

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY;

AN EXPONENT OF

PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JULY, 1880.

From the *Echo*, Mill Point, Ont.—The *Miscellany* is one of the best journals of the kind in America.

From the *News*, L'Original, Ont.—The *Miscellany* is a marvel of neatness in a typographical way, and contains many valuable hints to printers.

From the *Sun*, Simcoe, Ont.—The *Miscellany* has come to hand, filled with interesting and instructive reading matter pertaining to the art preservative. This journal is getting to be a log-book for the printing fraternity.

From the *Standard*, Burlington, Wisconsin.—The *Miscellany*, published at St. John, N. B., Canada. This is the first number of this publication we have received; we rather like it and hope it may be continued. It contains much useful reading matter.

From the *Daily News*, Moncton, N. B.—The contents, as usual, are of exceeding interest to the craft. This monthly is one of the most beautifully printed periodicals which reach our office. Mr. Finlay is making it in every way worthy of the printers of Canada, and should have their undivided support.

From the *Telegraph*, Prescott, Ont.—That interesting printers' publication, the *Miscellany*, is to hand, and forms a welcome addition to the literature of the current month. It is a publication that, to printers, cannot fail to be intensely interesting, and should receive their hearty assistance and co-operation.

From the *Miramichi Advance*, Chatham, N. B. Its practical paragraphs, editorials, news of the craft, correspondence, etc., are all good in their way, and the freshness of its pages has been kept up with peculiar ability, notwithstanding many discouragements, thus making it an agreeable visitor to every printing office, as well as an excellent medium of communication for the craft generally. The many flattering notices the *Miscellany* has received both from Canadian and American journals have been well deserved.

From the *Commercial*, Bangor, Me.—The *Miscellany* has once more come to hand. Its typographical appearance is excellent.

From the *New Era*, Clinton, Ont. The *Miscellany* as a trade journal is unequalled, and every issue contains much not only of interest to printers, but also to general readers.

From the *Mauripus Gazette*, Pouchatoula, Louisiana.—The *Miscellany* is neat, exceedingly attractive, and well printed, and best of all, it is filled with fresh and lively items. It is always welcomed to our office.

From the *Star*, Berwick, N. S.—From "Practical Matters" on the first page to "Sorts," which concludes the reading matter, the *Miscellany* is choice, not an item uninteresting to the craft.

From the *St. Croix Courier*, St. Stephen, N. B. The *Miscellany* has been "tried as by fire" and has passed triumphantly through the furnace. To a less energetic and persevering manager than Mr. Finlay the conflagration of June 20th, 1877, would have proved fatal so far as concerned an enterprise of this kind, but the *Miscellany* has kept on the even tenor of its way and is to-day the best publication of the kind of which we have any knowledge.

From the *Daily Gazette*, Elmira, N. Y.—There comes to us from St. John, N. B., a commendable specimen of the excellent status of the "art preservative of all arts" in the provinces. It is the *Printer's Miscellany*, enterprisingly and interestingly conducted and edited by Mr. Hugh Finlay, who, apparently, thoroughly appreciates the wants of the Canadian craft as well as the fraternity in the United States. The *Miscellany* is neatly gotten together, and is chock full of matters interesting to the disciples of Guttenburg. We should think it a valuable advertising medium for dealers in printers' material, and it ought to have a large circulation among members of the guild.

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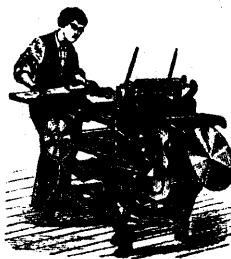
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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

Vol. V.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JULY, 1880.

No. 1.

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.

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JULY, 1880.

We hope all those who receive subscription accounts with this number will remit promptly. We need the money.

The Outlook for the New Volume.

As anniversaries and birthdays roll around with the advance of time, so we always look back with the feeling of being one year older, and consider what we have accomplished in the past twelve months. Such were our thoughts as we closed volume four with the June issue of the *Miscellany*. Upon our entering the field we are occupying, our aim was the advancement of printing and all its interests and connections, through a trade journal that might prove to be a guide book both for office and workshop. As the years have passed on, we have looked with pleasure and pardonable pride on the fruits of our labors, and have noted the progress made. Our task has not been a light one, and while, at times, our duties have well nigh bore us down, still there has been a great deal of unmixed pleasure in connection with our editorial duties. In fact, so far has this been the case, that we could not have missed them for a great deal. The work has brought us in contact with a large number of the sterling men of the craft, whose friendship we value above price. That we may be able to hold and deserve their esteem and regard is our constant wish.

As we have several kind friends throughout

the country who represent the *Miscellany*, we would suggest to employers that it is to their interest to aid these gentlemen, by a kindly co-operation, in taking subscriptions for our magazine among the men throughout their establishments. Their use of the practical information to be found in our pages must result in a gain to the employer, and the standard of the laboring man would thereby be raised, a consummation for which all should labor.

One dollar a year makes a monthly visitor of the nature and standing of the *Miscellany* a trifling expense to the journeyman or apprentice receiving the smallest wages; and for the instructive matter and information it contains, it is, as many are now appreciating, a necessity to his best interests. Employers and friends of those who have advanced your interest, impress upon the minds of your employés the help trade journals are to them; and journeyman-friend of the *Miscellany*, and advocate of the printing press, have your neighbor by your side feel the necessity of reading the trade literature, and thereby become better fitted for the changes caused by the advancement of the times.

We welcome into our ranks the number of new subscribers who enter the new year with us, and trust that the association will prove both pleasant and profitable, to them and ourselves. To our old friends we are grateful, and would say, may our future relations be as pleasant as in the past.

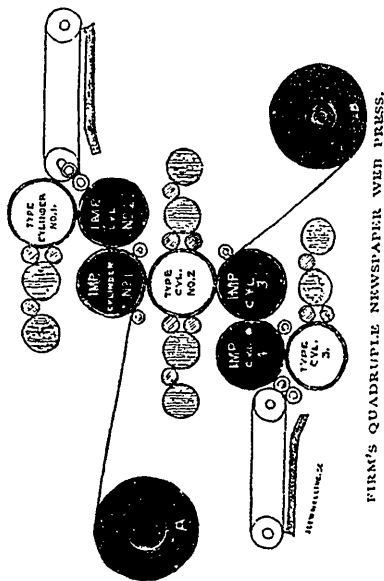
INFORMATION WANTED—Of the whereabouts of a lad named Johnston or Jonathan "Hopkins" or "Hopkinson," of Yorkshire, England. He belonged to the crew of the vessel Raby, which wintered at Souris, Prince Edward Island, in 1872-73. The last heard of him (2d June, 1873), he was in the employ of, or boarded with, Mr. Peter Stewart, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. His mother resides at No. 14 Wharf street, Parkwood Bottom, Hoighley, Yorkshire, England, and she is very anxious to hear from him. Information to be forwarded to J. D. Brousseau, Mayor of Quebec. [The mother is poor and all newspapers are requested to give the above a gratuitous insertion.]

