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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

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

No. 9.

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PRACTICAL MATTERS.

BY JUL. L. WRIGHT.

"Off its Feet" and "Bottle-arsed."

What causes matter to get off its feet? is a perplexing question I have been accosted with on more than one occasion.

There are many things conspiring to produce this defect, and the cause operating in one instance may be entirely removed in another. If the interrogatory be put abruptly concerning a particular case, it is rare, indeed, that the true reason can at once be given.

Generally, the compositor comes in for the full measure of responsibility, even though the controlling cause may be beyond his power of correction, and in nine cases out of ten he will shoulder the *onus* simply because he is impressed with the belief that it is the direct result of his haste or carelessness.

Hasty judgment is apt to be more or less defective, and I have awakened to a realization that (in common with—I take it for granted I may say all—others similarly situated) errors arising from the above cause have led me into injustice of thought concerning my fellow-workmen.

The causes usually ascribed are—

1. Irregular justification;
2. Careless emptying;
3. Slovenly placing the side-stick and improperly quoining the galleys;
4. Rough handling in taking the galley-proof;
5. Disregard of the care essential to a preservation of even compactness in the raising, lifting, and rejustification consequent upon correcting;
6. Carelessness of the maker-up in shifting from one galley to another;
7. Stupidity in removing page-cords and closing-up;
8. Improper locking-up.

Reflecting on the frequency of this annoyance in the daily experience of life in the composing-room, I undertook to give the subject a more

thorough investigation than it had ever before received from me. My labors have been rewarded with, I believe, a correct solution of the chief causes of the aggravation. They are defects easily remedied; and being removed, ordinary care, in other particulars, will effectually prevent a recurrence.

The evil has two roots—*defective galleys and untrue sticks*—and the evil itself is the forerunner of another: one of such magnitude that few employers can contemplate it without having their equanimity of mind seriously disturbed.

Disregard of evenly-balanced niceties in the constant use of brass galleys twists the ends and springs the middle, and when in this condition, though but slightly so affected, it is an utter impossibility to empty, perfectly *square*, the entire length of the galley if the measure be wide—the twists of the ends work toward the middle in a zig-zag course, while the depression produces a decided swag.

That the springing of galleys is one of the parents of *bottle-arsed* type, I have no doubt, for type emptied on such galleys, it is demonstrable to any one, will be higher on the sides than in the middle—thus, there is room for the *grinding* and *spreading* process in taking the proof. The process is slow, but none the less sure, and, a fair start once being had, the work of mutilation cannot be arrested.

It is self-evident that type which is true when received from the foundry cannot become *bottle-arsed*, except it first get off its feet.

If a stick is simply *sprung* at the point of the slide, the cure is plain; but if either or both the end-guard and the slide are *worn* to a slight bevel, the nuisance had better be abated as recommended in a previous article. Using *true* type in *faulty* sticks, *square* composition is impossible; but type that have become *bottle-arsed* readily adapt themselves to the *inequality* of the sticks—the incongruities of the one overcoming the irregularity of the other, and, per force, *bottle-arsed* type, when composed in true sticks, produce an opposite result.

For the reasons given, I dissent from the generally accepted view, that the foundation for *bottle-arsed* type is laid at the imposing stone.

What is the remedy for type off its feet? The most durable (at the same time guarding against an increase in weight), would be to substitute a properly tempered steel for the brass

bottom-galleys; but this would not be practicable unless the liability to rust can be overcome.

In this connection, and the remark applies as well to brass as to steel, I would suggest that galley-racks should present a perfectly even surface about one inch less in width than the galley, with sufficient room for hand-play at the back, and run its entire length.

Open racks, the ends of the galley only resting on supports, in my opinion, should be discarded because of the evils attending their use. So, also, because of the tendency to produce bowing, the galley stand should not be constructed with rests for the upper edge of the galley, but should be built so that their surface would present the proper inclination, with as many divisions as may be desired—thus:



One other suggestion, and I am done: The rim and centre-piece of a case are higher than the boxes, so that when a wide galley is resting on a case the depression of the middle is visible. This may be overcome by fitting in boards of the necessary thickness to take up the space.

These things may be *small matters*, nevertheless, they are important in their bearing.

Proof-marks.

Consequent upon the absence of settled principles, the daily experience of proof-readers in overcoming the *gymnastics* of compositors has brought about a multiplicity of individual marks:

Passing beyond the range of the ordinary and common, it is rare to find two readers who do not use different and dissimilar signs to convey the same meaning. Occasionally it occurs that a common sign is used by two or more, but radically differing in application and significance—hence the perplexity often produced in the mind of the corrector, not unfrequently leading to error.

If there is any one department of typography demanding more systematization than another in order to an intelligible appreciation of its ramifications, that department is proof-reading. System will preserve its *mysteries* without confounding our senses.

As the result of several years' study and observation I present the following marks with their significations, believing them to be almost

self-explanatory and worthy of general adoption:

Perpendicular alignment. (Tabular matter, without rules, is often so badly composed that the justification shows its irregularity on the proof-sheet.)

Horizontal alignment. (In the justification of display words of a different body from the text, etc., exactitude is not always secured.)

Break. (Captions, titles, etc., are sometimes run-in in one line where they should have been divided.)

Shorten. Dashes, rules, and lines of type are occasionally too long and mar the appearance of a page.)

Lengthen.

Straighten or Off their Feet.

Bring forward.

Drive backward.

Carry up.

Bring down.

Hanging indention. (The No. of ems is signified by marking in the place designated by the figure 2.)

Unhang.

Clear. (Such as opening paragraph clearing address.)

Close up. (Spaces mix with words and blanks are left from various causes.)

Spread.

Center.

Flush, with a capital letter.

Drive down space.

Defective or Renew. (Sign of addition.)

Larger. (Sign of multiplication.)

Smaller. (Sign of subtraction.)

1. Roman, lower case.
2. Roman, small capitals.
3. Roman, capitals.
4. Italic, lower case.
5. Italic, small capitals.
6. Italic, capitals.

To these figures may be added the name of any other desired type. Thus, 3—title; signifying title, roman caps.

RAILROAD. On right hand—*overrun*.

On left hand—*draw in*.

SKY-ROCKETS. *Equalise spacing.* (At top of face.)

J. L. W.

Richmond, Va., February 17.

The Illustrated London News employs twelve engravers and fifty wood engravers.

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 mo.	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	2.50	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, MARCH, 1879.

The New Tariff

Truly has it been said that the "sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children." This, no doubt, will be the case in this Dominion, for it will take years, if not generations, to undo the mischief wrought by the radical changes made in the tariff by the present Dominion Government. While the printing trade will have to bear a pretty good share of the burden; still there are other branches of industry which will have the life almost crushed-out of them by the new order of things. But it is the effect it will have upon the printing and kindred arts particularly with which we have to deal in these pages. We can understand (although we have no faith in the principle) why an additional duty of 15 per cent. (making 20 per cent. in all) might be put on type manufactured in Canada, but cannot understand for what purpose this high rate should

be levied upon type, etc., not made in the Dominion, unless it be that the ruling powers are of the opinion that the printers of this country are making too much profit (?) and wish to have a share of the spoils. As not more than one-third of the different kinds and styles of type used are made in Canada, the additional duty of 15 per cent. is a tax the printers of the Dominion cannot avoid, for they must have the type,—it is not made in Canada, and, therefore, must be imported and have duty paid upon it.

