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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JULY, 1878.

No. 1.

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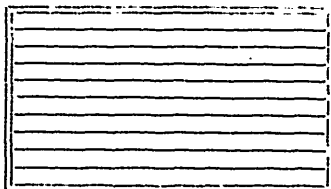
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PRACTICAL MATTERS.

BY JUL. L. WRIGHT.

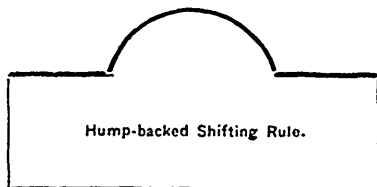
Overrunning Galleys

are great conveniences and able assistants to compositors in offices where there is considerable overrunning of matter caused by alterations from copy—notably in original book publications and the picking-up of yeas and nays in legislative journals. Aside from this, these adjuncts for facilitating work are so simple in construction and of such importance that no office should be without one or two. As many who have spent the major part of life at the business have never seen one, it will not be amiss to illustrate an easy method of manufacture. The following design will sufficiently convey the appearance :



For the bottom, obtain a flat piece of well-seasoned hard wood, half an inch thick, of the desired dimensions, and nail strips, half an inch square, on the surface at the edges, forming a shallow box. Now, nail strips uniform with the guards in the open space between the upper and lower edges, and the galley is complete. Be

sure to make the interstices uniform and of a depth to admit sufficient play for the largest size body letter in general use. If long primer, make them of pica depth. Uniformity in the interstices may be secured by placing a quadrat at each end of the galley, pressing the first strip snugly to them, and then driving the brads, proceeding in this manner until the frame is filled. It is necessary to have the strips half an inch square in order to give room for the fingers to enter for the purpose of picking out the words expeditiously and without hindrance.



Hump-backed Shifting Rule.

This rule is of no service in a book office, but very useful in news offices. The "hump" is designed to avoid the possibility of being locked up in the form, as has been frequently the case with the ordinary rule. This it effectually prevents, and besides possessing the advantage of readily discovering itself when "lost" in the matter, is more convenient for shifting.



Spring Spaces

are of recent origin, and were invented by a typo in the United States signal service office at Washington, D. C. They are admirable for their purpose. Those who have had experience on delicate mortised work can thoroughly appreciate their usefulness and will hail them as a blessing entitling the genius who gave them to us to a warm place in our memory. No more battered type and "gouged" quadrats, nor tender fingers and sore knuckles, nor exhausted patience and soured temper! They are so simple that it is a matter of surprise they were not thought of before. They should be made of finely-tempered spring steel—two pieces firmly riveted together.

The deliberative attention of compositors and manufacturers is called to this
Improved Lower Case.

fl	ff	fi	int. sp.	em qds.	'	k		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
j	b	c	d	e	i	s	f	g	:	9,					
!															o
?	l	m	n	h	o	y	p	comma.	w	-					
z															..
x	v	u	t	3 - em spaces.	en spaces.	5 - em spaces	a	r	quadrats.						
q						4 - em spaces									

This arrangement of the spaces is worth to the compositor from 300 to 500 ems per day. Briefly, its merits are: 1, Facility in distribution and separation of the spaces; 2, Speed and uniformity in spacing; 3, When spaces of a particular kind are short, the saving of time in "nursing;" 4, The enlargement of the y, p, comma, and w boxes, the present size being inadequate to meet the demands of ordinary work.

To secure these desirable ends the displacement of but two letters is necessary—the a taking the place of the r and the r being moved further to the right—not interfering with, but rather favoring, rapidity in composition.

The displaced punctuation points, governed

by the frequency of use, are in convenient positions, and, to a certain extent, shielded from "mixing." The em quad being called into action about as often as the hair-space, is given a smaller "home" and placed between it and the apostrophe, whose boxes have been reduced one half.