A Printer and His Inventions.

Joseph L. Firm was born March 19, 1837, in Williamsburgh, N. Y. As a boy, he manifested a predilection for printing, and much of his spare time, after school hours, was spent in the composing and press-rooms of the Williamsburgh *Daily Gazette*, where he acquired a good insight into many of the details of typography. His tastes being thus plainly manifested, he was placed as an apprentice in the press-room of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of that trade, as it then existed, under the immediate instruction of the well-known printer, Wm. H. Ray. In 1859, Mr. Firm was engaged by Mr. Frank Leslie, and his services have been all but continuous in this establishment during the twenty-one years that have since elapsed. He has not only organized a thoroughly effective working force in his department, but has devised a large number of useful improvements in the machines in his charge, as well as having invented at least two of the most remarkable presses now in use. The press which has brought Mr. Firm the most reputation and profit is known as Firm's Offset Press. In this machine one of the greatest defects of all previous presses for printing illustrated sheets is completely overcome, in that it does away with the necessity of putting in blank sheets between the impressions to take up the superfluous ink from the impression cylinders. The use of these "set-off" sheets in the old style of presses very materially increased the cost of printing illustrated papers, because it involved, practically, the feeding and handling of twice as many sheets as were printed. In Mr. Firm's device the duty formerly done by the set-off sheets is done by a simple but ingenious system of rollers, and both time and labor are greatly economized. The machine is much simplified as well, since all the mechanism used to handle the set-off sheets is done away with. The press, therefore, occupies much less room on the floor than the old style, and it requires only one person to feed it. Indeed, the feeding itself may be done automatically if desired, by the employment of a web or continuous roll of white paper. The device can also be readily attached to any form of cylinder press, and many of the old style presses are now being fitted with this appliance.

Another remarkable invention is Firm's Double or Quadruple Newspaper or Web Press,

which has the capacity of from forty to sixty thousand copies per hour. The peculiarity of this press is that it has three type-cylinders and four impression-cylinders, and prints from two webs or rolls of paper at once. One web is printed by passing the paper between the impression-cylinder No. 1 and the type-cylinder No. 2. One side having thus been printed, the sheet passes to impression-cylinder No. 2 and type-cylinder No. 1, when the other side is printed. It is then cut and delivered flat or run through a folding attachment, as may be desired. The other web is, in the meantime, passed between impression-cylinder No. 3 and type-cylinder No. 2, and has one side printed, and then passes to impression-cylinder No. 4 and type-cylinder No. 3 and has the other side printed.



FIRM'S QUADRUPLE NEWSPAPER WEB PRESS.

Mr. Firm is also the inventor of a new and interesting process for printing, with great perfection, cuts on glass. The most delicate outlines of the cut will be transferred on glass with greater distinctness and beauty than if printed with the utmost care on the finest kind of paper.

Information is wanted regarding the children of the late Mr. Robert Percy, compositor in the *Daily News* office, who died in 1851, at 3 Beaufort street, London, there being certain funds belonging to them. Further particulars may be obtained from Messrs. McCaskie & Brown, S. C., Edinburgh.

A New Process for the Reproduction of Press Plates.

THE CELLULOID PROCESS VS. THE STEREO AND ELECTRO PROCESSES.

A new and ingenious application of the material called celluloid to the formation of clichés for multiplying plates of engravings and type comes to us from France. Celluloid, as perhaps few of our readers may be aware, is a hard, tough, elastic, and transparent substance formed of camphor and gun cotton. At a temperature of 250° Fahr. it becomes plastic and malleable. The inventor, M. Jannin, could have had little idea of what a revolution he would be the means of creating in the several departments of electro and stereotyping, and, in fact, in the printing office. Some of the English printing and paper trade journals are in ecstasies over the new discovery, and are consequently full of descriptions of the process. We subjoin the one given by the *British and Colonial Printer and Stationer*:

MAKING THE MOULD.

The ingredients for the mould are yellow oxide of lead and glycerine, which form a cement, named after the inventor, "Jannin's Cement." This, when properly mixed, forms a semi-fluid paste, which has to be applied to the surface of the block, or form of type. It is necessary to provide against the formation of air bubbles, or the cast will be imperfect. The first coating of cement is "backed up" by a stouter one, until the proper degree of thickness is obtained. A special gauge is provided for this purpose. It should be stated that the glycerine used in preparing the cement, and causing it to dry quickly, has no action whatever on the blocks which are being reproduced. The glycerine is not in any danger of being absorbed, and the fluid paste does not penetrate the interstices of the wood. Hence, defects will not be repeated, or magnified as they are by the usual electrotyping process, and however sharp the lines of the cut may be, a true cast is taken, without the danger of swelling or warping the original.

The thickness of the cement varies from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch.

RAPIDITY OF MANIPULATION.

The time required for the setting of the cement varies, according to temperature. At an ordinary degree of heat, as when wood blocks are being operated upon, the cement sets in from

twelve to twenty minutes. Artificial heat may, however, be used, when, for instance, it is required to reproduce steel or copper plates, or even ordinary type. In that case, three or four minutes only are necessary for the setting of the cement. The temperature need not exceed 120° Fahrenheit. When that heat is maintained, the chemical action is complete.

REMOVING THE MATRIX.

When the matrix or mould has to be lifted off the block, some of the peculiar advantages of the new material are at once appreciated. The firmness and rigidity of the mould facilitates its manipulation, and bring out the finest lines in the cast. The test of a magnifying glass reveals no imperfection.

PREPARING THE PLATE.

A matrix—having been prepared with no more difficulty than is experienced in the ordinary way—is placed with its face upward on the lower bed of a powerful press. On this matrix a sheet of celluloid, about 3-16ths of an inch thick, is laid, and the platen of the press is brought down. In order to make the celluloid impressionable, it is necessary to heat it to about 240° Fahrenheit. When this is done the material may be pressed into the finest lines of a matrix. The final pressure is given by means of a special arrangement of the hydraulic press. This hot pressing process lasts about two or three minutes, after which the bed and platen of the press are cooled by a current of cold water. The pressure, however, is not completely removed until the celluloid has been thoroughly cooled, and has recovered its original hardness. The plate may now be easily removed from the matrix, and is, of course, a perfect fac-simile; even the most minute lines of the original plate being reproduced.

The application of the cement to the original block or form, as well as that of the celluloid to the matrix, does not involve the use of any intermediary compound. This is an important advantage, as those who are acquainted with the ordinary electrotyping process will quickly realize.

In the old process, the two coats of black lead, which are necessary—the first, to keep the bees'-wax or gutta-percha from adhering to the engraved surface, and the second, being laid on the matrix to promote the deposition of the copper—are found to fill up, to some extent,

the lines of the original, this drawback being more apparent whenever the work is very fine. Indeed, to this fact we must attribute the customary divergence in effect of the proof from the original. The impression is found to be heavier and blacker than the cut. On the contrary, it is claimed that these celluloid plates reproduce the most delicate touches.

