They pay five cents for a glass of beer; they can pay twenty-five cents for a circus ticket, or fifty for the theater, yet they are too poor to buy a newspaper—a newspaper, which is a ticket of admission into the great Globe Theatre, whose dramas are written by God himself!

The *Cambrian News* says that at the Merionethshire quarter sessions the rector of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogertysiliogogoch was charged by the Dolgelly local board with obstructing the highway near that town. Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogertysiliogogoch is a parish in Anglesea, near the Menai Bridge, and the *News* adds, it may interest our readers to know that the name we have given is an abbreviation of the full title of the village.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

The Toronto *Orange Sentinel* appears with a patent inside.

The Dominion *Hansard* cost \$60,000 for the last four years.

The Montreal *National*, a Rouge newspaper, suspended Feb. 6.

Halley, at one time agent in Toronto for a type foundry, is thinking to return to type-setting in Chicago.

There was nearly \$1,400 difference between Bradley's and Richardson's tenders for the Dominion *Hansard* this year.

Mr. R. C. Benedict, who was one of the oldest printers in the Dominion, died at Kingston, Ont., on the 22nd of January.

James Cosgrave, a tramp printer and a native of Toronto, is reported to have been killed by a railway train near Burlington, Iowa, recently.

The German paper published at Neustadt by J. Klein & Son, has recently been enlarged, and its name changed to *Die Canada National Zeitung*.

The paper mills of Mr. F. Ellershausen, at the village of Ellershouse, N. S., has been sold to a company of Americans. Mr. E. still continues to hold an interest.

Hugh Watt and A. H. Watson have entered into partnership in the publication of the Meaford, Ont., *Monitor*. The firm will now be known as A. H. Watson & Co.

Powell Martin, late of the *Telegram*, but who now has charge of the advertising department of the Toronto *Globe*, recently held out at arm's length a man weighing 153 pounds.

Hugh Johnston, "the Terror of the Lakes," is dead again. This time he is reported to have been frozen to death in an ash-barrel somewhere in Ohio. Are you dead, Hugh? Speak out.

Mr. Thomas Hynes, well-known among the printing fraternity, has returned home to Toronto after an absence of ten years, during which period he has set type in nearly every state in the Union.

Mr. M. Collins, the typographical cartoonist, is in London, Ont., where he makes portraits and sets type "betune times." Some of Mike's masterpieces are daisies, and he finds a ready sale for them.

Mr. Harry Jackman, of the Toronto *Mail*, has returned from his European tour, having acquired a vast knowledge of the manners and customs of the typographers of the old world during his visit.

The report going the rounds of the papers that Mr. C. W. Bunting has disposed of the Toronto *Mail* is unfounded. The report was started by a newspaper correspondent in Ottawa who wanted an item.

Mr. George P. Mesler, of the St. Catharines *Journal*, was a delegate from that city to the Dominion Firemen's Association, which lately met in convention at Toronto, and was elected secretary of that body.

Mr. William Emmerton, of the Toronto *Mail* composing-room, slipped the matrimonial noose during Christmas week. Billy has the fervent wishes of his many friends for long life and prosperity to himself and fair partner.

A Montreal newsboy named Bennett has been left an immense fortune by a deceased relative in England. His father has received a letter from a lawyer in Bristol informing him of his son's good fortune. It yields an income of £5,000 a year.

Mr. D. Gillicuddy, editor of the Brussels, Ont., *Post*, while in a feeble condition consequent upon an illness of several days, received a severe handling from one Pat Moore, a member of the town council, for a fancied insult—an article in the *Post* indicating that Moore obtained his election by undue influence.

Smallpiece and Wright, who are to publish a daily paper in Winnipeg in the Conservative interest, are, it is said, to receive a bonus of \$10,000 from the party. This reminds us of the old saying of "what comes in over the devil's back is sure to go out," etc.

Messrs. Wm. Burgoyne and Chris. Sherwood, of St. Catharines, Ont., have struck out for themselves and started a well-appointed job printing establishment in that city. Both of these gentlemen are well known among the fraternity, and it is hoped they will meet with the success in business they so justly merit.

In Montreal a young woman named Olivine Auclair went out driving on the 9th of February with a printer named Alfred Sabourin. Before they returned both of them were intoxicated, and the girl died on reaching her father's house.

An inquest is now in progress, and the evidence shows that she had taken poison some hours before her death.

A meeting of the creditors of Bell & Co., printers, was held in Toronto on the 17th February. Mr. Bell submitted a statement, showing assets \$18,000 and liabilities \$6,000. Some heavy payments maturing had necessitated his calling the meeting. An offer to pay in full with interest in eight quarterly instalments was unanimously accepted.

Mr. Will. Chapman, printer, died at St. Catharines, Ont., recently, of consumption. Mr. Chapman was a very exemplary young man, and his death is deeply regretted by hosts of friends in the United States and Canada. He was a brother to Mr. J. W. Chapman, of the Boston *Herald*, and Mr. Thos. Chapman, publisher, of Tonawanda, N. Y.

On the evening of Saturday, 17th of February, Mr. George H. Fox, city editor of the Ottawa *Free Press*, entertained the members of the staff and employés of the office, to a complimentary supper—the second annual one—at the Windsor House. About thirty sat down to supper, and a pleasant evening was spent together. Songs were given by Messrs. James Tighe, John A. Macdonald (not the Premier of the Dominion, but a namesake), A. Haskin, etc. An Italian harper and violinist supplied music during the evening, while Mr. Leslie operated on the concertina “after the opera was over.” “Wabagoosh’s welcome” was a success.

The Bobcaygeon *Independent* offers to bet an oyster supper that it has in its office a young man, four years at the printing business, who can set type faster than any other compositor in the Province. We cannot boast of being the proud possessor of such a paragon as the *Independent’s*, nor do we want to bet oysters—preferring to pay for them to letting some one else work for them,—but we have a lad less than four years at the business who can set nearly 1,000 ems an hour all day; not thrown together anyhow, but evenly spaced and with an average of less than half a dozen trifling errors to the column.—*Fenelon Falls Gazette*.

The funeral of Mr. John Seymour, whose obituary we published last month, took place on the 14th February and was attended by a large concourse of people. The funeral was under the direction of the Odd Fellows and the remains

were escorted by “Pioneer” and the three other sister lodges in the city accompanied by the 62nd band. After appropriate services at St. Mary’s (Episcopal) Church the cortege passed to the graveyard where the Episcopal service for the dead was read, which was followed by the beautiful and impressive burial rite of the Odd Fellows. The large procession of friends, which included nearly all the printers in the city, was an indication of the very high esteem in which he was held by those with whom he was brought in contact.

UNITED STATES.

The Utica, N. Y., *Daily Republican* suspended publication Feb. 5.

The Bay City, Mich., Typographical Union has been re-chartered.

The printers of Indianapolis, Indiana, have organized a Literary and Benevolent Association.

It cost the State of Pennsylvania \$38,604.80 to publish the *Legislative Record* during the last session. Still the printers are not happy.

Geo. H. Rightmire, for some years a respected type-setter on the *Danbury News*, is now on the editorial staff of the Jackson, Iowa, *Sentinel*.

The printers of Sandusky, Ohio, contemplate forming a union, and several prominent members of the craft in that city are pushing the matter vigorously.

John Brown, a colored typo, has started a semi-monthly paper in Syracuse, N. Y., entitled the *Gospel Banner*. John is still “marching on” and is bound to “carry the Banner.”

The Rochester, N. Y., *Democrat* keeps an astronomic editor. Another sad case of a slave to the glass.—*Danbury News*. The compositor must have left a g out somewhere hereabouts.

Negotiations are in progress for a hundred-and-twenty-mile walking match between Chas. E. Courtney, the Union Springs sculler, and R. Heber Tubbs, known as the printer pedestrian of Auburn, N. Y.

Horatio Davis Sheppard, M. D., the founder of the first penny newspaper published in New York, died recently in St. Luke’s Hospital, that city, in comparative poverty and obscurity at the advanced age of seventy years.

John B. Dillon, an old-time printer, better known as “Indiana’s Historian,” died recently in Indianapolis. He had in press, at the time

of his death, a work on the early colonial laws of the United States.

Peoria, Ill., Typographical Union, No. 29, report the following officers for the ensuing year : E. H. Picker, pres. ; Jas. Mahoney, vice-pres. ; John L. Pickering, rec. sec. ; Geo. C. Joseph, fin. sec. ; Joseph H. Emery, treas. ; Wm. McEwing, sergt.-at-arms.