Another improvement in cases would be to line them with thin sheet-brass instead of paper. Paper becomes wet by distribution and peels off, leaving the wooden bottom bare. This, in course of time, will splinter; when this occurs the compositor is apt to get splinters under his finger nails when the type is low—besides, the brass adds to the strength of the case.

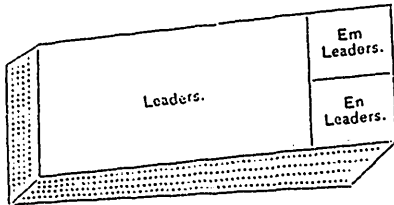
Figure Case.

—	—	—	—	—	*	†	‡	§		¶	⌘	()	[]	en led'rs	em led'rs
¼	1/7	§	-	1	2	3	4	5							
½	1/5	—		6	7	8	9	o						Leaders.	
¾	⅔	—													
¾	¾	—													
¾	¾	—			1 em quads.	3 - em spaces.	en quads.	Quadrats.							

The advantages of the above case can be seen at a glance and need no explanation further than the assertion that one-third more can be accomplished with it on tabular matter than with the book case.

Leader Boxes,

constructed after the pattern here shown, will be found to possess advantages that cannot but commend their general adoption :



A shallow cigar-box will cost nothing, and a few minutes work will convert it into an excellent time-saver. The angle is cut to assist the eyes and hand when the leaders are getting low.

In offices where space is crowded, and each man is confined to a single stand, the composition of leader matter is accompanied with serious drawbacks, the common practice being to spread the leaders on a piece of paper or to scatter them through the lower case; in others they are laboriously hunted for in the upper boxes of the cap. case, where they have been indiscriminately thrown in distribution—in the first instance necessitating frequent bunglesome shiftings or loss of time in picking out the surplus upon completion of the take; in many cases, one or two having buried themselves they are overlooked, and when resurrected necessitate a trip to the font case.

The leader box may be placed at the extreme right of the case, and can be easily pushed up or down as occasion requires, the frame causing it to slide with ease, and will prove a decided change for the better, besides doing away with the slovenly practice of piling the cap. case.

Rule Cutters

are a decided improvement on the *shears*, but all that I have seen are far from perfection. The requirements of rule work demand a cutter with an *adjustable self-regulating movable gauge and clamp*—especially is this addition desirable where multitudinous short pieces of rule are called for. With the cutters now in use it is almost an impossibility to set the gauge to and cut rules of three ems brevier and smaller, though this can be done by setting it to long lengths and *slipping the rule*, using for feeders a combination just a trifle smaller than the desired width to be cut. The attachment suggested could be placed

on the upper side of the hollow frame and worked by the action of the blade, the clamp accommodating itself to the movement and sliding on a rod.

Another defect in most cutters is, after cutting a half-dozen pieces from the same strip of rule, no matter how carefully handled, the remainder will be slightly beveled; and unless this is guarded against by trimming the strip occasionally, the pieces last cut will be found unserviceable in the particular job for which they were prepared.

Let the blade be perfectly set before leaving the manufacturer's hands and this inconvenience will not attach to new cutters, though constant use will eventually bring about the same condition. This evil should not be permitted to stand and grow worse, but should be corrected at once by having the blade ground *true* and the die reset. If the cut rule is left with a strong beard running its full depth it is because the blade is dull, the die loose or worn, the lever nut loose, or a combination of the three causes. If the beard be slight, the most expeditious manner of removing it and dressing the rule is to draw it gently toward the person across the upper-corner edge of the blade (a part *never* touching the rule in cutting), describing a half-circle in so doing.

Little Hell.

Broken spaces, scattered through the case, is one of the many annoyances a methodical printer has to contend with.

Some men are cursed with the pernicious habit of breaking and bending spaces in justification. If given full scope, one of these destructives will sprinkle every case in the office with evidences of his "blacksmithing," for it is well known that one out of every three such spaces will escape the eyes in distribution. Those which are detected are generally thrown on the floor or in the quadrat box, and little by little the font is depleted, while the refuse swept out becomes a total loss.