There is another point to which we must not fail to give prominence. The celluloid plates, when taken from under the casting-press, are ready to be printed from. There is no backing or planing necessary, thus an economy in time is practicable, which, on the old system, was impossible. The saving of labor and expense, too, are not inconsiderable details.

To produce a good electrotype from a wood block, generally requires, on the average, six hours. Now, an equally good, or better cast in celluloid is said to be got in three-quarters of an hour. From type forms or metal plates, even less is necessary, for in twenty minutes the whole process can be gone through.

In regard to cost, it may be said that the expense of producing the celluloid plates is rather under that of ordinary stereotyping, while the plant necessary is very considerably cheaper and simpler.

ADVANTAGES OF THE INVENTION.

The advantages claimed for the new process are several and important. In the first place, the celluloid plates work under the press exactly like wood blocks. They have the peculiar "tack" and elasticity of wood. Hence there is an enormous saving of time in making ready; and it is well known how the cost of overlaying adds to the original expense of the block itself.

Again, the celluloid plates are light, and hence are easier to handle. At the same time, they are very tough. The most violent shock will not put them out of shape. It is claimed, indeed, that any number of impressions may be taken from them before they exhibit signs of wear.

A further advantage is, that celluloid plates are not affected by acids. They resist the strongest chemicals. Colored inks, whatever their composition, do not affect them—a point which is most important. The blocks are cleaned in the usual way, with turps or ley. Hence the necessity for silvering or nickeling plates for color printing is altogether done away with.

Celluloid plates, again, never become corroded, as do electrotypes, which, unless they are carefully stowed away, become covered with verdigris.

The flexibility of celluloid plates is such that they may be bent round small cylinders, adapting them, consequently, for web printing. They recover their flatness when taken off the cylinder. The plates may be "touched up," if required, as easily as ordinary blocks, "tapping" and "plugging" being done as upon the wood.

Owing to their remarkable elasticity, celluloid blocks are not liable to many of the accidents which befall ordinary blocks in the printing office. Even a thick piece of paper, which, by some mischance, may have got between the surface of the block and the cylinder, will not result in any appreciable damage to the block. One very prevalent cause of loss is thus obviated.

The celluloid material of which the plates are made can be re-melted repeatedly, and even the clippings or scraps can be so used up. The oxide loses little, if any, of its market value; and, with the exception of the glycerine, the whole composition retains its original proportions.

We have enumerated a few of the most obvious advantages of the celluloid stereotyping process, but there are many applications which experience is most likely to suggest. Several large printing offices in London and elsewhere are already introducing it; indeed, celluloid blocks are being actually printed from, and, we are given to understand, with the most satisfactory results. The control of the privilege of using the invention is in the hands of Mr. Albert Sauvée, of 22 Parliament street, Westminster, as sole agent for the patentee.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.—This beautifully printed monthly journal, published by Hugh Finlay, St. John, N. B., is brim full of interesting news and useful and reliable information for the printer. The oldest and most experienced cannot fail to be both pleased and profited by perusing it, and for beginners it is invaluable. The subscription price is only \$1 per annum, or 10c. per number.—*Express, Colborne, Ont.*

In Paris, white paper may not be used for "posters" of any dimensions, from a quarto bill upwards, by private persons. They have to use colored paper, the Government reserving white to itself. *Liberte chere!*

Hon. John. D. Defrees.

We take the following sketch of the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., from *The Critic* of that city:

Mr. Defrees was born at Sparta, Tennessee, on the 8th of November, 1810. His father removed to Piqua, Ohio, in 1818. Six years afterward he commenced learning to be a printer. After serving his time, he read law at Lebanon, Ohio, under instructions from the illustrious Thomas Corwin, of whom Mr. Clay once remarked, "I regard Governor Corwin as the very prince of popular orators." In 1831, in company with Joseph H. Defrees, a younger brother, he commenced the publication of a newspaper at South Bend, Indiana. He was frequently elected to the Legislature, and in 1844 purchased the *Indiana State Journal* establishment and removed to Indianapolis. The *Journal* became the leading Whig paper of the State while under his control. In 1861, the government having determined to do its own printing and binding, in its own establishment, Mr. Defrees was appointed by Mr. Lincoln to superintend it. Having commented rather severely on President Johnson's White House speech, that gentleman removed Mr. Defrees and appointed Mr. Wendell. Congress, in order to "head Andy Johnson," enacted a law authorizing the Senate to elect a government officer in violation of the Constitution, giving that power to the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under this law Mr. Defrees was unanimously elected by the Senate, and served until 1869, when Mr. Clapp was elected. The law giving the election to the Senate being repealed, on the incoming of the present administration, Mr. Defrees was appointed by the President to his present position.

500 Sheets to the Ream.

Why not have 500 sheets instead of 480 in a ream of paper? The change would facilitate counting and greatly promote business and general convenience. In the days when paper was extensively made in folded sheets the present rule seemed necessary, and the adoption of 480 sheets doubtless took its origin from the fact that this number is a multiple of 2, 4, 8, etc., hence duo, quarto, octavo, etc., the forms in which paper is commonly folded. But now that paper is marketed largely in flat sheets, there is no occasion for such arbitrariness; and

the desire to cling to the present rule is owing to a confirmed habit and a conservative dislike of change. It is time we did away with antiquated practices. Let us simply substitute 200 pounds of flour for 196 pounds in a barrel, and in like manner 500 sheets for 480 sheets in a ream of paper. And the only way in which the thing can be done is to do it.

Money Order Exchange Between Canada and the United States.

On and after 1st July, the procuring of a money order payable in the United States has been made as simple as if it was payable in the Dominion of Canada. The letter of *advice* of each money order must pass through some recognized central office, so as to secure a basis of the international money order account between the two countries. The charge for sending money orders has been greatly reduced, as follows:

On orders payable in the U. S. not exceeding.....	\$10	.10
From \$10, and not exceeding.....	20	.20
From \$20, and not exceeding.....	30	.40
From \$30, and not exceeding.....	40	.40
From \$40, and not exceeding.....	50	.50

Fifty dollars is the limit allowed by the postal law of the United States for a single money order.

Boys, Don't be Printers.

Boys of my audience, bright-faced, inspiring youths, longing for the shortest and quickest road to fame and fortune, hear a solemn adjuration, and be warned in time. Never be printers—everybody's pecking-blocks, creation's scape-goats and sway-backed pack-mules. Do not let them lead you into that dingy den of inky horror, treadmill labor and squandered opportunities. Stand back. Keep out. Be boot-blacks, chimney-sweeps, penitentiary birds, or members of the maniac menagerie that meets in the old age-begrimmed (now no more) sepulchre of a Capitol at Fredericton. Be mud-clerks on a coal-barge, deck-hands in a tripe factory, brakemen on canal-boats, engineers of a one-donkey-power canal boat, dairyman with an aged ox and two he-goats as your stock in trade, servant girl in a poor-house or orphan asylum. Be stock gamblers, railroad directors, president of a sausage-stuffing machine, rag-venders, charcoal-bawlers, chamber-maids in a livery stable, or policy spouting senators—but never, no, never, be printers.