The Turners Falls *Reporter* says that Henry L. Nelson, recently of the *Times*, is now Washington correspondent for the Boston *Post*. Mr. Nelson lost between \$3,000 and \$4,000 in publishing the *Times*. Yet some fools say he could have made money had he lived on crackers, cheese and red herrings, and got his clothes from the second-hand stores.

The journalists of Boston are being "sat on" by the churches and Y. M. C. A's. One of these poor ink-slingers was refused admission to a church which he wished to join, on the ground that as he spent a part of Sunday in preparing matter for Monday morning's paper, he was a Sabbath-breaker, and the Y. M. C. A. passed resolutions praising the action of the church. Too much "culchaw."

"Admiral Dot," one of the smallest, if not the smallest man in the world, belonging to the Lilliputian Opera Troupe, recently visited one of the print shops of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and calling for a stick, mounted a stool and set up his stickful like a veteran. He said that was his trade, and had obtained his nickname from the smallest of characters—the period, or *dot*, and had always stuck to it, thinking it a most appropriate appellation.

From our Swanton, Vt., Correspondent.

It has been some time since my last letter to the *Miscellany*. I was then on the summit of Mt. Washington, N. H., at work on a daily paper published there during the summer months. The last issue of *Among the Clouds* was on the 16th of September, it having been published just six days. The proprietor is now engaged in printing a Saturday evening paper in Springfield, Mass., but intends going to the mountains again in July.

Since leaving the "hill" I have been stopping in St. Johnsbury, Vt., employed part of the time in Royal Cummings' job-printing establishment. Mr. Cummings has a very neat and tastefully arranged office, and has every facility for doing plain and fancy job work. There is

also another job office and a weekly paper in that town.

Swanton is a fine village of about two thousand inhabitants, situated on the shore of Lake Champlain, five miles from the Canada line ; it is entered by two railroads, the P. & O. and the Central Vermont. There is one paper published here, a twenty-eight column weekly, T. M. Tobin, proprietor. L. F. Morgan, foreman, is considered the best job printer in the State of Vermont. REGLET.

UNITED KINGDOM.

It is said that a single telegram from Afghanistan cost the London *Standard* \$3,000.

Mr. Dunckley, editor of the Manchester, Eng., *Examiner*, was recently feasted and at the same time presented with a library of 3,000 volumes and a service of plate.

The electric light is to be the future printing-office illuminator. The London *Times* and other offices are now making experiments with it with every assurance of success.

Among the actions at law affecting the printing trade, decided during the past year, was one in which an extra charge of bad copy, beyond the original estimate, was sustained.

One of the latest novelties is the new Patent Taking-off Apparatus, adapted to all kinds of printing machines, which takes off and lays the printed sheets perfectly even, rejecting badly laid sheets.

W. E. Dallas, the well-known English essayist and critic, and one of the editors of the London *Times*, died on the 17th of January. He corresponded with French and American journals, and wrote for several magazines.

Daniel Joseph Manning, editor and proprietor of the Paddington, Eng., *Times*, died on the 13th of January, at the age of forty-seven. In London he was editorially connected with the *Globe*, and for a time was sub-editor of the *Irish Times*. He was some time in New York, where he wrote for the press.

It has just been decided—contrary to the opinion held for the best part of a century—that a newspaper proprietor who is morally innocent of a libel published in his journal—who leaves its management in the hands of a competent editor—cannot be made criminally responsible for it, though he justly remains civilly liable to compensate the injured party.

There are now 143 daily newspapers in Great Britain, as against 151 last year. 18 are published in London, 85 in the provinces, 2 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 in Jersey. 78 are morning papers and 65 evening; 70 are published at a penny, 63 at a half-penny, and the remainder (10) at prices varying from 1½d. to 3d. 64 are returned as liberal, 37 as conservative, and 42 as independent or neutral.

Messrs. Conisbee & Sons have lately completed a machine which is capable of printing by all three processes—lithographic, typographic and copper-plate. The details are not yet made public, but it has been thoroughly tested, and found to fulfil all expectations. Mr. David Payne, of 'Wharfedale' celebrity, has also contrived a two-feeder machine that will print any sized sheet, from a card up to full size, the traverse of the machine being regulated according to the size of the sheet. The principle is also adapted to single-feeder machines, and will be found specially adapted to the requirements of newspaper proprietors.

Discussing the probability of a general reduction of wages, on account of trade depression, the *London Printers' Register* says: "The lesson deducible from what we have lately gone through—and it is one that can hardly be too dearly bought—will be the necessity of greater caution in transacting business; the repression of an undue amount of venturesomeness or 'enterprize'; the reduction of working expenses; the abandonment of improper composition; and the greater need of identity of interest between employer and employed." In a former article it instanced a firm who offered to do the composition on a periodical *free* in order to secure the presswork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Paris *Pays* appeared in mourning on the 9th January, that day being the sixth anniversary of Louis Napoleon's death.

In the course of the past year 240 newspapers and other periodicals were founded in France. Of these 12 were daily papers, 230 were to appear weekly, 28 fortnightly, and 30 monthly. For the rest, the interval of publication is not stated.

The coming ruling machine is that of Carl Kiess, of Stuttgart, which possesses the following qualifications: It will simultaneously rule on both sides in three different colors, and each

with or without stops or breaks, according to requirements.

Advertisements like the following from the *Feuille d'Avis*, of Switzerland, are not general: "Fifty francs reward, to the master or overseer who will procure a comfortable and permanent situation for a trusty compositor, knowing German and French, and able to give testimonials of sobriety."

It is alleged that M. C. de Vries, engraver, of Amsterdam, has discovered another means than the usual one of printing copper engravings on the press, not so expensive as wood engraving, and yielding a more faithful copy of the original. The process appears to consist in transferring the drawing or subject to the plate by some direct means, engraving on the copper not being employed.

A novel system has been invented by a Vienna printers' overseer of paying the men under him. The weekly wages, amounting to several hundred gulden, he kept for himself, giving the men dinner orders on a neighboring restaurant instead. Having omitted to make preliminary arrangements with the proprietor, the intervention of the police was necessary to give satisfaction to the restaurant man, and establish a charge of embezzlement against the overseer.

Five provincial journals were tried on Dec. 27th by the Paris Correctional Police for a libel on Madame Paul de Cassagnac, consisting in a false representation that she had instituted a suit for separation from her husband, accompanied by remarks of a defamatory character. The responsible editors were all sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, 1,000fr. fine, and the cost of inserting the judgment in six journals. M. Paul de Cassagnac says in the *Pays*, this is the first time in his life that he has appealed to a court of law for a libel.

Provisional protection, for Austria, for one year, has been granted to the following inventions: A type-composing machine of Ignatz Prasch, engineer, Vienna; and a process of many colored bronze relief printing on leather, silk, and paper, discovered by Frank Karesch, printer, Vienna. Provisional protection for a like period to Ludwig Lott for a process of multi-color printing on tin, by means of the printing press; and protection has been extended to Theodor Gobetz for a type-setting and distributing machine whose peculiarity consists in the employment of the electro-magnet in its operations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Massachusetts Notes.

Geo. G. Crane, a noted Boston journalist, died at his home on Thursday, Jan. 16.

We are glad to hear that the Worcester South *Compendium* has discarded its patent inside.

Daniel Seagrave, printer, has been elected Secretary of the Worcester Society of Antiquity.

The Clinton, Mass., *Courant* has reduced its subscription price from \$2.00 to \$1.50 per year.

Oliver Ditson & Co., music publishers of Boston, have started a paper—the *Musical World*.

Harry Wright, manager of the Boston Base Ball Club, is the base ball editor of the Boston *Herald*.

William J. Murphy, a young and promising typo of Boston, and, we believe, employed on the *Herald*, died on Dec. 31.

In an editorial on "the cost of living," the Boston *Herald* says that printers' wages in Massachusetts have increased 31 per cent. since 1860.

Frank Foxcroft, literary editor of the Boston *Journal*, has issued a volume of hymns relating to the resurrection. It will be entitled "Resurgit."

Noyes & Snow were awarded the contract for printing the city documents and department reports for the city of Worcester for 1879 on Jan. 16th.

The Worcester, Mass., Typographical Society have elected officers for the year 1879 as follows: Charles E. Wyatt, president; Fred. E. Morgany, vice-president.