"Small beginnings make large endings," and a pasteboard box, about 3x5 inches, resting on two nails driven in the side of the frame, with another nail at the foot to prevent slipping, will be the instrumentality by which many pounds of old metal will be saved for the foundry. Battered quadrats, type and spaces, and rule and lead clippings could be as easily dropped therein as thrown on the floor. The weight added to "hell" in one year, by emptyings of "little hell," would be a matter of astonishment to the entire office. This box would also be serviceable in transferring sorts from one case to another.

Blank Pages,

constructed of metal furniture or quotations, are an expensive luxury, especially where the pro-

prior receives no compensation for the space they occupy in a book. They are objectionable — 1, The furniture or quotations are constantly needed for other work, and must be returned to their places as soon as a form is placed on the "dead" stone, thus demanding their re-making-up every time occasion calls for their use; 2, They are liable to become battered in general use, thus causing delay and trouble in perfecting a register.

A reliable blank page, and one that will pay for itself an hundred times, is made of thoroughly-seasoned haywood, such as is used for blocking stereotypes. Of course it should be made true, to a mathematical nicety. To prevent smutting, it is desirable to have them a fraction lower than quadrats.

Proof Planers.

Sometimes there are three efforts before a passable revise is obtained. The failures are generally caused by the paper being either too damp or too dry. In the first instance it will stick to the planer, as the felting, if worn, attracts the dampness, or will take such a deep impression that it peels in removing from the type, and in the second case the least steadiness of the hands will disarrange the sheet and cause a blurred impression. These inconveniences may be avoided by covering the planer with sheet rubber about one-tenth of an inch in thickness. A planer thus covered is almost everlasting.

Side and Foot-sticks,

when made of iron, are not so desirable for book work as for news forms. When in constant use and subjected to rough handling they are apt to become more or less bent and notched. Unless the form is unusually close, experience has taught me to give the preference to wood, if the chase will admit them, of sufficient stoutness to avoid the possibility of warping from wettings. A set made of mahogany will last for years, and when they are well worn on the outer edges a few strokes of a carpenter's plane will make them equal to new.

Quoins and Quotations.

Two very simple points will be treated under this head. Both are generally disregarded either from carelessness or ignorance. They are: 1, When two quoins are used in making the lock-up the *outer* should be the larger and driving quoin, for the reasons that a firmer purchase is secured for the shooting-stick, wedging guarded against, less force is required to drive it home, and the side and foot-sticks, if of wood, is protected from "barking," while, if of iron, the shooting-stick avoids "skinning." Proper care of the imposing stone demands that the latter should always be of wood. 2, The *caps* of quotations should be turned *down*—they were made hollow to economize in metal, and are not intended to catch ink and lye.

A Bowed Stone,

if warped on the sides, can be straightened by

driving a few wooden wedges under it at the centre of the ends and keeping it thoroughly saturated with water for three or four days. If warped at the ends, drive the wedges under it at the centre of the sides.

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Albert Coffee, " " (ap.)	1 00
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A. M. Norcross, " " (ap.)	1 00
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Correction.—"F. J. Corrie, Stratford, Ont., \$1.00," as acknowledged last month, should have been

F. J. Corrie, Stratford, Ont.	(ap.)	\$0 50
G. W. Day, " "	(ap.)	50

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,
Editor and Proprietor,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JULY, 1878.

Volume III

This number hails the opening of another volume of the *Printer's Miscellany*. We have no special promises to make beyond those already recorded in these pages. The *Miscellany* has been put into the hands of the craft everywhere that they might see it for themselves, and it now remains with them to approve or disapprove. We are not without tangible proofs of its acceptability and worth, as it is, but we wish to make it better. Mechanically, we do not feel able to say a word by way of apology, only this, that if our patrons only knew under what difficulties and disadvantageous circumstances the past volume was produced, they would overlook any and all shortcomings in the quality of the work displayed—both composition and presswork. We hope to make a vast improvement in Volume III. and trust our friends will second our efforts. Several new and able contributors have kindly come forward during the past year, and we fully expect to add constantly to their number. Our printer admonishes us to be brief, and with these earnest words we conclude: Thanks for the past; hope for the future; may peace, joy and prosperity be the lot of every subscriber to the *Printer's Miscellany*.