Then, again, in the matter of printing presses. Do the Canadian manufacturers of this class of machinery need protection? Where are they? Who are they? It would seem as if the National Policy meant *more* than protection. The printing press manufacturers need no protection, simply because there are none. Perhaps the Government intend opening a large machine shop and make presses in competition with the large and superbly fitted shops of the United States, England and France. Perhaps so, we say: but it is not at all likely. To put 15 per cent. on a class of machinery that is not and can not be made in Canada, at least for many years to come, is to add unnecessarily to the burdens of an already overburdened industry, and we cannot help but admit that there is more truth than elegance in the remark that the work on the tariff resembles that of a "blacksmith."

The printers, though, are not alone in their troubles. The lithographers and bookbinders are also laid under tribute. They have to pay their 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively on their tools, without having even as much of a set-off as the printers in the way of protection on manufactured articles.

We will return to this subject again when Parliament has completed and ratified the whole tariff. There have already been changes proposed and made. Let us hope there will be more. In the meantime the people will have to "grin and bear it" for a while, but, no doubt, will find it hard to do so with a good grace.

Canadian Postmasters have been instructed to return uncalled for letters to the senders, when the address of the latter and a request for return are printed on the envelope, but not when written on. This applies only to letters mailed in Canada and not to those in foreign countries. It's all grist that comes to the printer's mill.

Death of Jacob T. Barnes.

As a chronicler of the craft, it becomes our sad duty to announce the death, in this city, on the 5th April, of Mr. Jacob T. Barnes, after a short illness, at the advanced age of 65 years.

In the death of Mr. Barnes, St. John loses a most exemplary citizen, and the craft an intelligent and hard-working member. For more than a quarter of a century—since 1853—he has been the principal member of the firm of Barnes & Co., booksellers, stationers and printers; and, for some years, in addition to the *Religious Intelligencer*, now published by them, three other religious weekly newspapers were issued from their press. He has always managed the printing department, and was highly esteemed by those with whom business brought him in contact. He was born in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and came here quite young. He served an apprenticeship of seven years with Mr. John Hooper, who published the *British Colonist*. Then he went to Fredericton and worked in the office of the *Royal Gazette*. From Fredericton he went to New York, where he was married. In 1840 he returned to St. John, and for thirteen years was foreman with Mr. W. L. Avery, printer. After that, the firm of Barnes & Co., which has obtained a great reputation throughout the Maritime Provinces, especially, was formed, and has been in existence ever since.

Mr. Barnes leaves behind him three sons, three brothers in the city, one in Boston, one in California, three sisters, and an aged mother. His wife preceded him to the grave only by a few weeks.

Mr. Barnes was a good man; and was much endeared of his friends, on account of his upright character, resolute determination, and that extraordinary and untiring energy, guided by cautious prudence and great intelligence. He was baptized in 1842; and distinguished himself as an efficient member of the "Church of Christ," so that in 1852 he was appointed elder, and has been associated with the eldership ever since.

The funeral services were conducted at his home, by Elder D. O. Thomas, pastor of the "Church of Christ," assisted by Rev. G. M. W. Carey, pastor of Germain Street Baptist Church. His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of friends including a large representation of printers.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

Vicksburg Typographical Union to the Craft.

The following official statement of receipts to the Relief Fund of Vicksburg Typographical Union, No. 105, during the epidemic of 1878, has been issued and we give it a place in our columns for the general information of the craft:

New York Union, No. 6.....	\$100 00
Washoe (Nevada), Union.....	50 00
Philadelphia Union, No. 2.....	50 00
Boston Union, No. 13.....	50 00
Chicago Union, No. 16.....	50 00
Detroit (Michigan), Union, No. 18...	43 00
St. John, N. B., Printers.....	40 00
Utica (New York), Union, No. 62...	35 25
Springfield (Illinois),.....	33 00
Nashville (Tennessee), Union, No. 20.	30 00
Lafayette (Indiana), Union, No. 64...	25 00
Will. S. Hayes, Louisville, Kentucky.	25 00
Galveston (Texas), Union, No. 28....	25 00
Indianapolis (Indiana), Union, No. 1.	24 50
Quincy (Illinois), Union, No. 59.....	20 00
Little Rock Union, No. 92.....	16 70
Richmond (Virginia), Union, No. 90.	15 00
Columbus (Ohio), Union, No. 5.....	13 75
Printers, through George B. Brown, Toledo, Ohio.....	10 00
Trenton (New Jersey), Union, No. 71.	10 00
New Haven (Connecticut), Printers...	10 00
Denver (Colorado), Union, No. 49....	10 00
Pittsburg (Pennsylvania), Union, No. 7	10 00
Toronto (Canada), Union, No. 91....	10 00
Portland (Maine), Union, No. 75.....	10 00
Printers Cincinnati <i>Enquirer</i>	7 50
Oil City (Pennsylvania), Union, No. 51	5 00
Macon (Georgia), Union, No. 84.....	5 00
Jackson (Michigan), Printers.....	4 00
Total Receipts.....	\$737 70

OUR DEATH LIST.—August 25, C. E. Jones; August 27, Robert McClinton; August 27, Edward H. Miller; August 31, Wm. H. Clements; September 5, Wm. McHenry; September 6, Thomas Metzler, jr., September 10, Charles A. Colovin.

HALL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 105, }
March 2, 1879. }

Be it Resolved, That Vicksburg Typographical Union, in returning its most sincere thanks for the prompt, generous and much needed assistance sent them during the epidemic of 1878, assure the craft that our Relief Committee received the amount in full, and have expended the same with credit to themselves and for the benefit of the distressed brethren of this city. Their itemized report meeting with the unanimous approval of the members of this union.

[L. S.] M. F. BATTLE, *Fin. Sec'y.*

The contracts for the printing of the Dominion Parliament expire with this session. Tenders are already called for:

A New Departure in Job Presses.

The "Kidder Press," as advertised in our pages for some time, has undergone many important changes since its first introduction to the trade. The inventor and manufacturer, W. P. Kidder, has recently added attachments by which bill, letter, and note headings, statements and receipts can be printed and ruled at the same time from a web of paper (made expressly for this machine) at a speed of 2,500 to 3,000 impressions per hour. We have seen samples of letter and bill headings, ruled and printed at the same time from the roll on this press, and must say that, for all practical purposes, they are equal to those done in the usual way and at the usual cost.

In regard to the great advantages of the recent improvements in this press we cannot do better than quote from the *Printers' Surprise*, of Boston, which speaks as follows:—

An opportunity of great value is presented for some one printing house in each city, and also in many large towns, to make a specialty of some of the varieties of work to which our Self-Feeder is more particularly adapted. For example:—*Bill, Letter and Note Headings, Statements and Receipts.* One width roll—8¼ inches—is exactly right for each of the above. The machine cuts each form of sheet to exact standard size as printed, without trimming or waste. This economizes, while the printer can execute each size without being obliged to carry much paper in stock.