Mr. S. B. Griffin, local editor of the Springfield *Republican*, succeeds Edward P. Clark, managing editor, who is to be attached to the force of the Philadelphia (Pa.) *Times*.

WEBSTER AND VICINITY.

The Webster *Times* office has got a new devil—Eben Foskett.

Where is the Webster *Times*' Christmas supplement for last year?

The Westboro, Mass., *Chronotype* appeared in an enlarged form on Jan. 25.

C. J. Batchelder runs a job office in Douglas that turns out some pretty good work.

Mr. John Cort, editor of the Webster *Times*, has taken an agency for bookbinding.

Mr. D. M. Cowie strained his back recently while lifting a form of the Webster *Times*.

The Southbridge *Journal* seems to be getting very popular,—issuing a supplement every holiday week.

Mr. Louis N. Wilson has purchased the news-room formerly owned by the editor of the Webster *Times*.

Mr. Wm. A. Emerson, engraver, East Douglas, Mass., is doing a fine business, having six men employed.

William Schofield, formerly of the Webster *Times*, is now pursuing his senior year studies at Harvard University.

Mr. Thomas Burtman, formerly of the Webster *Times*, is, we hear, working in the Worcester, Mass., Post office.

Mr. Daniel W. Cary, a deaf and dumb mute from Rockland, Me., had a week's "sit" on the Webster *Times* recently.

Mr. Brown, editor of the *American Conquest*, a temperance organ printed at Norwich, Conn., has been canvassing in this vicinity for that paper.

Ballard & Chapman, Putnam, Conn., are out with an opposition paper—the Putnam *Press*, a semi-monthly, devoted to the interest of Putnam community.

Mr. Wm. B. Morse, formerly editor of the Southbridge *Journal*, and now proprietor of the East Boston *Advocate*, has returned from his pleasure trip through the West.

M. J. T.

Detroit "Pick-ups."

DETROIT, MICH., Jan. 28.

Business is very dull in this city.

Wm. Murtagh has been very sick for about a month.

Doc. Carrier, an old-time Detroit printer, is in the city.

James H. Kelly, printer, has been re-elected deputy city clerk.

Frank J. C. Ellis has been elected as first delegate to the International Union.

Our friend Frank Galloway has been on the retired list nearly all winter, nursing a sore leg.

A new weekly paper called the *Michigan Sun*, into which the *National* has merged, is now being published by Mr. H. N. Mather.

Wm. Russell is now rusticated in the pines of Northern Michigan, where he expects to find good health. We only hope that he will.

E. A. Stevens, formerly of Rochester and Toronto, is now a resident of this city. Mr. Stevens is an earnest and progressive labor reformer.

The Union has elected a statistician, whose duty it is to gather statistics pertaining to printers and the printing business in general in this city. Every union should have a similar officer, by which means could be ascertained the number of persons in the business, the amount of capital invested, the wages paid, the profit made, etc., etc., all over the country in a short time, which would be valuable information to all printers.

CAP CASE.

Quebec Letter.

QUBBEC, Q., Feb. 17.

Mr. Isaac Watson, formerly on the staff of the *Chronicle*, has been appointed as a reporter on the *Hansard*, at Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. Louis Maillard, a compositor on the *Journal*, was buried on the 1st inst. He had been ailing but a short time,—consumption—and was only 23 years of age.

Mr. Patrick O'Rielly, foreman of the *Mercury* newsroom, has accepted a more lucrative position at West Seneca, N. Y. We wish him every success in his new home.

A new daily paper is shortly to be started, by a joint stock company, in Three Rivers, with a capital of \$4,000. It is to be independent in politics and religion, with half French and English columns.

The *Daily Telegraph*, a one-cent sheet, which was originally started in the liberal interest, has changed its politics. The proprietor is evidently bound to be "Vicar of Bray," and then the liberal government shouldn't have asked him to refund some \$34 for advertising, which he charged more than the New York *Herald* did. Oh, no!

The *Mercury*, having entered on the seventy-fifth year of its publication, has taken a new departure, and is now issuing two editions daily. This change has also led to an alteration of the form of the paper. The *Mercury* was originally started as the organ of the conservative English-speaking population of the Province in 1805,

and was then a weekly journal published in the language of the day in the city of Quebec at one guinea per annum. It became semi-weekly in 1818, then tri-weekly in 1832, finally daily in 1863. STADACONA.

Stratford Scraps.

STRAITFORD, ONT., Feb. 20.

Times pretty lively.

Tramps are very scarce, only one having paid us a visit in three weeks.

Louis Jauntleer, of the *Volksfreund*, left to take a "sit," in a job office in Toronto.

The proprietor of the *Herald* purposes building a fine edifice for an office in the spring, as the one now occupied is about collapsed with old age.

It came very near being my painful duty to record the death of James Roberts, an apprentice in the *Herald* office, who accidentally got his necktie caught in the shafting connected with the engine, which was running at full speed. It lifted him from the ground and made things pretty tight generally. Only that it happened that the tie had seen its "best days" he would have met his death by hanging. As it was he received some very bad wounds.

SLUG FIVE.

Moncton Miscellany.

MONCTON, N. B., Feb. 22.

Thinking you might like to hear from the "Great Railway Centre," I send you some facts in relation to printing and the printing business in Moncton.

First, you may have heard that a new paper is promised the people of this enterprising town. This latest claimant for public favor is to be called the *Despatch*—semi-weekly—and is to be published by Mr. J. R. Needham, who has been running a job office here for some time and who has associated with him a Mr. Stearns, said to have been in the newspaper business in Halifax. The *Despatch* has been promised for some months and will likely soon make its appearance. It is to be hoped that the new comer will meet with success for the sake of the poor printer, if nothing else.

The *Times*, daily and weekly, (which you will probably admit is not far behind the dailies of your own city, which in their turn are admittedly far ahead of the dailies of any other city of

equal size in Canada, and equal to any), is doing well, apparently, at present. The proprietor, Mr. H. T. Stevens, deserves great credit for his pluck in establishing a daily here—the first venture of the kind in the Maritime Provinces—and merits the great success he is now meeting with. The circulation of the daily edition is increasing quite rapidly, and the weekly is holding its large circulation, and you can readily see that it has a good paying advertising patronage. Without imparting any of the office secrets, I might say that the circulation of both the daily and weekly will compare with that of Halifax, if not St. John, papers.

The staff of the *Times* is as follows: In the newspaper department—John Russell, foreman; James L. Stanley, Geo. Boyd, John Bateman, Benj. Appleby, and Miss Fleming, compositors, with Daniel Shaw, John Grant, James Fleming and John Bedford, apprentices. In the job department—Jas. W. Brewster, E. T. Henderson, and Oscar Foster, apprentices, with Chas. Preston and James Smith, as boys in the press-room. [We find a majority of the above names on our subscription books, but would like to have them all.—Ed. P. M.]

The head of the office is Mr. Stevens himself, of course, he taking a lively interest in the job work, and also doing some newspaper work. He has a very valuable assistant in the person of Mr. Sutton Boyd, who served his time with Mr. Stevens, having been in his employ ever since he was fourteen years of age. He was paper boy for about two years when the weekly was running alone, and when the staff consisted of but Messrs. Brewster and Henderson, with himself as apprentice, office boy, etc.; and since that time has filled the position first as compositor, then assistant foreman, when the daily was first established, and, finally, when Mr. Livingston resigned his management of *The Times* and went on the *Sun* of your city, he was offered and accepted the position of reporter. The advancement he has made since that time has given him full control of the local news department, as well as a great part of the editorial work, and at the present time, while Mr. Stevens is at Ottawa, the live assistant is in full charge. It cannot be denied that, under the present management, the daily has made great strides as a wide-awake newspaper, and, this being the case, Mr. Stevens' assistant is to be congratulated, and I am sure the printers of St. John will be

glad to hear of his success. By the way, friend Boyd, during the time he was "sticking type" with us poor devils, was the Moncton correspondent of the *News* of your city, which, in a true spirit, however, he gave up at the time *The Daily Times* was established by his employer.

David Mason and Samuel J. McCready, of St. John, lately employed in *The Times* office, have left for home.

Benjamin Appleby, formerly of St. John, has a steady "sit." here.

John Bateman has returned to town after a visit to his friends in Dalhousie.

Miss Fleming has also been having a vacation and looks well on her return.

Job work is rushing here, and advertising is also flush. TYPO.

The Press in Parliament.

PRESS GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS,
OTTAWA, February 23.