A Journalistic Medley.

In the early part of this the *Nineteenth Century* of the *Christian Era*¹ a *Citizen* of the *World* strolled at night along *Pall Mall* on his way from *Belgravia* to *Whitehall*, accompanied only by the *Echo* of his footsteps. An old *Engineer* and soldier of the *Queen*, he had traversed by *Land and Water* the greater part of the *Globe*, and had, since his *Broad Arrow* days, fought under more than one *Standard*. Taking out his *Tablet*, he stood and wrote as follows: "The study of *Public Opinion* offers a wide *Field* for the intelligent *Spectator* and *Examiner* of the *Times*—". At this moment a *Watchman*, who had been a close *Observer* of his movements, approached and said, "Come, my noble *Sportsman*, you must move on!" "And what if I refuse?" demanded the other, standing like a *Rock* with his back against a *Post*, immovable as *Temple Bar*; "to be *Brief* with you, my friend, I shall, in *Truth*, stay here a *Week* if I think proper." "Well," rejoined the *Civilian*, "I am the appointed *Guardian* of this thoroughfare *All the Year Round*, and I protest against your making any *Sketch* or *Record* here! Are you a *Builder*?" Instantly a grasp of *Iron* was laid on his arm. "Do you wish me to *Punch* your head?" asked the *Traveller*. "Oh, no," replied the other, all in a *Quiver*, "pray don't, I was only in *Fun*."

1. There are two papers, viz., the "Christian" and the "Era."
2. The "Globe and Traveller."

The Health of Printers.

In the course of a lecture on the Effects of Occupation upon Health, recently delivered at *Leipsic* by *Dr. Heubner*, he drew attention to the frequency of lead-poisoning among type-founders, compositors and pressmen. In *Leipsic* itself, the great metropolis of the German book trade, 77 per cent. of all who are thus affected belong to the trades enumerated. Type-founders are poisoned by inhaling the fumes of the metal, while compositors and pressmen inhale minute particles of the same material. Fraught with still greater danger is, however, the frequent practice of compositors of bringing their type-stained hands in contact with their lips, or keeping eatables in composing rooms, etc. The great preventatives against all such chronic poisoning are cleanliness, both of person and in the workroom, and ample ventilation by the frequent opening of windows, etc. With re-

gard to lung diseases, too, printers compare unfavorably with other trades, the proportion of deaths from this cause being exceptionally large. The one safeguard against this danger also is ventilation, which, as we all know, is sadly neglected in printing offices, generally by reason of the almost universal dread of draughts.

THE NIHILISTS.—The Russian Nihilists carry about their persons the types with which they do their printing. If it is necessary to publish a proclamation or other document, the compositors meet in secret, and in the quickest possible way put in type the manuscript, and then print it from a hand-press. When the necessary number of copies is ready, the press is taken to pieces and put in the pockets of the conspirators, who immediately return to their homes.

The above paragraph has gone the rounds of the English, American and Canadian press, credited to the *Times*, London, Eng. We have a better opinion of the *Times* than to think such a foolish, nonsensical paragraph could gain admission, much less have its origin, in that paper. Let our readers imagine, if they can, how a man must feel going about with his pockets full of pi, and a few pieces of a printing press scattered promiscuously about his person. People unacquainted with the processes of printing, no doubt, can be made believe that there is nothing easier than for one to enter a room, chalk a case on the floor, distribute the pi out of his pockets, set up the press and proceed to print. We have heard of offices where they kept the type in a bag, but we must acknowledge that we know nothing of the peculiar process of setting type out of pockets, and would submit that perhaps it would be inconvenient if some member, who had all the spaces, or some other "sort," or a piece of the press, in his pocket, might be absent through sickness, death or arrest. The Russian Nihilist printer or pressman to whose lot it falls to carry the frisket in his pocket, no doubt has to fly about pretty lively, and we do not envy the frame of mind of the one who has to carry the frame. Of course, the rest of the press, including the ribs, bed, platen and rounce, could be disposed of easily, but we venture to assert that the one who carried the tympan would have good cause for a "tin ear," if he could get any one to put one of those useful articles on him.

The *Winchester Review*, a new London quarterly, made its appearance last month.

Middy Morgan, Stock Reporter.

The *Cincinnati Commercial* has this description of Miss Middy Morgan, an Irish lady of noble family, who, after having shone in Irish and Italian society, came to the United States and assumed the position of live stock reporter for the *New York Times*. She was always a lover of horses, and in Italy was employed by King Victor Emmanuel to purchase horses for his stable, her judgment of animals being so excellent. When she first applied for her singular position, she was allowed by the editors to try the work, for a joke, but she did so well that they soon found it worth while to employ her in earnest. She is an immensely tall woman—six feet two inches in height. Miss Morgan wore, when I saw her, a lanky waterproof dress reaching to her ankles. She wore a cheap black straw hat, “pitched onto” the back of her head. It suited her, and it was nobody’s business. Her shoulders are broad and square, and she does not mince matters when she walks. She jumps on and off a car, when in full motion, when she feels like it. Those accustomed to the ordinary helplessness of the female sex, in the matter of locomotion, are somewhat startled by her methods. They say she looks like a man dressed in woman’s clothes. She has not a relative in the United States, but has made many warm friends. All the cattle market people know her and esteem her, as she goes here and there from one yard to another. Universal respect and deference are shown to her. There is something very impressive and strange in the way she moves about among wild Texas cattle, and scarcely less wild cattle drovers, and commands as much respect as any lady in a drawing-room. They say no matter how crazy drunk any one of the drovers may be, he never fails to recognize Middy Morgan, and treat her like a lady. What made this lady, refined, gifted, brilliant, a favorite in the highest circles of society in Europe, suddenly turn her back on it all, to cross the sea and become a market reporter among the cattle pens of the new world? Nobody knows.

The Commercial Traveller.

R. J. Burdette, the *Hawkeye* man, has the following good word for the commercial traveller: “What would I do without ‘the boys?’ How often they have been my friends. I go to a new town. I don’t know one hotel from the other.