Two large paper firms of this city make the finest grades of 16lb. Flat Cap in rolls of this width, expressly to supply this demand. Their price at retail or by the single roll is 14½ cents per lb.—about 1½ cents per lb. cheaper than ruled bill-heads cut. This brings the cost of the paper per ream in the roll, \$2.32. Best 16 lb. Flat Cap bill-heads ruled and cut cannot be bought probably for less than \$2.50 per ream, by the case, while the lowest price at retail, we believe, is \$2.75. Here is a saving in cost of paper, when printed ruling is used.

Now with respect to the printing. The machine may run at an easy speed of 2,500 per hour, and do good work with very little attention from the operator. This is about \$12.50 for presswork per day of 10 hours, at 50 cents per 1,000, on large orders, while very little time is lost in changing forms on small lots.

Wrapping Paper. This is another profitable specialty. These machines at the speed to which they are adapted for this work—2,800 per hour—will each net \$10 per day. One pressman can operate from three to five machines at a time to advantage. We might continue indefinitely to enumerate similar items. Large circulars may be printed as low as 25 cents per 1,000 impres-

sions for the press work with a good profit. Tissue sheets at a high speed are registered and cut as accurately, and jogged nearly as accurately as heavy paper. This cannot be done rapidly on any cylinder or other press in use.

We are fully prepared to demonstrate the foregoing facts. In the above, great care has been taken to speak within bounds. Not one item is over-estimated, as will be cheerfully attested by those who have the machines in use.

In selling at a distance, in new sections, to responsible parties, where our presses are comparatively unknown, we are always pleased to condition the sale upon the literal truth of all claims and representations herein or elsewhere made by us.

The Chicago Printers--An Important Movement.

We have received a circular issued by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, addressed to the Craft everywhere. It states that on March 13th the "Chicago Printers' Protective Association" had gone over in a body to "Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16," the result being the addition of 114 new members to the latter society. The circular sets forth at length the importance of the step--the bringing together of Union and non-Union printers--and appeals to other Unions to go and do likewise. The paper goes on to say :

This grand movement in Chicago has just begun. It is gathering force with every hour, and we predict that in less than three months there will not be a non-Union Printer in this city. We need help! We ask the co-operation of printers everywhere to aid us and themselves, not only by taking immediate and similar action, but by discouraging, for the present, printers of all grades, from visiting Chicago.

We have reliable information that agents are being sent out from this city to other points, to give glowing accounts of business here, with a view to induce printers to flock to Chicago. We desire to say that by this movement no man or woman will lose his or her place, and that these representations are entirely false. The business here is only fair, and plenty of people are here to do the work.

Subscribers whose terms of subscription have expired should see that their money is forwarded in time, as the paper will not be continued unless specially ordered. Payment in advance is the only terms on which the *Miscellany* can be had. Back numbers cannot be supplied.

Correspondence and advertisements should be to hand on or before the 20th of each month in order to receive prompt attention.

Editorial Notes.

Printers and others will find the "Trades' Directory" handy for reference in ordering material or making inquiries in connection therewith.

Any person sending us the names of four subscribers with the money (\$4.00) will be furnished with a copy of the *Miscellany* free for one year.

We learn that No. 3 print has been sold in Toronto for less than 7 per cent. by a new paper mill company who have refused to join the combination.

"A VOICE FROM GUELPH," by "A casual Visitor," was received too late for this issue. The letter was sent astray and did not reach us until about going to press.

The Voice is a \$1 monthly published at Albany, New York, giving American and foreign cures of stuttering, stammering, and other defects of speech. It treats of the voice in its various phases, both in a normal and abnormal condition. This is the only journal of the kind published, and it should be in the hands of every speech-sufferer, physician, public speaker and singer, and of parents of young children.

THE BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER, by W. John Stonhill, London, Eng., contains a large amount of valuable information on technical and trade matters, and both printers and stationers would find it to their advantage to subscribe for it. Judging from its pages, advertisers know where to place their investments to secure a return. It is issued fortnightly. See advertisement on page 280.

The new book--"The Temperance Question, Pro. and Con."--advertised in our columns is a timely volume. It is new from anything ever presented on the subject and cannot fail to interest, instruct and amuse the reader. Those of our readers who are interested in the temperance movement cannot do better than provide themselves with a copy of this work, as in its pages will be found quite a stock of ammunition wherewith to fight King Alcohol. See advertisement on page 280.

The Fireman's Standard is the name of a new monthly paper to be issued early in May from East Somerville, Mass., with James M. Gould as publisher and James T. Cummings as editor. Mr. Gould is a practical printer while Mr. Cum-

mings is a *practical* fireman, which two important things should be a guarantee that both the mechanical and editorial work will be all it should be. It only remains for correspondents, contributors and patrons to look to it that it shall not lack their assistance.

A Telegraphic Writing Machine, the invention of Mr. E. A. Cowper, is described in a recent number of *Nature* as a practical and very meritorious device. The writer of the article in question, who affirms that he has seen the apparatus at work, states that its results are quite as startling as those of the telephone. A writer in London, for example, takes up the pen, "and simultaneously at Brighton another pen is moved, as though by a phantom hand, in precisely similar curves and motions." The apparatus, it is stated, is shortly to be brought out at the meeting of the Society of Telegraph Engineers.

Regular Advertising.

Take it as a rule, the constant advertiser is the one who does a profitable business, and not the one who flashes his announcements at irregular intervals upon the public. A merchant starts a business, puts up his sign, and he keeps it there continually. He would be considered a *rara avis* indeed, if he would pull down his sign when business was dull, and put it up again when business livened up. Still, that is the plan of some advertisers. They make a good show for a few times, hanging out a nice sign, telling people where to find them, and what they have for sale, and when trade slackens, they pull in their sign, and take a nap until better times awaken them. We think our advertisers, those who wish to make the use of printers' ink pay them, would find it more profitable to have regular, yearly cards running, changing them frequently to prevent them getting stale, then make their special announcements in separate advertisements when ready to do so.

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

	Regular Rate.	Club Rate.
<i>Miscellany</i> and <i>Scientific American</i> , - - - -	\$4 30	\$3 50
<i>Miscellany</i> and <i>Scientific American</i> Supplement, -	6 00	5 25
<i>Miscellany</i> and <i>Scientific American</i> and Supplement,		
the two latter to one address, - - - -	8 00	7 25

Subscriptions forwarded to this office will be promptly attended to.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

The Cape Breton *Times* has suspended.

The *Western Chronicle*, Kentville, N. S., has been purchased by George W. Woodworth.

The *Semi-Weekly Express* has been started at Sydney, C. B., by Kavannagh & Muggah.

A new daily paper, the *Times*, will shortly be issued in Winnipeg, Manitoba, by Mr. C. R. Tuttle.