The Bohemians have gathered from far and from near, and are now daily engaged in sending abroad to their respective papers reports and sketches of Parliamentary proceedings. A greater number put in an appearance this year than on any previous occasion; and they were nearly all new members, only three of the Press Gallery faces of last year rising on the scene.

The following reporters and special correspondents are on the list of membership: A. Horton, G. A. Lumsden, and J. T. Hawke, *Globe*, Toronto; G. B. Bradley, O. Wallis, and Martin J. Griffin, *Mail*, Toronto; T. J. Bell, *Spectator*, Hamilton; George H. Fox, *Times*, Hamilton; W. T. Preston, *Advertiser*, London; C. A. Burrows, *Herald*, Guelph; H. Lemon, *Courier*, Brantford; C. H. Mackintosh, *Citizen*, Ottawa; T. H. Preston, *Free Press*, Ottawa; J. Fleming, *Post*, Montreal; J. Creighton, *Gazette*, Montreal; J. Brooks, *Herald*, Montreal; W. J. Maguire, *Mercury*, Quebec; B. de La Bruiere, *Courier*, St. Hyacinthe; J. Rowan, *Herald*, Ottawa; J. E. B. McCready, *Telegraph*, St. John; W. C. Milner, *Post*, Sackville; John Norris, *Star*, Montreal; C. Nijon, *Chronicle*, Halifax; M. Desjardins, *Gazette de Ottawa*; Henry Lawson, *Patriot*, Charlottetown; John Livingston, *Sun*, St. John; N. Gibbons, *Times*, Chicago; F. X. Demero, *La Minerve*, Montreal; W. C. Cougnier, *Reporter*, Halifax; J. L.

Stewart, *News*, St. John; R. O'Brien, *Globe*, St. John.

For weekly newspapers: C. Brokooski, *Standard*, Oakville; C. H. Allen, *International*, Emerson; F. Hickson, *Advertiser*, Lachute; Alex. Begg, *Times*, Orilla; S. Macfarlane, *Observer*, Cowansville; Chris. Massiah, *Watchman*, Lachute; H. Smallpiece, *National*, Toronto; S. Mulkins, *Herald*, Saskatchewan; J. Donnelly, *Avenir*, Beauharnois.

Mr. Thos. White, M. P., having taken a position on the floor of the House, retired from the Presidency of the Press Gallery, and Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, who is Mayor of Ottawa, was elected to the position. Mr. G. A. Lumsden was appointed Secretary for the session.

Mr. Speaker Blanchet entertained the members of the Press Gallery to a champagne lunch the day after his election to the position.

Convict Labor.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—As the subject of convict labor has been brought to the immediate notice of the readers of the *Miscellany*, I beg to submit a few propositions for their earnest consideration:

Teaching trades is disseminating knowledge.

To suppress knowledge is wrong:

Those who possess knowledge use it for their benefit.

The prison contractor teaches the convict and uses him for *his* benefit.

The one is a good; the other is natural.

The more knowledge the convict has the better for society.

The more knowledge we *all* have the better for society.

Knowledge is the power that generates all good!

The system of contract prison labor is consistent with the present economic system.

Then wherein lies the wrong?

COMPETITION!!

That is the fundamental wrong.

Competition being wrong, why not do away with it altogether?

Abolish convict competition and we come in contact with Chinese competition.

The competitive system is a human curse!

Substitute the co-operative system in its stead and the convict and Chinese competitive evil will be heard of no longer.

That can possibly be done by the ballot; if it cannot, why,—abolish it anyhow.

Workingmen should not eschew politics.

Politics is that part of ethics which protects citizens in their rights.

Ought not workingmen to protect their rights?

Every trades union should be a political organization, because by politics alone can they cure their legislative ills.

And their object should be to abolish competition.

And when they succeed we will hear no more of prison labor contracts.

JOSEPH A. LABADIE.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 27.

How the Errors Crept In.

Florence De Laigne, who recently published some verses on "Autumn" in these columns, writes to ask: "Who is responsible for the typographical errors in the *Hawkeye*?" Lean down here, Florence, while we whisper in your ear. "—sh; nobody is. The editor writes so plainly that even a blind man can spell at his words; the compositors are college men who have edited papers of their own, and set up the matter exactly as it is written and correct what mistakes the editor makes; the proof-reader is a professor of rhetoric and philology in an Iowa college, and never made a mistake in his life, and he corrects what few mistakes the compositors may make; the foreman is a Göttingen graduate, who has nothing to do but see that the matter is perfect when the forms go down. There isn't a mistake in the *Hawkeye* when it reaches the press. But we'll tell you, as a professional secret, Florence, how the mistakes creep in. The pressman told the manager, and the manager told us; it's the ink, Florence; it's the ink. We pay out thousands and thousands of dollars a year for good ink, and we can't get an article that won't fairly measles the paper with typographical errors. — *Burlington Hawkeye*.

For studied pathos and a lofty spirit of Christian benevolence the following paragraph from a religious newspaper out West distances anything we've run across lately: "Your mother read the *Christian Advocate* before you were born, and read it many a day as she rocked and hummed you to sleep. She has gone home to heaven. This year's *Advocate* may guide your feet safely to that same heaven. Brother, can you afford to hush these memories and quench this light for \$2.70?"



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Our Art.

We propose to give a brief outline history of phonography as detailed by Mr. R. W. C. Mitchell in a lecture delivered at Washington, D. C. The lecturer, in introducing the subject, is thus reported:—

“In tracing the history of Phonography, it will not be necessary to go back into the faded centuries: it belongs to our time and our tongue.

“Stenography—*compact writing*—is one of the names applied to other methods of shorthand writing, and is, in the main, composed of arbitrary signs.

“It is older than the Christian era; and we are indebted to Hanbury, an English bookworm, for the information that a sort of shorthand was used 500 years before Christ, by Pythagoras the Samian philosopher, who in the use of ‘winged writing’ was regarded as a magician.

“Cicero, Xenophon, and one of the Senecas used systems of shorthand principally of their own invention. Through the dark ages all traces of it were lost. From the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries, more than 200 works or manuscripts were issued in England, and several in Gaul or France.

“In 1786, Samuel Taylor issued a treatise, which for ingenuity and practicability eclipsed all preceding it.

“Between this period and 1823, about fifty publications of more or less pretensions appeared. In the latter year the first step towards *writing* according to sound was made by Wm. Harding in England, a copy of whose work is in my possession; and a stenographer using the system was among the congressional corps at the American capital at a recent date.

“The honor of inventing Phonography is commonly accorded Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England. I am no iconoclast, but from inform-

ation in my possession, I cannot give him this credit; and, indeed, Mr. Pitman himself sustains me. In a speech made before old phonographers in Birmingham, England, he said he ‘neither invented nor discovered anything in connection with phonography.’

“A comparison of the words of Harding and Pitman reveals the fact that no one person invented nor discovered phonography. It was the result of continual interchange of thought and suggestions among persons interested in phonetics, about 1820; William Harding being one of a *coterie*.

“Harding was the first to use the vowel dots and dashes, and to give them a value depending upon position.

“‘Spell as you pronounce’ became his text. He gave special instructions for words occurring frequently,—such as *a, and, of the, to the, into*, etc. He first suggested phrase-writing—that is, joining the words of a phrase without lifting the pen. Affixes and prefixes, such as *magni, con, ly, ship*, received his attention. All these are most valuable features of phonography to-day.

“In 1837, Isaac Pitman issued his Manual, improving in important respects on the vowel method of Harding. But the chief and enduring merit of Pitman lies in the excellence and selection of the consonant-signs. Comparatively, nothing could be more simple, and yet so important.

“Thirty-five years of experience and research among the best phonographers, marred by Isaac Pitman’s ceaseless changes with the vowel-scale, have failed to suggest a desirable alteration of the consonant-signs!

“The ingenuity and skill displayed by Isaac Pitman in arranging the consonant-signs, are entitled to lasting remembrance among all phonographers. In general terms, his was a great improvement upon every system preceding it, and made verbatim reporting possible where before it was not even probable.

“The phonetic idea became the basis of Phonography. Spell as you pronounce—pronounce as you spell—are based alike upon common sense.”

To be continued.

A movement is on foot, we understand, to introduce phonography into the law courts of New Brunswick. We would also recommend its introduction into the Public Schools.

A Few Easy Lessons in Phonography.

LESSON I.