I don’t know where to go. The man with the samples gets off at the same station. I follow him without a word or a tremor. He calls to the bus-driver by name and orders him to get out of this now as soon as we are seated. And when I follow him I am inevitably certain to go to the best house there is in the place. He shouts at the clerk by name and fires a joke at the landlord as we go in. He looks over my shoulder as I register after him, and hands me his card with a shout of recognition. He peeps at the register again and watches the clerk assign me to 98. ‘Ninety-nothing,’ he shouts, ‘who’s in 15?’ The clerk says he is saving 15 for Judge Dryasdust. ‘Well, he be blowed,’ says my cheery friend, ‘give him the attic and put this gentleman in 15.’ And if the clerk hesitates, he seizes the pen and gives me 15 himself, and then he calls the porter, orders him to carry up my baggage and put a fire in 15, and then in the same breath adds, ‘What time will you be down for supper, Mr. Burdette?’ And he waits for me, and, seeing that I am a stranger in the town, he sees that I am cared for, that the waiters do not neglect me, he tells me about the town, the people and the business. He is breezy, cheery, sociable, full of new stories, always good-natured; he frisks with cigars, and overflows with ‘thousand mile tickets;’ he knows all the best rooms in all the hotels; he always has a key for the car seats, and turns a seat for himself and his friends without troubling the brakeman, but he will ride on the wood-box or stand on the platform to accommodate a lady, and he will give up his seat to an old man. I know them pretty well. For three years I have been travelling with him from Colorado to Maine, and I have seen the worst and the best of him, and I know the best far out-weighs the worst. I could hardly get along without him, and I am glad he is so numerous.”

Red printing-ink, according to the *Engineer*, may be made in this way: Boil linseed oil until smoke is given off. Set the oil then on fire and allow it to burn until it can be drawn out into strings half an inch long. Add one pound of resin for each quart of oil, and one-half pound of dry, brown soap cut into slices. The soap must be put in cautiously, as the water in the soap causes a violent commotion. Lastly, the oil is ground with a sufficient pigment on a stone by means of a muller. Vermillion, red lead, carmine, Indian red, Venetian red, and the lakes are all suitable for printing-inks.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Printing business is reported as unusually dull in Boston.

The Maine State Press Association have postponed their excursion to July 26th.

A type-case cleaner has been invented by two typos on the Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald*.

The "St. Catharines Pulp and Paper Company" have applied for an act of incorporation.

In Pittsburg, Pa., 35c. and 32c. are the prevailing prices on morning and evening papers.

In Chicago the following prices prevail: job printers \$21.00 per week, piece work 45 cents per 1000.

B. W. Baker has severed his connection with the *Amlerst*, N. S., *Sentinel*. D. L. McLeod succeeds him.

M. J. Griffin, Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Mail*, has been appointed secretary to the Civil Service Commission.

The *Total Abstinence Record* is the name of a new semi-monthly paper issued in St. John's, Newfoundland, by J. P. Rahal.

The paper and leather board mill of the "New Brunswick Paper Company," situated near Penobsquis, are both running steadily.

Trudel & Routhier, booksellers and stationers, Levis, P. Q., have compromised with their creditors at fifteen cents on the dollar.

George Ripley, LL. D., president of the New York *Tribune* Association, and literary editor of that paper, died July 4, in his 78th year.

It is stated that the irrepressible Capt. Kirwan, late of the *Montreal Post*, is about to start a new Liberal paper in Montreal, to be entitled the *Vindicator*.

A paper bag machine has been recently invented which receives at one end a roll of paper, cut to the proper width, and lays off at its other end the finished bags.

The wife of Rev. John Williams, religious editor of the New York *Herald*, sued for a limited divorce, on the ground of cruel treatment, but was refused.

The proprietors of the Boston *Post* are reaping as they sowed. There was a strike among the typos in that office on the 27th May, and it does not seem to be over yet. We will give a short account of the trouble in our next.

The *Border Amateur* is the name of a newspaper just issued in St. Stephen by Messrs. Love & Nowlan. The paper is devoted to temperance, literature and education.

Nathan Morrison, comp., who served his time at the Newcastle, N. B., *Union Advertiser* office, is now on the *Daily Herald*, Auckland, New Zealand, earning good wages.

William Weld, editor of the *Farmer's Advocate*, Toronto, Ont., recently paid a visit to the Maritime Provinces, and is reported as being much pleased with our seaboard climate.

A young lad named Smith, an employe of the Leamington, Ont., *Post*, was instantly killed, on June 8th, by being struck with a flying ball during the progress of a game of lacrosse at that place.

A Mrs. Wm. Eastwood, wife of a New York printer, took leave of her two little children by kissing them, on the Jersey ferry boat, plunged into the river and perished. The cause of her act was not known.

Wm. Bryden, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Liverpool Advertiser*, who recently went out to Arizona with his family, writes that he is thoroughly disgusted with that country and will immediately return to his native land.

L. M. Frechette, the French Canadian poet, who has recently won the proud distinction of being crowned by the French Academy, is on the staff of *La Patrie*, Montreal, P. Q. He is also the author of the French dramas "Papineau" and "The Return of the Exile."

The *Industrial World and National Economist* is the title of a new weekly paper which comes to us from Ottawa. It is published by the "Industrial World Publishing Company," and is a large 16-page, broad-column paper, and is devoted to home industries, commerce, finance, insurance, railroads and mining.

It is rather a curious incident that when the Americans sent Dr. Franklin, a printer, as minister to France, the court of Versailles sent M. Girard, a bookbinder, as minister to America. When Dr. Franklin heard of it, "Well," said he, "I'll print the Declaration of Independence of America, and M. Girard will bind it."

Tenders were asked for the publishing of the city accounts in pamphlet form, and that of Geo. W. Day was accepted at \$10.00 per form of 10 pages, for 200 copies. The margin on this job

has been got down pretty fine—this being the lowest figure reached yet. It is to be hoped prices for job printing have nearly touched bottom.

The Quebec Press Association were invited, and accepted an invitation, to hold their fourth annual meeting and to participate in the festivities to take place in the city of Quebec on the occasion of the celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day. The hall of L'Institut Canadien was placed at the disposal of the Association.

The workmen of the country have had to share largely in the business depression, and it is not at all strange that they should now begin to look for some share in the improved condition of things. While the cost of living has increased considerably, wages have not advanced, so that the employés are really worse off than they were in the hard times.

It is said that a new weekly journal, on the plan of the *Economist*, will shortly make its appearance, being issued simultaneously in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. A company with a capital of \$20,000 is said to be in course of formation. This has reference to *The Industrial World and National Economist*, a notice of which appears elsewhere.

There were 828 paper mills in the United States early in 1879. New York State had 189, Massachusetts 184, Pennsylvania 89, Connecticut 69, Ohio 65, New Hampshire 39, New Jersey 33, Maine 32 and Maryland 26. The balance were distributed among the Western States. Of the Southern States Georgia claimed precedence, with seven mills, while Louisiana had none.

The annual dinner of the London, England, newspaper press fund took place on the evening of the 17th June. Edward Decey, a well known journalist and editor of the *Observer*, speaking as an old contributor to many journals in the Colonies and America, proposed the Foreign, Colonial and American Press. Sir Alexander T. Galt, Canadian Commissioner, responded.