The Bedford *Times* promises to enlarge in May—the beginning of its second volume. It will adopt a patent outside.

The Acton, Ont., *Free Press* office was damaged by fire on the 20th March. The loss on the plant was covered by insurance.

Charlie Mitchell, foreman of the Stratford, Ont., *Times*, is about to move to Buffalo; Johnnie Vannatter will fill the vacancy.

Mr. A. D. Peterson, late of the Government Printing Office, Ottawa, has accepted a position on the staff of *The Western Journal*, Emerson, Manitoba.

One number of an illustrated religious paper has been issued at Port Hope, Ont., but the company trying to "run the machine" had not money enough for the next issue, so the thing "busted."

The press, type and other material used in the publication of the *Granby Gazette* and *Le Messager Canadien*, at Granby, were totally destroyed by fire last month. No insurance. These publications had both been suspended last summer, and the material which belonged to a joint stock company had been stored in the town hall.

A slight fire occurred in the *Daily News* office St. John, N. B., on the morning of the 12th April. It was caused by one of the employes holding a light too near a barrel of burning oil from which he was drawing a supply. The fire was extinguished by the employes before it had made much headway. The damage did not amount to much excepting that the counting-room was flooded with water and its contents consequently considerably moistened.

A. W. Macdonald, who will be recollected as a compositor in the *Daily Telegraph* office in St. John, N. B., and who had a news-stand at the head of South Market street shortly after the great fire, has just closed a five months' engage-

ment with the Rose Eytinge company during a tour through the Southern States. Mr. Macdonald has worked himself up from the lowest round to the position of second comedian, and is not the first printer who has achieved success by abandoning the stick and rule for the stage. We may add that Mr. Macdonald belongs to New York City, his father being for many years the printer of the *Scientific American*.

In July last, four printers employed on the *Telegram*, named respectively John Thomson, John Henderson, William Dixon and James Hand, left Toronto for England, having been employed by an exporting firm to care for a cargo of cattle. After an extremely disagreeable voyage the party arrived in England, and proceeded to look for employment. A short time afterward John Thomson and Dixon returned to this city, but the other two preferred the old land. They entered the Military School at Hounslow, Middlesex, and passed their examination, after which they both joined the 77th regiment. This regiment, shortly after their entry, proceeded to Dublin, and after the Zulu disaster, one battalion was sent on foreign service with other regiments. Henderson was bought off for £21 previous to the declaration of war, but young Hand still sticks to the rifle, and states that he is "going to see the thing out."—*Toronto Telegram*.

From our Truro, N. S., Correspondent.

Hugh Griffin is working on the *Guardian*.

"Bob" Pyke is trying piece-work on the *Guardian*.

L. D. Mulloney, formerly of the *Sun*, has left for parts unknown.

"Rory" McCarville, formerly of Charlotte-town, is "breviering" on the *Colchester Sun*.

Matthew Walker, formerly of the *Halifax Reporter* and lately of the *Amherst Gazette*, holds a "sit" on the *Sun*.

"Pat" Coleman, or *Times'* resurrectionist, and Alexander Richey are putting out the *Truro Times*. "What d' soy."

Anthony Hogg is working as a journeyman in the *Guardian* office, after serving a period of two years. What means this?

From our Bowmanville, Ont., Correspondent.

Quite a number of the "boys" in the offices of this place, have joined the blue ribbon club, and can never "smile" any more.

The *Observer* has added another apprentice to its already large number—there being only one jour. among the six there employed.

John Boyd, foreman of the *Times*, Port Hope, paid this town a flying visit on Saturday, 28th March. He reports business dull in Port Hope.

This town has an amateur printer shop. It is "run" next door to a blacksmith shop; it would be most advisable for him to get next door to his present location, so that he would be "at" himself.

One of our comps. in this town was making an impression the other night in the following manner:—*Scene*—over the gate—*comp.*: "Oh! what a calamity that we shall not meet again for twenty-four hours—another kiss, darling."

John White, who has just finished his apprenticeship in the *Observer*, and who, as is the rule of that office, had to "climb" when his time was out, has taken Horace Greeley's advice and gone west in company with another young man. His destination is Muskoka, a wild part of country north of Toronto.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Charles Earle will represent No. 100 of Washington, June next.

Concord, N. H., has a penny daily, run by jour., called the *Local News*.

Logotypes are quite extensively used in the Chicago *Tribune* office, ed and ing being the most common. The boys pronounce them a grand success.

P. M. McDonald and A. A. Mohr, members of the New York Nonpareil Rowing Club, engaged in a fifty-mile walk for a medal, valued at \$200, at Sulzer Park, on the 17th March, the winner, P. M. McDonald, beating his opponent by one minute, in the good time of 10h. 21m., and, what is most astonishing, neither man left the track from start to finish.

John F. Harrington, a tramping printer, stole a watch at one of Moody's meetings in Baltimore and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In passing judgment upon the prisoner, Judge Pinkney said that Harrington's association with printers should have made a better man of him, and gave the craft this tribute: "As a class, none in this country are more talented, industrious, or possessed of a higher character. From the printers have been produced some of the best men in this or any country."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., March 21.

The *American Conflict* is the name of Mr. Brown's paper; not *Conquest*, as "M. J. T."

Cooley has added to the length and breadth of his paper, and now talks of issuing semi-weekly.

Travelling printers have heretofore been advised to avoid this city, but still they pop in, only to find nothing to do.

Every full moon brings with it the rumor of a new paper about to be started—the latest being that Dan Lee is to issue a weekly.

A canvasser for several Augusta, Me., monthly papers has failed to render satisfaction to some parties hereabouts, whose money he secured in advance.

"Is the laborer worthy of his hire?" is the question now agitating the minds of several of the late employes of the Norwich Printing Company. The company and the men appear to differ somewhat in their views of the question, so the latter have thrown it into a court of law and a decision is looked for some time next month.

"A freeman against his will." The dawn of spring brought with it a veteran of the road in the person of "Shorty" Campbell. While here his attention was drawn to the exploits of one Alexander Campbell, as given some time since in the columns of the *Miscellany*; but he disclaimed all knowledge of the affair referred to, stating that his name is W. H. and not Alexander. "Shorty" states that nearly all the old faces have disappeared from the road, and their places supplied by new ones.

On and after the 28th day of April, tramp printers must pass through this State in Pullman cars. No more "hoofing," boys, as the wise men in council at Hartford have decreed it to be a criminal offence, punishable by confinement in the State prison—the extreme penalty, we believe, being five years. A bounty of \$5 is also placed upon your heads—top-knot or no top-knot—which is a trifle more than is paid for souls. The capture of tramps is one of those industrial pursuits to which a large number of farmers will gladly turn their attention, owing to the fact that there's money in it. Working-

men are of the opinion that the legislature stands sadly in need of its old diet—shad!