In former numbers of this journal we published the opinions of different phonographers regarding the merits of the various styles of shorthand writing, and also engravings showing a comparison of them. The result, it will be remembered, proved beyond the possibility of a doubt the immeasurable superiority of Andrew J. Graham's system, known as "Standard Phonography." With this number we present to our readers a glance at Standard Phonography in its purity and simplicity, taken from the author's text book entitled "The Hand-Book of Standard Phonography." We do not propose to give a long dissertation on the benefits of phonography, but would simply remind our readers of the established fact, that the art of shorthand writing is indisputably the most beautiful, as well as the most remunerative, of any.

The term phonography is derived from two Greek words: *Phonē*, sound, or voice; and *graphein*, to write, to write the voice; or to write the sounds of the voice by using characters, each one of which represents an elementary sound.

The following characters or strokes represent in phonography the consonant-sounds indicated by the longhand letters placed immediately beneath them:

STROKE CONSONANT-SIGNS.



Fee, Bee, Tee, Dee, Chay, Jay, Kay, Gay.

It will be observed that the direction in which the above consonant-strokes are written is either left inclined, perpendicular, right inclined, or horizontal. Two strokes written in the same direction are made distinguishable by writing one *light* and the other *heavy*.

EXAMPLE.—The sign of

PEE is a *light* stroke left inclined;

BEE is a *heavy* stroke in the same direction.

The above perpendicular and inclined strokes are written downward. Horizontals are written from left to right.

Remember that the shorthand characters do not stand for each and every letter given beneath them, but simply for the single *sound* which the common longhand letters indicate.

EXAMPLE.—The sign of chay should not be

called c-h-a-y, its proper name being the single sound of

CHAY as heard in the word CHAIN.

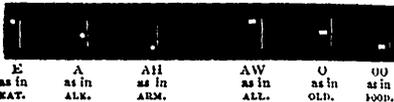
JAY as in JANE.

KAY as in CANE.

GAY as in GAIN, etc., etc.

As the manner of writing and naming the stroke consonant-signs has been briefly, and we think clearly, explained, we would now ask your attention to the arrangement of the phonographic vowel scale. (Hand-Book, page 35.)

In the phonographic alphabet the a, e, i, o, u scale is discarded, and one more perfect adopted in its stead. The six long vowels are denoted by dots and dashes placed respectively at the beginning, middle, and end of a consonant-sign. Thus—



The upright stroke or letter Tee is used to show the respective positions, namely: opposite the beginning, middle, or end of the consonant. They are called FIRST PLACE, SECOND PLACE, and THIRD PLACE VOWELS.

When a vowel is placed *above* a horizontal consonant, or to the *left* of any other, it is read *before* the consonant. Thus:

Ache. Aif.

When a vowel is placed *below* a horizontal consonant, or to the *right* of any other, it is read *after* the consonant. Thus:

Gay. Day.

The student having become familiarized with the foregoing consonant and vowel-signs, should now be able to write correctly a large number of simple words. Such as—

Ape. Bay. Eight. Oweel. Ten. Chaw. Art.



These, and many other simple words which may be written phonographically by using the few characters given in this exercise, should be written repeatedly.

Do not attempt to write fast at the outset, but write slowly and carefully, rapidity will come to you in its turn.

Ruled paper should always be used. The pen

may be held the same as for ordinary writing, although some prefer to hold it between the first and second fingers. Occasional practice with a pencil is recommended.

Fonografik Flakes.

August F. Boyle *alias* Harry Richmond (mentioned in the December number) has been acquitted of the murder of Daniel Archer in Philadelphia.

It has been predicted that in this age of progress, steam and electricity, the present style of writing will soon be abandoned and shorthand universally adopted.

It must have been a Munsonite, or a Pitmanite, or some other imitator-ite, who, in transcribing his notes, made a "patent," upon which much depended in a suit, a "potentate;" a "solid frame," an "isolated farm;" the "finances of this country," the "Feniens of this country;" and "clerks and bar-tenders," "clocks and barometers."

It is said that shorthand was first invented in the days of Cicero. We think it must have been in existence, and used by a heavy staff of amanuenses, since an earlier period. If such is not the case, it is surprising how the evil-doings of sinners (particularly typos) could have been recorded *verbatim* unless the devil is the possessor of a boss memory.

In phonography Americans decidedly take the lead. The Congressional reporters at Washington are the best who write the English language. In the editing of notes some of them may possibly fall a trifle behind the "gallery men" of London, but in turning out heavy and difficult work with absolute accuracy they are superior to the Londoners. Some of them have held their positions for over twenty years.

We see it stated that the leading official reporter of the House of Representatives in Washington writes a style of shorthand that nobody but himself can read. We cannot vouch for the truthfulness of the statement, but hope it is not correct. What a vast amount of labor he might save himself were he to adopt the "Standard" system, which is so very simple and legible that almost any one having a knowledge of it might transcribe his notes.

Mr. James Crankshaw delivered a lecture on "Phonography," in the Mechanics' Institute, Montreal, on the 20th February. The subject

attracted a large audience and was treated in a masterly manner. By request, the lecturer promised to repeat his address at an early date. It is said that Mr. Crankshaw intends to open a Phonographic Academy, and we hope that young Montrealers will avail themselves of such an excellent opportunity to unravel the mysteries of this beautiful art.

Professor John B. Holmes in speaking of the power which reporting gives of conducting several mental operations at the same time, illustrated his subject by introducing Mr. A. J. Graham, the distinguished author of the Standard Phonographic series, of whom he says: "He is, as is well known, one of the most accurate and skilful of reporters. *We have seen him*, while writing out one part of his phonographic notes, read and dictate aloud from other parts of the phonographic page, so rapidly as to keep four longhand writers writing at their greatest speed. In this way his notes were written out by five longhand writers almost as rapidly as they were taken down from the lips of the speaker."

In speaking of the Congressional shorthand reporters, a contemporary gives the following pen picture of one of them at work:—"With his arm extended, and only his fingers resting on the paper, he actually writes from the shoulder. In this way he looks like the leader of an orchestra, and appears to conduct the whole proceedings with a three-pointed pen for a baton. Cool in the heat of debate, he seems hardly ever to look at the paper before him. His eye wanders about the senate chamber, closely watching every man's movements, while he snatches the words as fast as they flow from the lips of the speaker, occasionally stopping to pick up an unanswered interruption, and always catching up again with ease. Constantly travelling with the current of debate, he cares nothing for storms or rapids, for he knows that he can skilfully guide his little vessel through them all and lose nothing."

A specimen copy of the *Miscellany* will be sent to the address of any phonographer whose name we receive from subscribers. Those of our friends who have already been receiving specimen copies and who have not yet subscribed, are invited to do so at once. Remember our terms: \$1 per year in advance. The *Miscellany* is the cheapest phonographic monthly published under the sun.

Try Phonography.

BY STEEL PEN.

If you would have a honored name,
 Would place yourself on page of fame,
 Would bring Hope's pleasing pictures nigh,
 My calm advice would be to try,
 Phonography.

If you would turn the tide of fate,
 And converse have with Good and Great,
 And reach at once to honors high,
 My calm advice would be to try,
 Phonography.

If you would join a Brotherhood,
 Of truth-made friends both firm and good,
 And live oft blessed and blessed die,
 My calm advice would be to try,
 Phonography.

Would you enjoy the finest art,
 To please and fascinate the heart,
 Instruct the soul and please the eye,
 Our calm advice would be to try,
 Phonography.

Would execute a picture fine,
 With faultless forms of thought's design,
 And cultivate an artist's eye,
 Our calm advice would be to try,
 Phonography.

Would you improve your scrawling lines,
 And write with quick compendious signs?
 Then I would ask the reason why,
 Long time ago, you did not try,
 Phonography?

The following paragraph, which we clip from an old Irish newspaper, may be new to some of our readers: "Many years ago an extraordinary system was invented and used by an Irish reporter in Dublin. He was paid a handsome salary for reporting the May meetings—a sort of yearly convention of Protestant clergymen in Ireland. He claimed—and his notes seemed to prove it, for they looked like the continued repetition of one character—to be able to write, or rather outline, any word in the English language with a single half circle. The mystery probably lay to some extent in the peculiar ruling of his note book, which had five lines for the vowels, as in Moat's system, with the addition of shorter lines of different shades between and probably other peculiarities known to him-

self only. He followed the most voluble orators with ease, and read his notes fluently. He was a good-natured fellow, and often came to the rescue of young newspaper reporters in their hopeless struggles with rapid speakers. He lived and died an old bachelor, and his invention died with him."