In the *London Standard* an advertisement recently appeared from the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, inviting tenders for the year's waste paper, which was estimated at 1,500 tons. Now, as there are only about 300 working days in the year, it follows that the daily amount of waste is about five tons, the result showing that 800 reams of fourteen pounds each are per day consigned to the waste paper basket.

The Canadian Press Association—really meaning the Press of Ontario—which was instituted at Kingston, September 27th, 1859, meets this year in the last week of July, and the annual excursion will start from Toronto by the Northern Railway to Collingwood, thence by steamer to Thunder Bay, Prince Arthur's Landing and Duluth, and return. From Prince Arthur's Landing a special trip of 150 miles will be given the party over the section of the Canada Pacific Railway already completed.

The employés of the *Toronto Telegram* held a boat race on the bay on the evening of June 22. Racing skiffs were used, two miles was the distance, and nine contestants started. They came in in the following order: S. D. Garside, Geo. Chancey, Chas. Buchanan, H. T. McPhillips, John Maveety and A. M. Tibert. In the consolation race, the following afternoon, there were three entries, Squarry, Lowrey and White. The race was a good one and they finished in the order named.

John Bateman, a printer, who formerly worked at Moncton and Chatham, but who has lately been in Boston, met with an accident while on his way from Boston to Hartford, recently. While in the act of stepping off the car platform, at Springfield, he fell and sustained injuries to the chest that laid him up. The injuries were not serious. Mr. Bateman has contributed several Boston letters to the *Times* over the signature of "Kit." He does not fancy the States, however, adding at the foot of a note to this office that his "next trip will be for home"—he "don't believe in the climate of the 'Hub.'" —*Moncton Times*. [He is now at home, where he proposes to stay until the hot weather is over, at all events.—ED.]

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, of the *Ottawa Citizen*, and Mayor of Ottawa, recently applied in the Court of Chancery for an injunction restraining the Dominion Government from paying any money to Mr. J. J. Richardson, the contractor for *Hansard*, on account of that publication, in which Mr. Mackintosh claims to have a joint interest. But later advices state that both parties have preferred to settle out of court the share of the profits of the contract which each is to get, rather than have the extent of them disclosed to the public. Still later advices say that Mayor Mackintosh is implicated in the Townsend contract scandal: this is a case of a government employé being awarded a contract under suspicious circumstances.

An Amateur Editor's Experience.

The Rev. D. D. Currie, the late editor of the *Provincial Wesleyan*, of Halifax, N. S., entertained his brethren in the ministry, at the recent Conference meeting held in St. John on the 26th June, by giving them a little of his newspaper experience while managing the above paper. He said "he did not care now where he was sent to preach. When appointed to the *Wesleyan* editorship he had refused a circuit, and the hardships he experienced in the management of the paper, he considered, were a reproach upon him for his declining the circuit. He would go now wherever the Conference sent him. 'That's the way I feel,' said he. (Laughter.) He carried out his position on the *Wesleyan* as well as he could, and did not receive as many complaints as he expected. He had been proof-reader, reporter and editor on the *Wesleyan*. On all foreign papers they have their paid contributors—some for a high-colored article on heaven, others for a brimstone article on the bottomless pit. These articles are all paid for; 'but,' he added, 'I have to write all these myself.' He went on to speak of the laborious duties attendant upon an editor. The editors of all other papers are gentlemen, and don't go about doing all the little things on the paper. One man cannot supply the literary demands of a paper. In some circuits the *Wesleyan* had no subscribers except the minister. An increase in size and a decrease in price has been considered, but it is concluded to keep the paper as it is."

Printers are funny fellows. They try their hands at a great many things besides the prosecution of their own particular calling. And we cannot blame them. Some of them are quite mechanical when at home; we knew one who built himself a first-rate parlor organ; another who set up a lathe and turned ivory thimbles for all his wife's and daughters' female friends; a third affected the study of entomology, and used to run off on Saturday afternoons to chase butterflies till Sunday night. The last good thing we know of in the "labor of leisure" is that two printers have turned vestrymen, and are about to astonish the local parliament of a London suburb with Demosthenic denunciations and Ciceronian eloquence. At any rate, they have promised the irate parishioners to soundly rate the authorities because of the present high rates; and we hope they will ratify their promises.—*English paper.*

Pollywogs.

BY PETER PERIWINKLE.

Belles that editors try to mash—libels.
Paper-hangers—dead-head subscribers.
Good for this day only—a daily newspaper.
Some editors go on a bust and some editorials go on a bustle.

How to get a tooth-ache—Fool around the lips of a live lobster.

The principle upon which the newsboy conducts his business is quick sales and small profits.

It is a remarkable fact that whenever thermometers go up ice cream and lemonade go down.

Why is an attorney-at-law like a juvenile rum-sucker? Because he is apt to become a bar-rooster.

Some persons imagine that the composing-room must be a pretty tough institution because the devil is the last one to go into such a place.

A young married lady who recently presented her husband with triplets (three little bluenoses) remarked that this was her first literary production.

A St. John M. D. advertises that he is prepared to answer nocturnal summonses in less than no time, as he is not addicted to the old-fashioned habit of removing hat, boots, paper collar, and other sundry unmentionables, when committing himself to the downy bosom of his little bunk.

It was amusing to those who witnessed the strenuous though unsuccessful efforts put forth by the popular mailing clerk of a St. John government daily to cram into the fire alarm box situated on the corner of Canterbury and Brussels streets, via the key hole, forty-seven letters, thirty copies of the *Sun*, the June number of the *Miscellany*, a bank book, and a copy of Webster's Unabridged.

In abbreviating jaw-breakers the Yankee lays over um all. We know of some American manufacturers who, when they want to write the word oleomargerine, simply employ six letters, thus: b-u-t-t-e-r; but Mr. Thos. Pray, jr., editor of the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, has succeeded in reducing the thing to a still finer point, for he only employs five members of our alphabet to represent this big word, and spells it t-r-a-s-h.

Provincial Printers Abroad.

Billy Stone, who worked on the *Moncton Times* previous to going to Boston ten months ago, is a regular on the *Post* of that city.

Wm. B. Gillespie, late of the *Progress* staff, Summerside, P. E. I., is a regular on the *Daily Mail*, Lowell, Mass.

Jas. Armour, of Halifax, is a regular on the *Boston Post*.

P. W. McDonald, who learned his trade in the *Journal* office, Summerside, P. E. I., and was foreman of the *Pioneer* while published in Montague, same Province, was last heard from in Lawrence, Mass., where he had good grounds for supposing he was "solid" on the *Daily Eagle*.

Charlie Fisher, of Charlottetown, was last heard from in Boston, where he went in the spring.

H. H. Bagnall, of Charlottetown, who has been working in Crosby's job office, 15 Water street, Boston, for the past ten months, returned to the Island the first part of June on a vacation, and is now working on the *Summerside Journal*, holding the frame of Jas. W. Gamble, who went to Boston on June 17th, and had the former's frame at Crosby's for about a month, but, as trade was remarkably dull, he had the good luck to strike a good job at J. D. Mulcahy & Co.'s job office, 101 Milk street, Boston.