Mr. Frank Tourtellotte, formerly of this city but at present of the New London *Telegram* force, forsook "single blessedness" on Wednesday, the 26th of February, by taking unto himself a wife. The bride was Miss Laura Turner, of Rahway, N. J., at which place the ceremony was performed. On returning to this city the bridal party met with a hearty welcome from a large number of friends, who resolved themselves into a committee of the whole and gave the couple a genuine surprise. Presents were bestowed and a good time enjoyed by all present. Amid the happiness and pleasures of the hour, it is said "Frankie" forgot not the lean and hungry night-hand, but made him happy also by a generous supply of bridal favors.

The reference of "Nonpareil," in the January number of the *Miscellany*, calls to mind an experiment, in this vicinity, some four or five years ago, in the "printer's home" business. Mr. John G. Cooley, who had then recently shaken the dust of the great metropolis from his feet and settled himself with his family for the quiet enjoyment of the evening of his days upon a farm in the rural town of Franklin, some six or seven miles from Norwich, felt his genial heart warming toward the "worn-out typos, whose faces are battered by the rough usage of the world," and resolved that they should have a "home." So he gave out that his house would be a refuge for the "worn-out typo" with "battered face." It would be supposed that such an institution would only need to be known to be crowded. But, alas, with a solitary exception, and that for a very brief time, not a "battered face" ever peered inside the door. For the "worn-out typo," the early June roses, the strawberries and cream, the green peas and tender asparagus tempted in vain. No printer sought the cowslip in the meadow, or frost grape upon the hillside. No reminiscences of the printing office, no tales of adventure by rail or boat, no yarns of voyages over the tempestuous turnpike, or hairbreadth escapes from farmers' dogs were rehearsed from the hickory backlog, while the wintry gale was playing hide-and-seek with the snow-flakes among the boughs of the old maple outside the door.

Why this was thus never publicly transpired. Perhaps the location was not "central" enough.

Printers do like central locations. Perhaps the water was not of the right quality. Printers are particular about the water they drink—they don't like it too thin. Perhaps there were too many attractions. Printers are a little timid about going to heaven all at once.

STICK AND RULE.

Hamilton Jottings.

HAMILTON, ONT., March 15.

Jack Thompson, of the *Times* newsroom, has taken unto himself a rib—a young lady of Georgetown; likewise has Wm. Flynn, of the same room, entered into double harness. Miss Dwyer was the maiden's name.

Mr. Southam, of the *Spectator* Printing Company, purchased a large lot of material belonging to the defunct Toronto *Leader*, interesting the boys in the newsroom to the extent of a new set of slugs all around. Among other investments was the folding machine recently owned by that paper.

Mr. Wm. Barringer, late of the *Times* newsroom, will set no more type. His form was looked up and "consigned to mother earth" last Saturday. Consumption. The Typographical Union, of which he was a square member, conducted the funeral, and the members of the craft sympathized with the widow independently in the shape of a liberal subscription.

The Weekly Record, a sheet advocating the interests of the I. R. C. and the temperance cause in general, has been in existence now over four months. It has doubled its size since its advent. Mr. Jas. Small, a well-known typo, having had much experience in different parts of the States in his wilder days, but now a thoroughly reformed man, is interested in its issue. "Jim" is a solid man. Never goes back on a tramp: he's "been thar!"

Messrs. Southam & Carey, proprietors of the *Spectator*, made an unsuccessful attempt recently to form a coalition with the *Times* company with a view of reducing wages 10 per cent. They received a decided snub from the parties in power at the *Times*, who informed them they were well satisfied with the value they received from their employés, and desired no change. This action on the part of S. & C. has not elevated them in the esteem of the craft hereabouts.

R. I.

Chicago Clippings.

The *National Laundry Journal* has made its appearance.

The offices of the *Saturday Herald* have been refitted and furnished handsomely.

The printing offices of Pitkin & Cruver, and Miller, Wagner & Umbenstock were recently damaged by fire to the extent of \$17,000.

There seems to be quite a migration of printers from the city. From Culver, Page, Hoynes & Co's, S. L. Mummey has gone to St. Louis, James Ray to Fort Wayne, Ind., Charles L. Merritt and — Slack have pointed for Colorado. And two others are contemplating embarking in the sheep business in the same place. Perhaps it is only in their mind's eye, where it will remain.

A. H. McLaughlin has been selected as a candidate for the office of President of the Chicago Typographical Union. Andy is just the person to adorn such a high office, where his imposing form, coupled with his brilliant eloquence and his sound argumentative force, would serve to render the sessions more important and elevate them to a higher plane. The election takes place in April.

NONPAREIL.

From the "Forest City."

LONDON, ONT., March 23-

Business very dull.

Phil. McCann, late of the *Advertiser*, is in Cleveland on the *Penny Press*.

Some of the printers are wearying for the warm weather, so they can take the road.

Union meets first Saturday in every month. We have about fifty members in good standing in the union.

The printers of this city expect to have better times since the "National Policy" has come into force. Of course we will!

There is a compositor in Sarnia who says he can set forty sticks—twenty ems to a line—of solid brevier in ten hours. Fast!

Since the reduction in January to 25 cents the city has been full of printers. Some of them, we suppose, in the expectation of getting a situation.

James Bryan, of the *Lucknow Sentinel*, and Thomas Payne, of the *Sarnia Observer*, were in

the city on Saturday, March 22nd, on a visit to their friends.

The *Herald* compositors struck on Monday, March 16th. The trouble, we believe, was the proprietors wanting them to set too much for 1000 ems. It was filled in with the "long tails" on Tuesday.

I have looked, but in vain, to see a word or two of encouragement from the "Forest City" of Canada in the *Miscellany*. I think that printers should encourage a journal like the *Miscellany*. That they should encourage it by sending a few items of experience and interest, and by subscribing for it.

MAKE-UP.

Prince Edward Island Items.

CHARLOTTETOWN.

John Mohan and Frank Dalton constitute the working staff of *Rochford's Daily*.

Thomas Burris, P. E. Island's most venerable comp., is at present employed in the *Presbyterian* office.

W. L. Cotton, Esq., managing editor of the *Daily Examiner*, was, a few days since, presented with a "bouncing baby boy."

James McMahon, formerly of the firm of McCourt & McMahon, of the Georgetown *Advertiser*, is now working in the *Argus* office.

Frank Dougan, for some time past on the Georgetown *Advertiser*, has secured a temporary "sit" in the "Nonpareil" job office.

Arthur Fultz, for about a year past in charge of the "Nonpareil" job office, has been succeeded by Mr. Hedley Bagnall, late of Summerside.

A new weekly paper, called *The Pillory*, made its appearance here about three weeks ago. It is of a humorous character, and its contents, so far, bespeak for it a successful career.

Trade is a trifle better here at present than it has been for the past year; still, there are plenty of printers for all extra work which may turn up. There are but two or three idle printers in our midst.

The *New Era* office has been removed to more roomy quarters on the south side of Queen Square. Mr. P. R. Bowers, the proprietor, has secured the printing of the *Royal Gazette* by tender, having patriotically agreed to publish all

Government advertisements in that paper free of charge.

Coombs & Worth have removed from their old stand on Water street to more commodious quarters on Queen street. They have recently added a new Wharfedale printing machine and steam engine to their already extensive establishment. Both these gentlemen are practical printers. They turn out first-class work.