For \$2.25, received before May 1st, the *Miscellany* and *Student's Journal* will be sent to any one address. The *Student's Journal* is published by Andrew J. Graham, New York, and contains much valuable and interesting matter. No phonographer should be without it. The *Miscellany* will speak for itself. Standard-phonographic publications may be had by sending publishers' prices to the editor of the *Miscellany*.

A New Stove.

A fat citizen, having in view the purchase of a new coal stove, was standing in front of a hardware store, when a newsboy halted and respectfully said:—

"I s'pose you've seen the new stove—the one that beats 'em all?"

"I don't know that I have," was the calm reply.

"You orter see it, sir. They are allus talkin' 'bout thes coal stoves which save ten per cent. of fuel, and now they have got one."

"Have, eh?"

"Yes'r, I saw this one going the other day, hot nuff to bake an ox, an it didn't burn any coal at all—not even a pound."

"Is that possible? Didn't burn any coal at all?"

"Not an ounce, an' it was throwin out an awful heat."

"Well, that beats me. I don't see how they got the heat."

"They burned wood, sir!" was the humble reply.

The man tried to coax the boy within reach, but the lad had to go to the post office.

When an editor carefully contemplates his subscription book and views the vast number of delinquent subscribers enrolled thereon, he buries his face in his hands, heaves a sigh that sounds like the sighing of the wind among the pines on the mountain side; and wishes he were in heaven and had the money for his old clothes.

Acknowledgments.

Robt. Brannan, Providence, R. I.	\$1 00
P. Doherty, " "	1 00
A. Graham, " "	1 00
Wm. Stanton, " "	1 00
Andrew M. Otis, " "	1 00
Henry Andrews, " "	1 00
Edwin S. Mason, " "	1 00
J. M. Keach, " "	1 00
Chas. F. Chamley, " "	1 00
E. T. Spencer, " "	1 00
E. B. Rose, " "	1 00
Eugene F. Shields, " (ap)....	50
Henry W. Potter, " (6 mos)....	50
J. L. Lewis, Belleville, Ont.	1 00
Frank Hynes, " "	1 00
Jno. McCrudder, " (ap).....	56
"Stand. Phonographer," St. John, N. B.	1 00
Samuel Reid, " "	1 00
Fred. Woddell, Sarnia, Ont., (ap).....	50
Wm. Bonnell, " " (ap).....	50
C. H. Crosman, Summerside, P. E. I., (ap)	50
Bligh & Co., St. Catharines, Ont.	1 00
T. Mill & Son, Toronto, Ont.	1 00
J. B. Parker, Woodstock, Ont.	1 00
W. E. W. Smith, Richmond, Va., (ap)....	50
J. R. Hillis, Dresden, Ont., (ap).....	50

When a man takes down his clothes to show his sores to the world, the ruling impulse is to kick him, and we are only restrained by the thought that he is a little demented. But when the man is an editor, the kick cannot be reserved, so here's a hard one for Tommy Wolfe of the Seward Reporter who consumes a column of space in telling why his aunt Sally didn't get married. He is afraid the world will think his maiden aunt never had an offer, and attempts to prevent such an impression by coining a story about how she loved and lost when young, and could never love again. The story is rather attenuated, not to say thin. No woman ever "squatted" the whole of her affections on one solitary suitor. They are too fickle for that. Shakespeare, who is a pretty good judge of human nature, says of them. "Even unto vice they are not constant." You had better say no more about it, Mr. Reporter.—*Sydney, Neb., Telegraph.*

If Edison will turn in now and invent some kind of a calcium light that will light up all the street except front gates, and leave them in a sombre shadow that will prevent an old man in an upper bedroom window from telling whether two people are close together or wide apart, it will do. Otherwise it will be exceedingly unpopular.

A lady sent a note to a newspaper to get a recipe to cure the whooping cough in a pair of twins. By a mistake a recipe for pickling onions was unconsciously inserted and her name attached, and received this answer through the "Answers to Correspondents: 'Mrs. L. H. B. —If not too young, skin them pretty closely immerse in scalding water, sprinkle plentifully with salt, and immerse then for a week in strong brine.'"

AGENTS, READ THIS.

WE will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample free. Address,

SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

FRS. MYERS,

Importer & Wholesale & Retail Dealer.

PORTLAND BRIDGE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

In stock, duty paid, or in bond:

FINEST brands of Old Whiskies, Brandies, Golden and Pale Sherries, Tawney and Tarragona Ports, Sparkling Moselle, Jules Mumm, Piper Heidsieck, and other popular Wines; also, Bass' Ale and Guinness' Porter—in bottles and on draught.

A large assortment of Finest Havana Cigars, choice brands, always in stock. 3-2-12

ACADIAN HOUSE,

JOS. GALLANT, : : : SHEDIAC, N. B.

IMPORTER OF

Foreign Liquors, Cigars, etc.

In stock, duty paid, or in bond:

FINEST brands of Old Vintage Brandies, Whiskies, Pale Sherry and Tawney Port. Also, a large assortment of Havana Cigars.

Authorized agent for the sale of the celebrated "JNO. A. BITTERS."

OYSTERS supplied to the trade by car loads, or smaller lots. 3-8-12

PARK HOTEL,
Moncton, N. B.

DAVID McCLEAVE, : : : Proprietor.

ENLARGED, refurnished and improved; centrally located in the neighborhood of places of public interest,—shores, banks, etc. First-class sample rooms for commercial tourists. Always in stock, a large assortment of Foreign Liquors, Ales, Old Vintage Brandies, Wine, Whiskies, etc.

HAVANA CIGARS (popular brands) always on hand. 3-8-12

The International Printing Trades' Directory.

A Cheap Mode of keeping Names and Addresses constantly before the Trade.

RATES FOR THE DIRECTORY.—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$3.00 per year. Extra matter after Name and Address, giving details of business, 15 cents per line per month additional. New Headings will be inserted when desired.

Auctioneer and Appraiser.

JAMES BANKS, Printers', Bookbinders' and Booksellers' Auctioneer and Appraiser, 64 Adelaide street east, Toronto, Ont.

Bookbinders' Thread.

WALTER WILSON & CO., 1 and 3 St. Helen street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

Bronze Powder.

The Manhattan Bronze Company, 153 Washington street, New York.

Commercial Traveller.

WILLIAM WALKER, P. O. Box 726, Toronto, Ontario.

Correspondence and Press Agency.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE COMPANY & PRESS AGENCY, Fred. Conner, manager, 14 Rue de Chabrol, Paris, France. See advt.

Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

GOODWILLIE, WYMAN & CO., 35 Federal street, Boston.

Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, Market Building, St. John, N. B. See advt.

CONNELLY & CO., 248 Washington street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

G. C. LOEWENTHAL & CO., 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Penn. See advt.

Lithographers' and Bookbinders' Supplies.

WULFF & CO., 32 St. Sulpice street, Montreal, P. Q. See advertisement.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS, 98 and 100 St. Paul street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

Paper-Cutting Machines.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., Napanee, Ontario. See advt.

J. RIORDON, Merritton, Ontario. See advt.

JOHN CRILLY & CO., 389 St. Paul street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul Street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

BENNETT & CO., St. Paul street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

"Peerless" Presses and "Peerless" Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Beekman street, New York.

"Premium" Goods.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. Steel Engravings and Chromos supplied in quantities for premium purposes.

Printing Inks.

BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

GEO. H. MORRILL, 30 Hawley street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

Printing Press Manufacturers.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. Office, 39 Beckman street, New York. Factory, Wythe Av. & Hewes st, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

W. P. KIDDER, 117 Congress and 18 Federal streets, Boston, Mass.—The "Kidder" Printing Press. See advertisement.

F. M. WEILER, 23 Chambers street, New York. See advt.

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

WILD & STEVENS, 29 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS, 98 and 100 St. Paul street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

Printers' Machinist.

E. BANFILL & CO., 9 Waterloo street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Ready-Made Wood Cuts, Etc.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. 30,000 miscellaneous Cuts on hand. Books, papers, and advertisements of any description illustrated.

Stationery and Printers' Supplies.

J. L. McCOSKERY, Etnis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Type Foundries.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 104 Milk, corner of Kilby street. John K. Rogers, Agent. See advt.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal and Toronto. See advt.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York.

The Old New York Type-Foundry.

Established in 1810.

Hard Metal.—Accurately Finished Type.