Toronto Letter.

TORONTO, June 15.

The *Mail* building is being pushed rapidly forward, the rear portion on Bay street is finished and the front on King street is up to the third story.

The *Globe*, with a few exceptions, gets full advertising rates. They would in all cases was it not for the low cutting of its big opponent. Why this state of things should exist with the two leading papers of the Dominion is strange, but such is the case, I am very sorry to say. The *Evening Telegram* gets full advertising rates. It is, however, very shortly to have a lively competitor. When this does occur, won't J. R. R. jump about? He is already like a cat on hot bricks. He has reduced his advertising canvassers from 15 to 7½%. Jack is the same as a good many others; the more he makes the more he wants to make, and the less he feels like giving. Oh, what a wicked world this is.

It is certainly the fault of the business managers and advertising canvassers that full advertising rates are not obtained in Toronto. One of the former states that a canvasser should not have over \$15 or \$18 per week. I should like to see him on the street canvassing for that amount, though it is questionable if he could earn it. He will perhaps come down to something smaller yet. Time will tell. A good advertising canvasser outside is worth very much more than he is inside.

A new steam engine has been put in the *Telegram* press room; a Scott press is very shortly to follow, to issue a morning *Telegram*. Steady, John Ross; don't be too fast; it might suit New York; will it suit Toronto?

The *Mail* has had three advertising canvassers, *Globe* two, *Telegram* four; the latter includes proprietor, business manager, canvasser and collector. No wonder the Toronto business men are so well educated in putting their business before the public. Yours, etc.,

COLLECTOR.

P. S.—The leading Conservative paper put a retailer's adv. in for three months gratuitously. This was baiting with a sprat to catch a very much larger fish, say a twelve months' contract. It is a very poor thing that has to be given away.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

None other is Genuine.

Publishers of Newspapers.

We supply "outsides" and "insides," on first-class paper, with or without news matter, at a very low rate. Our prices are so low that no publisher can afford to print his "first side" at home. Samples and prices on application.

S. FRANK WILSON, Manager.

Office of Auxiliary Publishing Co.,
Toronto, Canada.



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

The Value of a Stenographer's Notes.

In the Court of Appeals in Montreal a very important judgment was recently given concerning the admission in evidence of a stenographer's notes and testimony. It would seem that one Stanislas Leonard committed perjury as a witness in the Superior Court, where his testimony was taken by a stenographer, who, in giving evidence against the prisoner in the trial for perjury, produced his notes, which presented a true photograph of the words uttered by the accused. The appeal was made on the grounds that the stenographer had not been properly sworn, and that stenographic notes are not properly admissible to prove an offence and ought not to be employed in the aforesaid manner. The judges endorsed the judgment of the court below, holding that the evidence of the stenographer in cases of this kind is of vital importance, and is, in fact, the only means of fastening the guilt upon the guilty.

LONGHAND WRITING.—A rapid penman can write 30 words in a minute. To do this he must draw his pen through the space of a rod, $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In 40 minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five hours and a third a mile. We make on an average 16 curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing 30 words a minute, we must make 480 to each minute; in an hour, 28,800; in a day of only five hours, 144,000, and in a year of 300 days, 43,200,000. The man who made 1,000,000 strokes with a pen in a month was not at all remarkable. Many men, newspaper men, for instance, make 4,000,000. Here we have, in the aggregate, a mark of 300 miles long to be traced on paper by each writer in a year. In making each letter of the ordinary alphabet we must make from three to seven turns of the pen—or an average of three and a half to four.

Funnygrafik Phakts.

Fast young men—Standard Phonographers. The chief end of a phono. is the point of his pen.

Yawcob Strauss and Burdette are the Standard Funographers of America.

Why is a shorthand writer like an African pugilist? Because he is a stun-nigger-pher.

Phonographer to Her Majesty Queen Victoria—The shorthand reporter of a criminal case.

For those who have a diary we would prescribe the use of phonography. It's away ahead of burnt brandy and sugar.

What's the difference between shorthand notes and bank notes? The former are usually taken with a pencil, while the latter are always taken with thanks.

A phonographer who can trot out 172 to 200 words per minute is very fast. When he gets his speed up to $210\frac{1}{4}$ he can distance Dexter every day in the week.

Grahamites make money, buy new clothes, and get their bills receipted. Inferiorimitatorites make no money, preserve their old clothes, and occasionally get them reseated.

We learn from the *Shorthand Writer* that Benn Pitman is now teaching young ladies how to make up beds. He gives instruction to about one hundred girls each term. He made up a very comfortable little bed some time ago for his "Manuel." The result is it sleeps so soundly that even Pullus cannot awaken it.

Whenever a newspaper reporter secures a "complimentary," and gains admittance to a negro minstrel show, he is either conducted to a private box, or placed in the arms of a cushioned orchestra chair; whilst the less fortunate parliamentary reporter, when attending the House of Commons, is obliged to crawl up into the "gallery."

With a view of establishing harmony between our phonographic editor and those individuals who are continually finding fault with the tone of his productions, we are considering the advisability of supplying with each number of the *Miscellany* a blank page, which subscribers who hold opinions on shorthand matters that do not exactly coincide with those set forth in our phonographic department, may fill up with Carter's blue-black, to suit their own peculiar ideas.

"Adventure of an 'Official' in the wilds of Phonography" is unavoidably crowded out. The same will appear in our next.

Andrew J. Graham, A. M., M. D., author of Standard Phonography and conductor of the New York Phonographic Academy, has recently added to the list of his popular works another very useful book entitled, "A New Edition of Brief Longhand."

The *Phonetic Educator*, edited by Elias Longley, so widely known as a spelling reformer, is indeed a very welcome visitor. We hope the *Educator* will call on us regularly. We have also received Mr. Longley's *Eclectic Manual of Phonography*, a very neatly gotten up little book.

The *Canadian Illustrated Shorthand Writer* for June opens with a portrait of California's poet, orator, statesman and Standard Phonographer, Charles A. Sumner. The same magazine promises to publish in its July number a biographical sketch of Mr. Sumner, which will certainly be a treat to all who are familiar with his poems and lectures.

It is related of Voltaire that when in his painful effort to learn English, he discovered that the letters *a-g-u-e* spell "ague," a word of too silabelz, but that if u inkrest the length bi ading too mor letterz, and so got *p-l-a-g-u-e*, the wurd becam one silabel, waz pronounst "plague," he thru the buk akros the room, farli danst in Franko-filolojikal raj, and wisht in hiz on biter wa that wun haf ov the English nashon mit hav the "ague" and the other haf the "plague."—*Fonetic Journal*.











Easy Lessons in Phonography.

LESSON XIII.