The *Examiner* is now the only daily in the Province, the *Daily Patriot* having succumbed to the hard times some months ago. Its working staff is as follows: H. McInnis, foreman; Richard Walsh, Thomas Hagan, William E. Macdonald, and Charles Fisher, compositors; Patrick Whelan is the efficient "sub;" Peter McCarron and William Reddin, P. D's; Philip McQuaid, pressman. The job room is under the superintendence of Mr. J. W. Mitchell; Thomas Crowley is employed in this department. The *Examiner* is the only paper on the Island paying by the piece. Twenty cents per thousand is the ruling price here.

OCCASIONAL.

March 20th.

SUMMERSIDE.

The *Journal* office lately donned a new and beautifully painted sign-board.

C. H. Crosman, of the *Pioneer* staff, Alberton, has secured a "frame" on the *Journal* for a short time.

Wm. E. Gillespie, of the *Progress* staff, spent a week the first of this month in the country visiting his friends.

The *Presbyterian*, Charlottetown, is now issued semi-weekly at half the size it was when published weekly.

Frank Dougan, of the *King's County Advertiser* staff, Georgetown, was in town lately spending a few days visiting his friends.

On account of several cases of small-pox in Alberton, the *Pioneer* of that village has suspended publication for the present, as many of its subscribers refused to take the paper from the post office and many postmasters burned them, for fear the infection might possibly be carried in the papers. The idea that small-pox could be carried in papers, fresh from the press, is simply childish. Its publication will be resumed in the spring.

March 10th.

COPY DRAWER.



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Underhill vs. Underhill.

In the month of Oct., 1878, a letter, written over the signature of EDW. F. UNDERHILL, appeared in the *Globe* of this city, the same had been taken from *Browne's Monthly* of June, 1877. The writer of this letter mentioned the name of Mr. Cochrane, a phonographic reporter, as being one of the many who had abandoned Graham's system, after finding from experience that to use such an abbreviated style of writing in practice was a matter of impossibility. He said the day he made the change dates his successful career; and that he is now one of our most expert phonographers. As an example of his present style of writing, he stated that Cochrane makes use of forms such as En-Tee, instead of Net 1, for *not*.

Knowing Mr. Underhill to be a man possessed, at least, of common sense, and thinking that the letter referred to was, perhaps, baked *browne* unknown to him,—by one who made as much out of Hand-Books and other Standard Phonographic works, at the author's expense, as Cochrane is said to have made out of them in the way of knowledge—we wrote him (Underhill), stating that we knew it to be impossible for any living reporter to follow *rapid* speakers by using outlines so absurd as those above given, notwithstanding his letter to the contrary, published by Browne.

In answer to our letter, we received the following:

SURROGATE'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, }
November 11th, 1878.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of October 28th, was duly received. My experience leads me to believe that you are correct in your conclusion.

Very respectfully yours,
EDWARD F. UNDERHILL.

Whether the letter, published over his signature in the *Globe*, was written by him he does not say; but the statement in his letter to us being a direct

contradiction to that contained in the other, and, as Cochrane has subsequently published a letter in which he says that he has always been and still is a writer of Graham's Standard Phonography, the only conclusion to be arrived at is that the names of Underhill and Cochrane (two of our leading phonos.) were used for the purpose of misleading young students of Graham's system—an outrage which we sincerely hope will not be repeated.

A Few Easy Lessons in Phonography.

As the demand for the last number of the *Miscellany* far exceeded our issue, in consequence of having to add to our list of subscribers the names of a greater number of our phonographic friends than we expected, in justice to those whom we could not supply with the last number, as well as those whose names we may have the pleasure of adding to our list this month, and who would wish to start on the phonographic path, we again present Lesson I. Those who have the time and wish to proceed faster than the lessons appear in this journal, should provide themselves with a Standard Phonographic Hand-Book. We furnish the same at publisher's price (\$2.00), postage extra. "The Hand-Book is a compendium of the whole system of phonography. It begins at the beginning and ends at the ending."

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: *Phone*, 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.



PEE. 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—



E	A	AH	AW	O	OO
as in	as in	as in	as in	as in	as in
ice.	ALL.	ARM.	ALL.	OLD.	FOON.

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 :

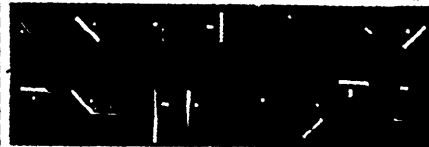
Ach. Aid.

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

Gay. Ivy.

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. Owe. Ten. Chaw. Age.



Gape. Bake. Tread. Date. Cheap. Page. Grant. Talk.

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.

LESSON II.

In Lesson No. I the learner has been taught how to write in phonography those of the consonants which are represented by straight lines. In this Lesson is given the manner of writing those that are represented by curves. They are written in the same direction as the straight ones, viz : left inclined, perpendicular, right inclined and horizontal.

The following are the characters, the names of which are given beneath them :



The above perpendicular and inclined curves are always written down except the following : El, when standing alone, is invariably writ-

ten upward; when joined with other signs it may be written upward or downward.
Thus:



ISH is always written downward when standing alone, but when joined with other signs it may be written upward or downward.
Thus:



The aspirate HAY is invariably written upward. The sign DHEE is pronounced as the pronoun *thee*, denoting the sound of *th* in *thy*. All consonants in a word should be written without lifting the pen.

A horizontal sign, when followed by a descending sign, should be written sufficiently high, to allow the descending one to rest upon the line. Vowels should be inserted *after* the consonant outline has been made.

The following words, as well as many others which may be written in shorthand by the learner, should be read over carefully and written repeatedly:

Team.	Meet.	Name.	Mean.	Woke.	Came.	Fee.
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------

Lat.	Follow.	Thy.	See.	At.	Yoke.	Hops.	Back.
------	---------	------	------	-----	-------	-------	-------

In addition to the long vowels, which the learner has been taught in Lesson I, phonography also provides for the six short vowels used in our language. They are appropriately indicated by dots and dashes made *lighter* than those which represent the long vowels.

The names of the short vowels are denoted by the *italics* in the words given beneath them. The letter TEE is used to indicate their positions, which are the same as those of the long vowels, viz: FIRST PLACE, SECOND PLACE and THIRD PLACE.

SHORT VOWELS.

it	ell	at	on	up	foot
----	-----	----	----	----	------

Vowel-signs should be written at a little distance from the consonant by which they are placed. If allowed to touch, they would occasion mistakes.

Vowels occurring between two consonant-strokes, are written according to the following rule:

ALL *first place*, and LONG *second place* vowels are written AFTER the first consonant.

Example:

ALL *third place*, and SHORT *second place* vowels are written BEFORE the second consonant.

Example:

Words with long and short vowels:

Edge Tick Kit Pillow Luck It Knit



Bit Odor Path Pity Orb Post Fish Ship

OUR ART.

Continued.

Which System is the Best?

It would not be sensible to decry the evils surrounding phonography, without suggesting a remedy; and in answering the question, "Which system is the best?" I will endeavor to point out one.