Many valued correspondents have got the "go-by" this month, but we trust they are all sufficiently enlightened to recognize the inexorable circumstances which circumscribe the desires of "ye editor"—without further apology from him.

The Maine Press Association will make their annual summer excursion this year to Quebec and the Saguenay, *via* the White Mountains.

A Worthy Example.

Now that the printing trade in London, England, is so quiet—free from strikes, etc.—various remedies for avoiding the disturbing influences usually at work, are cropping up on all hands. We are glad to see this, provided the workman's position is bettered thereby. It is exceedingly gratifying to find the employers taking the initiative in this matter, although we regard it as one of the sacred duties of the employer, but, nevertheless, one rarely fulfilled. We hope in the future to have the pleasure of recording many such proposals as that made by Messrs. Cassell, Pelter & Galpin, the eminent London printers and publishers, to their employés. They recently met about 600 of their employés, clerks, and others in Cannon Street Hotel, London, says a contemporary, and after a substantial tea, informed them that the members of the firm had resolved to set aside every year a certain fixed proportion of their profits as a fund for the benefit of their employés who died or were laid aside after doing long and faithful service to the establishment. For the current year the sum so set apart was £600, and the same proportion would be observed in coming years, according to the amount of profit. The conditions on which any one is to be entitled to share in the fund will be the length and quality of his service, and the quality is to be determined simply by the fact that the individual has remained in the service without any break. There is to be no interference with the right of dismissal at any time when thought necessary, just as the practice has been in the past.

No workman is to be entitled to any share in the fund who has not been less than seven years in continuous service. If, after that period has been reached, he shall die or be laid aside by accident, or incapacitated by disease or old age (sixty-five years or over), then £25 in the first case is to be paid to his representative, and in the others to himself. This is the minimum benefit to be derived from the fund; and it is to increase in a certain proportion according to the length of service. Thus any one who has been fourteen years will be entitled to £37 10s., and any who have completed 21 years to £50. In the case of first-class clerks these sums are to be increased one-half, and for overseers and managing clerks to be doubled.

Of course this has nothing to do with the

wages paid, which are to be on such a scale as to allow of provision to a certain extent for sickness and old age. At a certain time the employers will supplement the payments by a free gift. Neither employers nor employed are in this way brought under any obligation to continue the relationship longer than they may think best, nor do the Messrs. Cassell bind themselves in any and every case to continue the arrangement.

They put it, however, not simply on the footing of benevolence. They believe that thereby both parties will be benefited, and they are willing to give the plan a full trial.

Complaints reach us from Charlottetown, P. E. I., that the *Miscellany* is not received regularly by subscribers in that place. For the information of those who are so disappointed, we positively state that the papers are mailed regularly here, and if they fail to reach their destination the fault must either be in the Post office or else they are stolen after being taken out. We would advise those who can to give the address of their residence, as being the surest way of getting them. We know from experience that mail matter addressed to those engaged in printing offices, particularly newspaper offices, is very often mislaid and lost among the multitude of exchanges, to say nothing of its chance of falling into the wrong hands. We try to make the *Miscellany* so interesting to the craft that those who do not subscribe would hardly hesitate to lay violent hands on it for the sake of seeing what is going on in matters typographical. In short, we try to make it worth stealing, and if we have succeeded we're glad. At the same time, we are sorry that those who have paid for it should lose what by right belongs to them. The only way that we can see to prevent this losing of papers is to induce every one connected with the office to subscribe; then there will be no danger of pilfering. Try it.