The labor of writing may be materially diminished by the employment of contractions for prefixes and affixes which it would be difficult or tedious to write in full. As our limited space will not accommodate a complete list, we give only those that are most frequently used. The learner will find a full list of these contractions in the Standard Phonographic Handbook, page 1. The new edition of the Synopsis (price 50 cts.) also contains beautifully stereographed tables of word signs and other contractions. This being the last of the series of elementary lessons, we take the opportunity to express our hope that we have done some good in the way of encouraging typos and others to enter the

gates of the golden art. We have not, it is true, given anything more than a mere synopsis, but these easy lessons were not given with the view of making our readers thoroughly acquainted with each and every principle of the art. Our aim has simply been to place before our friends a brief presentation of the corresponding style which we meant should serve as an easy stepping-stone to those whose daily labor occupies so much of their time and attention that they would not, even if they could, devote enough of their spare moments to the study of phonography to enable them to digest the contents of a text book in a few weeks. It affords us no small amount of pleasure to learn from different quarters that our "easy lessons" have been instrumental in kindling in the minds of a great many a desire to master the beautiful art, which has resulted in their securing a copy of the Standard Phonographic Hand-Book, a work which begins at the beginning and ends at the end of phonography. We will be happy to send the same to any of the *Miscellany's* subscribers, or their friends, at publisher's price, \$2.20, post paid.

PREFIXES.

-  { condition.
-  { committee.
-  { cognate.
-  { contradict.
-  { controvert.
-  { counterfeit.
-  { circumstances.
-  { selfish.
-  { interpose.
-  { introduce.

AFFIXES.

-  { sensible.
-  { profitable.
-  { teachableness.
-  { doubtfulness.
-  { cheerfulness.
-  { wherefore.
-  { therefore.
-  { eating.
-  { knowingly.
-  { seemingly.
-  { yourself.
-  { yourselves.
-  { ourselves.

"SORTS."

We meet a great many warm friends these days.

A typo says that he is engaged at pick nicks every day.

Good rowers keep out of rows. They keep their oar route.

"M. Ike" complains of taking cold by leaving off his winter cane too soon.

Acorn stakes are always run on Oak's day in England. Oaks-cuse the joke.

The rise in printing paper has had the effect of causing a decline in bustles.

The chief use of a sea captain in these days is to explain how it all happened after most of the passengers have been drowned.

A man down town was presented with a pair of twin boys the other day. He remarked that it was a warm day, but he didn't expect two son-strokes.

An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long. How admirable are thy works, O, Nature!

Little drops of water (in the milk), little grains of sand (in the sugar), are what make the big fortunes of the humble milk-men and the obscure grocers.

The paragrapher who labors six hours and a half grinding out five original jokes, and then labels them "Idle Moments," has a keen appreciation of humor.

A New York musical critic is looking for another situation. He wrote twenty-five lines about a concert and neglected to ring in the word "technique."

In concluding an article on the last corn crop an editor of a country exchange remarked: "We have on exhibition in our sanctum a magnificent pair of ears."

When his cousin, Charlotte Dunne was married, Jones said, "It was Dunne before it was begun, Dunne while it was being done, and not Dunne when it was done."

Don't despise a woman because she can't drive nails or hang pictures; if you want to discover your own weak points, just try to carry a 6x4 mattress down a narrow winding stair.

A writer advises that girls who wish to have small mouths should repeat at frequent intervals during the day, "Fanny Finch fried five floundering frogs for Francis Fowler's father."

"If I have ever used any unkind words, Hannah," said Mr. Smiley, reflectively, "I take them all back." "Yes, I suppose you want to use them over again," was the not very soothing reply.

An exchange says: "A full-grown man who throws his orange peel upon the sidewalk is no man." Well, what do you think of an orange peel that throws a full-grown man upon the sidewalk?

This is the season of the year when the small boy goeth to the barber and winketh at him and sayeth: "Cut off the ends of my hair." And, behold, the barber cutteth off the hair and leaveth the ends.

A young lady appeared recently at a paper carnival as a printing press. Nice kind of a press to print something on, no doubt. A gentlemanly compositor wanted to know if she could make "pi."

He was informed that a lady had called to see him in his absence. "A lady," he mused aloud, "a lady." Upon an accurate description he brightened up and added, "Oh, dot vas no lady; dot vas my wife."

"Why don't you come in out of the rain?" said a good-natured dominie to a ragged Irishman. "Shure it's av no consequence, yer reverence," returned Pat; "me clothes is so full of holes they won't howld wather."

The average person speaks about one hundred and twenty words a minute. This estimate is considerably short of that required when the speaker has a trunk lid fall on his head while he is hunting for a sleeve button.

"Zephaniah," said his wife with chilling severity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon." "Well, my darling," replied the heartless man, "you wouldn't have your husband staying in a saloon all day, would you?"

When a Western journal desires to be personally affectionate it alludes playfully to "the bald-headed old galoot who sweeps up the floor with his ears," or "our horn-swigging neighbor whose nose is the record of years of unpaid bar bills."

Mr. Wallace predicted that a sphinx moth would be found in Madagascar with a proboscis long enough to reach into the nectary of "anagæum sesquipedale," and Mr. Pascoe refers to a rumor that such an insect has been discovered.

The "Naiad Queen" was given as an opera lately in Kansas City by amateurs to an auditorium filled to its utmost capacity by the male persuasion. Not a lady being present. The printer had done the business by making the programme read "The Naked Queen."

The editor of a newspaper that has adopted phonetic spelling, in a measure, received a postal card from an old subscriber in the country, which read as follows: "I hev tuk your paper for leven yeres, but if you kant spell enny better than you hev ben doin for the las to months you may jes stoppit."

"Trousers under the skirt," remarks a fashion paper, "are universally worn by equestriennes." Well, yes; we should think that was the proper place to wear them. An equestrienne with trousers outside the skirt would be a spectacle sufficiently startling to attract considerable human attention, if, indeed, it would not scare the horse. And, then, to consider the amount of ingenuity required to get both l—gs of them on over the same skirt.

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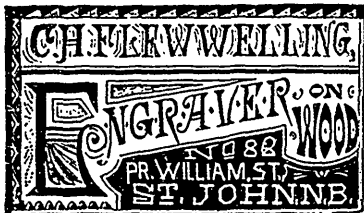
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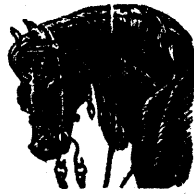
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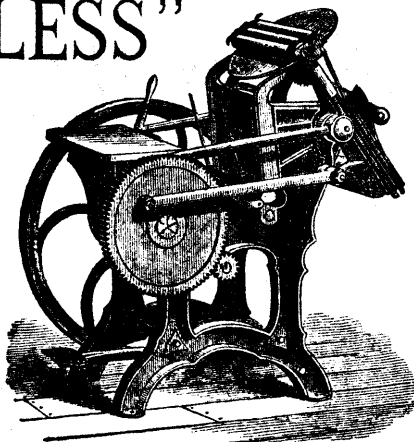
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