It would have been well, perhaps, if, after Isaac Pitman had presented his ninth-edition manual, the good angels had called him *home*; but like many men of our day, he has wiped out, blasted, and blurred, by ceaseless changes, the fair record his first labors gave him.

Becoming over-confident and imperious after his first venture, he became intoxicated by the honors showered upon him. Under the mistaken idea that he was improving the art, he began "tinkering" and changing, in the face of the protests of the best reporters in England and America, until after a few editions of his ever-changing work, he failed actually to recognize the creations of his own brain.

He has issued 17 editions of the manual, each being different in some essential point from its predecessor. So rapidly and unexpectedly were these alterations made, that the confusion of writing in England is only equalled by that of the tongues at the tower of Babel.

No art requires a more rapid exercise of the memory than does shorthand writing; hence the great fault of Pitman in not allowing the art to

remain at rest long enough to make it familiar to practitioners.

After the issue of the ninth edition, considerable harmony existed among the phonographers of Great Britain and America, and it was accepted as a bond of unity.

In New York at this time there was a reporter named Andrew J. Graham. He had familiarized the seventh, eighth and ninth editions of Pitman's Phonography, and had shown himself a superior reporter by the two last-mentioned editions, reporting successfully speakers who had never been satisfactorily reported by other reporters. This superior ability was due largely to the most untiring practice in his preparation for his profession. With natural adaptation for reporting, and the results of the most indefatigable practice and of a large reportorial experience, he had demonstrated the incapacity of the system for reporting with proper ease the more rapid speakers, and was led to believe that the system, as it then was, would be, for most writers, a failure, as a reporting instrument. To relieve himself of the useless severity of labor and effort in following rapid speakers, Mr. Graham had gradually devised and tested many improvements on the Old Phonography; and the tinkle of the bell that came across the ocean announcing an intended change of some sort in Pitman's ninth edition, came with an invitation to Mr. Graham to contribute his improvements. According to the proposition, Mr. Graham's improvements were to be used to constitute a system so new that Isaac Pitman might secure a copyright in this country—a proposition somewhat absurd, as the law did not accord a copyright to a foreigner, and as Mr. Pitman coolly ignored Mr. Graham's rights of authorship in improvements he was desired to contribute. As the proposition could not be entertained, Mr. Pitman was left to pursue the uneven tenor of his way, while Mr. Graham, discovering a science for his guidance, in addition to that of his experience, gradually worked out the improvements which characterize his Hand-Book, which he published in 1858.

To be continued.

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.

Another Humbug Exposed.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—I have read with care the various articles that have from time to time been published in the *Miscellany*, and, not being a phonographer, have been sometimes influenced by them; but, like many others, have been backward in learning the art, on account of not knowing which was the best method. From the many that I have read, I was convinced that Graham's was the easiest, simplest and best to learn, till I was referred to a recent editorial in the *N. Y. Sun* on "Stenography and Humbug," which, I will say, "cooled" me somewhat on the subject; and, if not intruding too much on your valuable space, would ask you to insert the following extracts, that they may be commented upon.

M. J. T.

"STENOGRAPHY AND HUMBUG.

"There is a great deal of printed humbug about shorthand." [We are now favored with a fresh supply from the nimble pen of the editor of the *N. Y. Sun*.—ED.] "Up to the present time there has never been anything like a perfect system published. It is really a very imperfect art. . . . And it is an amusing fact that the very systems which are claimed to be the perfection of writing so far from being fitted for general use, are extremely poor material even for ordinary note-taking." [Such was the sad state of affairs in the phonographic world until the year 1858; so that, judging from the tone of the *Sun's* article, it is presumable the same was written some time before that year, and, having been crowded out, was held over until now. If such is the truth, we would inform Mr. *Sun*ographer of the fact that while his little manuscript has been awaiting its turn to appear in the columns of the *Sun*, shorthand has been put through the mill of improvement; for, in 1858, Andrew J. Graham presented to the world a system known as "Standard Phonography," which has been accepted by leading reporters, who had previously been using old-fashioned styles, as being capable not only of representing with the highest degree of accuracy each and every sound of our language, but also those of foreign ones, and a system, too, by which words may be fastened upon paper as quickly as they flow from the lips of the most rapid speakers. So speedily did Standard Phonography take the place of the earlier systems

that the latter seems to have faded out of the memories of all save the man in the "Sun."—Ed.] "Ridiculous blunders are sometimes made even by smart stenographers, when they attempt to report mechanically and allow their minds to wander for a moment from the context." [We have often heard of the ridiculous blunders of *stenographers*, i. e., shorthand men of ye olden time, but they and their systems are supposed to be among the things that were; reporting is now carried on by writers of *phonography*—an art that has been introduced into nearly all the colleges and law courts in America. Phonographers are also employed by editors who keep up with the times. We would be pleased to give the empty views of the *Sun's* writer a little more attention, but space will not permit. The few extracts of his article, which have been made, remind us of the fact that—

"A little NUMBUS BOW and then
Is written by the best of men."

Ed.]

Fonografik Flakees.

One hundred and five shorthand writers do the newspaper reporting in the English House of Commons.

We learn from our Paris correspondent that France has now nine stenographic establishments; but she is far behind Germany, which has 178. Saxony alone has 57.

Parents should see that their sons are taught the beautiful art of phonography. The study of which, if productive of no other benefits, will certainly make honest men of them. Out of several thousand pickpockets, captured during the past year, there was not one *shorthand* man among them.

A Scovillite, who recently attempted to report *verbatim* for the press the charge to the jury of a sixty-word-per-minute judge, when asked by the editor why he did not give a full report, according to agreement, replied: "By jingo, Mr. Editor, dat ole man's wuds dropped out of his mouf quicker, by jurooslium, den buttered light-enin', an' to 'port um *vurbutum ud laturatum* would be de greatest 'chievement of modum civilization."

What better evidence of the increasing popularity of Standard Phonography could be given than the fact that the inventor and author is now engaged in the preparation of plates (by the stereographic process, of which he is also in-

ventor,) for a new edition of the *Hand-Book*,—the last edition being exhausted, the old plates of which were considerably battered and worn out. Those wishing *Hand-Books* should order at once, as we have been reliably informed that it will take a large portion of the forthcoming edition to fill orders received within the past fortnight. Those who have already ordered *Hand-Books* through us will have to wait until the new edition is ready.

For \$2.00, 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 publisher's prices to the editor of the *Miscellany*.

A Quaker Printer's Proverbs.

Never send an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou shouldst not rap at the door of a printing office; for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeve and loseth time.

Never do thou loaf about, nor knock down type, or the boys will love thee as they do the shade trees—when thou leavest.

Thou shouldst never read the copy on the printer's cases or the sharp and hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire of the editor for news for behold it is his business to give it to thee at the appointed time without asking for it.

It is not right that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for it is his duty to keep such things unto himself.

When thou dost enter his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what concerns thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine thou the proof-sheet for it is not ready to meet thine eye that thou mayst understand.