We acknowledge the receipt of a little pamphlet by John R. G. Hassard (re-printed from the *N. Y. Tribune*), entitled "The Fast Printing Machine," giving an account of recent improvements in newspaper presses.

Nobel, who shot the German Emperor, was a regular contributor to several agricultural journals.

On the 18th of June the printers on the *Montreal Gazette* and *Herald* were advised that the price of composition would be reduced, on the 1st July, from 30 cents to 27 cents for piece-work, and from \$10.00 to \$9.00 for weekly work. At a meeting of the Typographical Union it was decided that if the reduction took place a strike should ensue, and in accordance with this resolution those belonging to the union left work on the 2nd inst. A second meeting of the union was held when those who had gone back to work were "ratted," and it is said the late delegate to the I. T. U., Mr. T. J. Finn, is included in the number.

It is not considered necessary to apologize for the large amount of space devoted to the proceedings of the International Typographical Union to the exclusion of other matters. A meeting of this body takes place only once a year and they are highly representative of the craft, hence, for these reasons, if for no other, an importance attaches to their proceedings which warrants us in giving them that prominence they deserve. We hope our readers everywhere will take a deep interest in the perusal of the brief abstract given.

We invite those who have any knowledge of printers, natives of the Dominion of Canada, who are working in any foreign country, to send in the names of all such, together with a short account of where they served their apprenticeship, how long since they left home, where they are working, and any other particulars that might be considered of interest to their former friends or companions, shopmates or acquaintances.

DEATH OF A PRESSMAN.—Mr. Wm. Dunlop, pressman, died at his residence, Henrietta street, Londonderry, Ireland, lately, aged 36 years. He served his apprenticeship in the Londonderry *Standard* office, and had charge of the press-room in the above establishment up to the time of his death. He was a staunch member of the Typographical Union in the above city, and for several years was its president.

W. E. Jones, editor and publisher of the *Weekly Guardian*, Richmond, P. Q., is publishing the *Evening Constitutionnel* at Quebec. It is printed at the *Canadien* office.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

LOCAL.

Wm. White, formerly of this city, but latterly of Mansfield, Mass., is on a visit to his friends in this city.

Printing in this city is quit good, but there is no scarcity of hands; all the offices have a full supply and plenty are still with "Street and Walker."

Messrs. Bowes & Perley, of this city, have been sold out by the Sheriff, thus adding another proof of the old saying that "a little knowledge is a very dangerous thing," especially when that knowledge allures to printing and publishing newspapers.

DOMINION.

The English for *Frampari*, the title of the Icelandic newspaper published at Gimli, 100 miles north of Winnipeg, in Keewatin, is *Progress*.

The city of Toronto has 54 publications. Of these 5 are daily; 1 semi-weekly; 23 weekly; 1 semi-monthly; 22 monthly; 1 quarterly, and 1 every three years.

The Sword and Shield is to be the title of a Toronto monthly devoted to the welfare and progress of the ancient and chivalric order of Knights of Malta. It will be issued about the first of August.

The Independent is the name of a new weekly published at Richmond, P. Q., by John Alex. Martin, formerly a compositor in the *Guardian* office. We hope he will find his new *role* both pleasant and profitable.

Jas. W. Doley, stationer and printer, Halifax, N. S., recently taught the art of letter-press printing to the boy inmates in the Deaf and Dumb Institutions in London and Birmingham, Eng., and Halifax, N. S.

William Ransom, who was, for some years, connected with the *British Canadian*, in which office he learnt the printing business, and who subsequently was employed in the *Spirit of the Age*, Port Rowan, died quite suddenly.

We have received the prospectus of a new weekly paper to be issued at Woodstock, N. B., by Fletcher Bros., to be called the *Woodstock Press*. It will be 20x30 inches in size; and the publishers intend to make it, in a mechanical sense, well worthy of the printer's art, and a credit to the place.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Toronto Mail* on the 6th of April last :—

A bonus of \$500 will be paid to a party who will establish a weekly newspaper in the rising town of Selkirk, Manitoba, a circulation of 400 copies, at \$2 per copy, is guaranteed for one year; good opening for a man of enterprise. For further particulars apply to Jas. Colcleugh, Selkirk, Manitoba.