Wrapping Papers, Straw Board, Roofing Felt, &c.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul street, Quebec, Que. See advertisement.

T. J. OTTY EARLE, M. D.,

OFFICE: UNION STREET,

Opposite No. 3 S. F. E. House,

3-8-12 Saint John, N. B.

E. H. MACALPINE,

Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, etc.

ROOM 3, BARNHILL'S BUILDING,
Princess Street, - - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

2-4-1 f

J. T. BESSERER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Machine Paper Bags and
Paper Flour Sacks.

ALSO

Agent for the sale of Paper of the Lorette Paper Co.

98 AND 100 ST. PAUL STREET,

QUEBEC.

BESSERER'S I. X. L. COMPOSITION.

I take pleasure in drawing the attention of all printers to my special composition for the manufacture ofinking rollers; it is produced by all who have already used it as superior to any other now in use, and invaluable to all printers who have been sufferers by various compositions. It is specially adapted to job work on account of its durability.

I. X. L. 45 cts.
I. X. 33 "
I. X. 30 "

Manufactured by J. T. BESSERER,
98 and 100 St. Paul street,
QUEBEC.

Five per cent off for cash. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
2-10-12

J. RIORDON,

MERRITTON

PAPER MILLS,

MERRITTON, ONT.

The largest Paper Mills in the Dominion of
Canada. Capacity 8 tons per day. 1-4-1f

WULFF & CO.,

32 St. Sulpice Street,

MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

All kinds of Glues and Glycerine; Gold & Silver
Leaf; Imitation Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
Colored Paper and Morocco Leather,
Indigo Paste and Carmine for
ruling, and all kinds of fine
colors for Marbling.

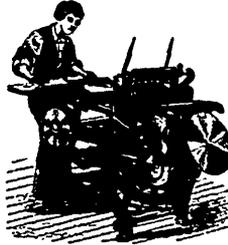
Engravers' inks and sundries.

Send for price lists!

2-9-12

"LIBERTY"

Treadle Job Printing Press!



FOUR SIZES :
No. 2, 7x11
" 2a, 9x13
" 3, 10x15
" 4, 13x19
} Inside of
} Chase.

For simplicity of construction,
durability, strength of build
and ease in running,
the above machine is
unrivalled.

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES:
Paris 1867 and 1875; London
1862; Vienna 1873; Manchester
1874; Santiago, Chili,
1876; Philadelphia 1876.

SOLE MANUFACTURER:
F. M. WEILER,
23 Chambers St., New York

AGENTS FOR CANADA:

Messrs. MILLER & RICHARD,
Toronto.

2-12-12

BAYLIS, WILKES M'F'G. CO'S.

PRINTING INKS,

For Newspaper and Job Printing.

COLORED INKS

A SPECIALTY,

For Posters, Streamers, Handbills and
General Job work.

ROLLER COMPOSITION,

BEST IN CANADA.

Encourage Home Industry.

MONTREAL.

3-5-12

E. BANFILL & CO.,

Practical Machinists,

9 WATERLOO STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

All kinds of machinery made and repaired.
Having had an extensive experience in putting
up and repairing Printing and Bookbind-
ing Machinery of all kinds, we think
we can guarantee entire satisfac-
tion in these lines. At all
events, give us a trial.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, DAY OR NIGHT.

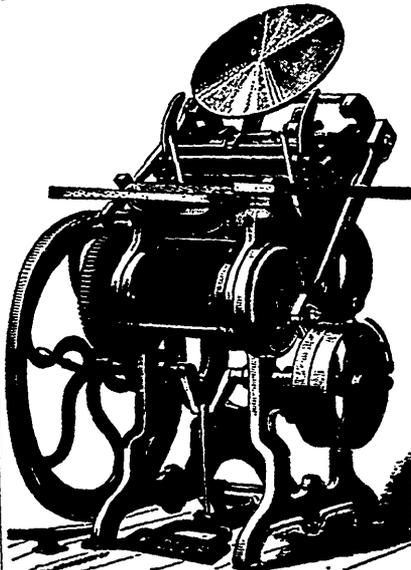
Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

2-5-1 f

FOR SALE. - A Half-Medium GARDON
PRESS, in perfect order. Originally cost
\$600. BREMNER BROS.,

2-1 f f Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE NEW PRESS.



The "Kiddler" Printing Presses, now so favorably known in New England, are about to be introduced in Canada.

Our Agencies will soon be arranged and names inserted here. For Circulate, terms, etc., address the Inventor and Patentee,

W. P. KIDDER,
117 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

4111f

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Constantly on hand, and made to order:

Fine Grey, No. 2 Brown, Straw, Match and Wall Paper.

—ALSO—

Roofing Felt, Strawboard, &c.

Orders executed with promptness.

J. FORD & CO.,

62 Paul Street, Quebec.

MILLS: PORTNEUF.

2-10-12

C. H. FLEWWELLING,

ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

Room, 12 Third Flat,

MARKET BUILDING,

CHARLOTTE STREET,

2-5-1f

St. John, N. B.

GEORGE H. MORRILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTING INKS,

No. 30 Hawley Street,

BOSTON.

INKS manufactured expressly to suit climate.

The St. John "Telegraph" and many other newspapers in the Provinces are printed with this ink. 1-3-1f

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE, COLORED and TONED

PRINTING PAPERS,

Envelopes and Paper Bags,

No. 389 ST. PAUL STREET,

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

MONTREAL.

Fine Manila and Flour Sack Paper.

2-10-12

Notice to Printers.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made a specialty of PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, begs to call attention to his well selected stock of Papers of all grades.

CARDBOARDS—assorted; CARDS—all the regular sizes; odd sizes cut to order;

BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, NOTE and LETTER HEADS—different papers—constantly on hand, or ruled promptly to order.

Orders for the most difficult ruling, or any pattern, executed promptly and charges moderate.

Also,—Agent for the NAPANEE MILLS PAPER Co'y. A full stock of Nos. 2 and 3 Print. always on hand or ordered promptly.

I will guarantee to give good satisfaction, and to sell at prices that defy competition.

J. L. McCOSKERY, - - Prince Wm. Street,

Ennis & Gardner Block,

2-3-1f

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

FOR SALE.—About 50 lbs. NONPAREIL MUSIC TYPE, nearly new, Johnson's manufacture, price \$1.25 per lb. Also—Two Nonpareil Music Type Cases. Address "Music," in care of Editor of *Miscellany.* 2-10-1f

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

A Monthly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Printing and all the Kindred Arts in Canada and the United States.

The only independent Printer's Periodical published not connected with an Advertising Agency, Type Foundry, Press Manufactory, or Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has a circulation of 2,000 copies monthly in Canada and the United States, Great Britain and France, Australia, New Zealand and New South Wales, Newfoundland and West India Islands, Africa and South America. It goes direct to the place the Advertiser wants to reach.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY will be mailed (postpaid) to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1 currency, and to the United Kingdom for 4s. sterling. HALF PRICE TO APPRENTICES.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY supplies a long felt want, and is the best publication devoted to the typographic and kindred arts now issued. Printers should support it because it is published in their interest and for their benefit. A few of its chief features are: a department devoted to "Practical Matters"—very valuable, interesting and reliable; extensive correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada; letters pertaining to the craft from the Paris Exposition; English and Foreign items from all the world over, interesting and numerous selections and "sorts." It is read, preserved, and bound by nearly all practical printers on account of the valuable nature of its contents, making it a PERMANENT BENEFIT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is sent to every newspaper and job printing office in the Dominion of Canada, United States and Great Britain; besides, it is eagerly sought after by the practical printer everywhere. Therefore, it must prove an unsurpassed medium through which to advertise any article used by Editors, Printers, Bookbinders, etc. It will prove itself the *cheapest* as well as the *best and only sure medium* Advertisers can adopt to bring their materials to the notice of those who use them.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has for its regular patrons employers and employes, Printers and Bookbinders, Publishers and Proprietors, Editors and Reporters, Lithographers and Paper Rulers, Stationers and Booksellers, Paper-makers and Authors, Type, Ink and Press Manufacturers and Dealers, etc.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES.

One page, one insertion.....	\$10 00	Two inches, one insertion.....	\$2 00
Half page, ".....	6 00	One inch, ".....	1 00
Quarter page ".....	3 50	One line, ".....	10

Notices in reading Matter, per line, each insertion, 25 cents.

Inserts of unobjectionable matter, furnished by the advertiser, and printed uniform in size with the *Miscellany*, will be taken at the following rates: Single leaf, \$15; two leaves (four pages) \$25; four leaves, \$40; over four leaves to be subject to special agreement.