Thou shouldst not delude thyself with the thought that thou hast saved a few cents when thou has secured a deadhead copy of his paper, for whilst the printer may smile and say it's all right, he'll never forget thy meanness.

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A Rev. Joseph Cook is going to lecture on "The Inner Life of a Newspaper." But did the reverend gentleman ever "jeff" for beer, play seven-up on the bed of a hand-press, or hear the forty-horse power remarks made when a form is "pied." We don't believe he knows enough about the inner life of a newspaper to truthfully portray the feelings of an editor who accepts a \$40 box of patent medicines for \$100 worth of advertising, and is compelled to either dispose of it for \$4 or take it himself. Patent medicine is one of the articles of trade that his employes will not accept in payment of wages. They say the line must be drawn somewhere and they draw it at "Brown's Octagon Pills" and "Smith's Parabolic Liver Searcher."

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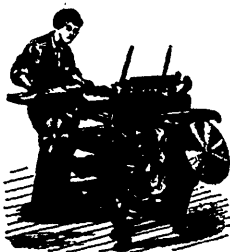
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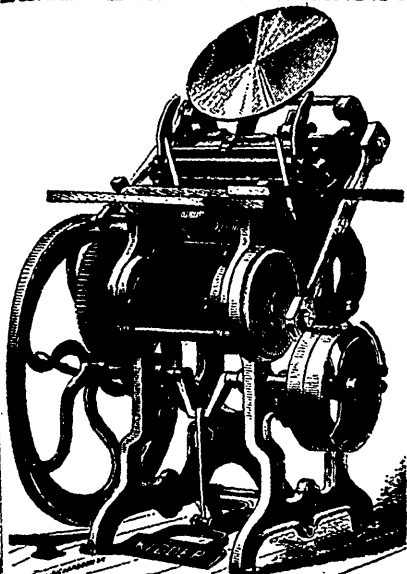
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"SORTS."

A hen with a clipped wing has a defective flew.

Going the rounds of the press—the girl who waltzes.

Why is our devil like a horse at auction? 'Cause he will go for what he'll fetch.

What's the difference between an editor and his wife? One writes things to set, the other sets things to rights.

A champion pedestrian makes \$20,000 by one week's work, a champion reporter \$20, showing the superiority of mind over matter.

A married printer in town advertises for a situation. Wages not so much of an object, so long as the money will be forthcoming when earned.—*Mitchell Advocate*.

A colored woman in Oswego gave birth to her fourth pair of twins on the 11th ultimo. She counts ten children in eight years. That is bringing darkness to light pretty fast.

If you pick a paragraph up for a fool, simply because he writes foolish things, and a printer for a saint, simply because he sets up hymn-books, you'll get most terrible fooled in both instances.

When the doctor announced to the rich printer, who ardently desired a son and heir, that it was a girl, the man of stamps pathetically implored him to mark it "w. f." and send it back to the foundry.

The compositor who knew more than the writer and ruled out the phrase, "The boy is father to the man," as nonsense, changed it into "The man is father of the boy," is in search of a new situation.

The foolish man foldeth his hands, and saith: "There is no trade, why should I advertise?" But the wise man is not so. He whoopeth it up in the newspapers, and verily he draweth customers from afar off.

"No, thank you; I never waltz; ma', says if any of the young men want to hug me they must do it on the sly; she won't have them musing my dress up and leaving finger marks on my white waist, so long as she does the washing and has to support me."

Now Jennie June tells us a most exasperating story about a newspaper man who fooled around till he married the young widow of a railroad president. It would have been money in our pocket if we had been put on that lead in the heyday of our youth, but Jennie advanced the idea too late—too late.

Bishop Wilson, of Calcutta, was travelling not long ago in his diocese when a breeze sprang up, then a squall, and at last matters got so bad that the skipper went below with a grave countenance. "My Lord," said he, "in a very few minutes you will be in heaven." "Dear, dear!" ejaculated the Bishop, "how very, very horrible."

Two Irishmen were travelling to Portland, a few months since, when they stopped to examine a guide-board. "Twelve miles to Portland," exclaimed one. "Sax miles apace, jist," said the other. And they trudged on apparently much gratified at their sudden proximity to the forest city.

At a recent wedding, according to the frantic reporter of the local paper, "the jellies upon the bridal supper tables were pure amber masses of quivering translucence, catching the wine-colored prisms of perfumed light, and holding them in tremulous mirrors of rosy beauty. That's enough to send a man off to propose to the ugliest woman he knows, on the chance of having suh things as that for supper.

"Suddenly, and without a moment's warning," says an exchange, "the plank broke, and the unfortunate carpenter fell to the ground. Well, now, what would you expect of a plank? Would you expect it to give warning, 'Look out, everybody, everybody! can't stand the pressure much longer, and if this blamed carpenter don't get offen me he'll get his head busted?'" Would you expect a common two inch plank to do that? The thing's absurd.

Walking down Avenue A the other morning our attention was attracted by the sight of a young man who was holding out a well worn overshoe toward a veteran goat who sniffed at it cautiously, and then indignantly tossed the would-be caterer down into an old cellar. On coming nearer we noticed protruding from the young man's pocket a copy of *The Burlington Hawkeye*, and heard him mutter: "Darned lie, I knew they wouldn't eat 'em." Thus does paragraphic humor mislead and victimize the ordinary philosopher.

Spring, sweet, sweet spring, will soon be here. The green grass will soon sprout; the knee player and the lambkin will gambol; the turtle dove will turtle to his mate; the young man's fancy will lightly turn to thoughts of love; the bumble-bee will bumble his first bumble; the festive yellow-jacket and the small boys will renew relations; straw hats will come out; the will dusters, white pants, strawberry festivals, boils and campaign papers, and the spring poet will mount the editorial stair with cheerful face and ten pounds of manuscript. Spring is at hand.

A woman in a Kansas Pacific Railroad car sat facing a man who, with one eye at least, seemed to be staring fixedly at her. She became indignant, and said, "Why do you look at me, sir?" He said he was not aware of having done so, but she insisted. "I beg your pardon, madam, but it's this eye, is it not?" lifting his finger to its left optic. "Yes, sir, it's that eye." "Well, madam, that eye won't do you any harm. It's a glass eye, madam—only a glass eye. I hope you'll excuse it. But, upon my soul, I'm not surprised that even a glass eye should feel interested in so pretty a woman." The explanation and compliment combined to put the woman into a good humor.

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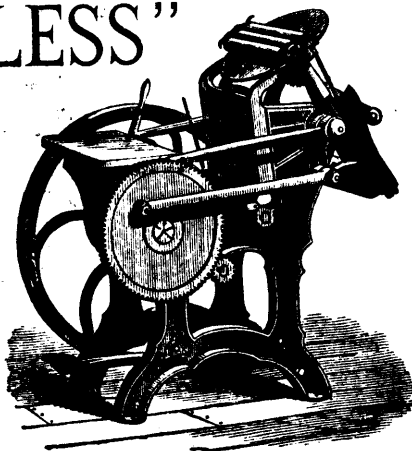
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