Contract rates, and any other information, may be had on application to the proprietor.

All orders for transient advertising (to secure attention) must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same. All letters and papers must be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Dominion Type-Founding Comp'y,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

PRINTING TYPES

— AND —

Typographical Articles Generally.

PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES,

MODERN AND OLD STYLE TYPE,

Cuts, Ornaments,

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE, LABOR-SAVING RULE,

Brass Circles and Ovals, Brass Rule, &c.

AGENTS FOR

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

— AND —

Chas. Eneu Johnson's Celebrated Printing Inks,

And for the Principal American Type Foundries,

P. A. CROSSBY, Manager.

"SORTS."

Why is a dead duck like a dead doctor? Because both have stopped quacking.

A Hamilton woman has married a Mr. Calico—has wedded a prints as it were.

A knitting mill is soon to be erected at Pitts-ton, Penn. There's millions in knit.

Thoughts that burn—Amateur poetry when the editor's waste-basket is overflowing.

U. R. Sold, is the name of the editor of *Quiz*, the funny paper of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

A country exchange announces that hereafter all free notices in its columns must be paid for.

It is when a woman tries to whistle that the great glory of her mouth is seen without being heard very much.

If printing is called the "art preservative," why shouldn't the same term be applied to canned lobsters and peaches.

"Thus do we burn the midnight toil," said the facetious editor as he consigned old Mumblepeg's manuscript to the stove.

Do girls in a printing office like men to set up with?—*Puck*. Yes, but some old "sticks" are ruled out.—*New Haven Register*.

A New Haven editor announced that he had seen "a pure white swallow," and the *Louisville Courier-Journal* suggests that it was one of Holland gin.

"When I die," said an editor to his better half, "I want to go where there are no more fires to make." She cheerfully replied that she presumed he would.

A certain editor thinks when a single gentleman cannot pass a clothes line without counting all the long stockings, it is a sign he ought to get married, and the sooner the better.

Somebody in the *Hawkeye* advertises "slippers bottomed." Spicer says he does not know how slippers are bottomed, but when he was a little boy he knew—well, never mind.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE.—He went skating yesterday :

H ——— † ——— † * * * * * †
O O O ! * * * * * Air-hole ! Gone !

A marriage notice in an exchange commences, "Lynch—Pynn." All the puns we could think of in an hour wouldn't improve that, so we will let it stand stripped of all paragraphic adornment.

The *New York World* defines the art of teaching in schools to be "scrubbing the tablets of the minds of urchins to the end that they may obliterate the stains of hereditary stupidity or personal blockheadedness."

Actual occurrence in a Chicago street car. Stylish lady holding a lap-dog is about ready to leave the car. Dog manifests impatience. Lady says, in her sweetest tones : "Wait, darling, till mamma puts on her glove !" Passengers roar with laughter.—*Milwaukee Sun*.

"Hug me to death darling," is the title of a new song. If the authoress is young and handsome we will endeavor to comply with her request if she will drop us a note, give the number of her residence and the time when it will be most convenient for her to go to press.

1st. Intelligent Compositor.—Pretty tough "take" this eh? Most as bad as Horace Greeley's.

2d. I. C.—That? Bob, that's nothing! Why, where I worked last year I handled one man's copy that was so blazin' bad you couldn't have read it if it was printed.—*Puck*.

The reason the boy about a printing office is called a devil is because he is to become an imposter.—*Whitehall Times*. And very often he makes one impious.—*Meriden Recorder*. Likewise provokes one by his impudence.—*American News Reporter*. Any one would get a poor impression of you paragraphers.

It is eighteen hundred and odd years since a Christian gentleman named Paul wrote to one Timothy, "I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." And now as many as 29 women are advertised in the Chicago papers as conducting religious services and preaching on a single Sunday.

The editor of the *Rantoul News* has recently lost \$300 worth of horse flesh by thieves, and now he wants to organize a band to ferret out and punish the thieves. We advise the citizens of Rantoul to let him find his own horses. An editor who is able to own a span of horses deserves the severest condemnation, and ought to lose them.

A little three-year-old girl volunteered to say grace at the table, and did it as follows : "O, Lord, bless the things we eat ; bless mamma and papa, and gamma and gampa," and here, casting up her eyes to her grandpa in the next seat, and discovering that he was smiling, the little 'un closed her prayer by saying, "Behave youself, gampa—for Christ's sake. Amen."

A Zurich newspaper has the following "death notice." I communicate to all my friends and acquaintances the sad news that at 3 p. m. to-morrow I shall incinerate, according to all the rules of art, my late mother-in-law, who has fallen asleep with faith in her Lord. The funeral urn will be placed near the furnace. The profounding afflicted son-in-law, Brandolf Lichtier."

"Turbel strike down town," remarked a South Hill man, in an explanatory tone of countenance, as he crawled vaguely into bed at 3 a. m. "All roleraid shops shut up. Dreffel excitement. Workinmen all on strike." And his loving wife sniffed the surrounding atmosphere suspiciously before she replied, "Yes? I should think by the way it smells, that all the bar-keepers were on a strike." And then he gave himself dead away by explaining that he had to chew cloves for his asthma.—*Harlem eye*.

FIRST LETTER FOUNDRY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Established in 1817.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,

NO. 104 MILK STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN K. ROGERS, AGENT.

Specimen Books to all customers; Type at Dominion Prices. 3-3-6

TO ADVERTISERS!

**Geo. P. Rowell & Co's
SELECT LIST**

— OF —

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is \$635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are \$3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 3,000 population, and 444 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 10 Spruce st. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y. 2-10

87 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine 2-10

BARBOUR'S IMPROVED



Irish

Flax

**Book Thread Spun from Best & Purest Fibre.
WARRANTED UNIFORM IN STRENGTH AND SIZE.**

Book Thread.

No. 12,	2 cord.	No. 18,	2 cord.
" 14,	2 do.	" 22,	2 do.
" 16,	3 do.	" 25,	2 do.
" 18,	4 do.	" 30,	2 do.
" 20,	5 do.		

For prices and particulars apply to
WALTER WILSON & CO., 1 and 3 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL.

**NAPANEE MILLS
Paper Manufacturing Co'y.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.**

W. F. HALL, Secretary.
Wm. FINLAY, late with Canada Paper Co'y, Practical Superintendent.

**ORDERS SOLICITED FOR
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, White, Colored and Toned
PRINTING PAPER.**

P. O. BOX 121. 1-11-11

**BENNET & CO.,
Manufacturers of Paper Bags.**

Wholesale and Retail Stationers.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White, Toned, Colored and
Fine Job Papers, Envelopes, &c.
St. Paul Street, . . . MONTREAL.
3-10-12

"PEERLESS"

Strength! Simplicity!
Durability!



Ease of Running!
Dwell on Impression!

HALIFAX, N. S., 30th January, 1879

Globe Manufacturing Company, New York:

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your "Peerless" Presses at work during the last two months and we find that it gives us every satisfaction, and we consider that it is the best Job Press we have ever used.

[Signed]

JAMES BOWES & SONS.

NEW PRICE LIST.

8 x 12 inside chase.....	\$225 00	11 x 16 inside chase.....	\$350 00
9 x 13 ".....	250 00	13 x 19 ".....	400 00
10 x 15 ".....	300 00	14 x 20 ".....	450 00

Boxing, \$10.00, \$7.00, \$6.00.—Steam Fixtures, \$15.00. Fountain for either size, \$25.00. Orders received and promptly attended to, by

3-4-12

G. W. JONES, 14 Sackville St., Halifax, N. S.

JOHN L. CONNELLY & CO.

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS ON WOOD,

248 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

VIEWS, ILLUSTRATIONS, BUILDINGS, PORTRAITS, COLOR WORK.

We guarantee to do work from five to twenty per cent. lower than anybody; also, with dispatch.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

In sending for estimates please enclose photograph if possible.

2-10-11

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE CO. & PRESS AGENCY

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Supplies on very moderate Terms—Letters, etc., on Current and Social Events, Theatres, Modes, Fashions, Science, Art, Literature, Tales, Agriculture, Markets, etc. Exhibition Letters; Press Commissions executed; Telegrams.

PARIS ADVERTISING AGENCY.—English, American, Colonial and Continental Newspapers represented.

OFFICE, 14 RUE DE CHABROL, PARI, FRANCE.