It is announced that James Pringle, formerly a typo in the *Colonial Standard* office, Pictou, N. S., has joined the mounted police and is now, no doubt, doing good service in that capacity. A contemporary, in noting his departure, says, "that 'Jack' has 'bowled' a good few out in that vicinity, but we trust that neither Sioux or Blackfeet will ever have the opportunity to 'howl' him out on the banks of the Saskatchewan."

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held on the 9th July. After spending the day and evening very pleasantly, they took the cars for the "City of the Straits"—Detroit, Mich.—thence by steamer to Chicago, where they spent two days, and on Tuesday, 16th, started for home *via* Detroit. Business meetings were held on board the steamer *en route* to Chicago, when the questions for discussion—before published in these pages—were amply dealt with.

The death of one of our young printers calls forth an expression of our regret at the sudden death of a promising young man. The deceased youth, George Vincent, though but slightly over sixteen years of age, was a skillful and tasteful workman, certainly second to none of his age in the Dominion. He had every promise of becoming a capable workman and good member of the community, and was a favorite with his companions and his acquaintances generally.—*Col. Standard*, Pictou, N. S.

The death is announced of Wm. J. Haggerty, a member of the honorary fraternity of newspaper men. The *Church Work*, published at Rochester, has an obituary notice of the career of the deceased, who was born in Bath, Ontario, Canada, in the year 1858, and removed with his parents to Rochester in 1871. Thirteen years of age found him employed in the vocation of a printer, for which pursuit he seemed to possess a natural inclination, and which he followed till the time of his death.—*Napanee Standard*.

W. H. Bremner, senior brother of the firm

of Bremner Bros., stationers, bookbinders and book and job printers, Charlottetown, P. E. I., left that port May 16th, on board of the ship "James Duncan," for Liverpool, Eng.; after a passage of 28 days, she arrived June 12th. Mr. Bremner has gone to recruit himself, as he has not enjoyed the best of health lately. He intends to return in the fall, after visiting London, Paris, Glasgow, etc. We shall be happy to chronicle his return to P. E. I. fully recruited and enjoying his former good health and vigor.

The Perth, Ont., *Expositor* says:—The death of Mr. Burton Campbell, printer, well known in Perth, and, indeed, throughout Canada, is announced. The late Mr. Campbell was a man of very considerable ability and great force of character. He was born in Ireland. At an early age he was apprenticed to the printing business in that country; but, being of a somewhat roving disposition and fond of adventure, ran away before his apprenticeship was ended, and enlisted as one of the English volunteers to Spain, then a very popular movement. He, with the rest of the English volunteers, suffered great hardships, and returned home in a destitute condition. He afterwards worked at his trade in England, the United States and Canada. In 1852 he came to Perth as the editor of the *British Standard*. His career since then is well known. The Ottawa Typographical Union took charge of his funeral.

From our Fredericton, N. B., Correspondent.

Mr. Charles H. Lugvin, formerly editor of the defunct *Colonial Farmer*, was one of Victoria County's candidates for the House of Assembly.

Come "Stick and Rule," rise and ventilate yourself and don't keep us in suspense any longer, but enlighten us about "The Printer." Out with it, man.

Composer—St. John—blue ribbon—"tangle-foot"—arm in arm with an Indian—executing the bear dance—"Melecite" language—can grunt "Ah-ha!"—"S'posem you do it gen, ugh!" Draw the veil of charity.

Mr. Watts, editor of the *Carleton Sentinel*, Woodstock, was the recipient of a large number of letters, begging him to offer as a candidate for the legislature. Owing to the lateness of the hour he declined with many thanks for their kindness.

A. Jones, who served his apprenticeship under our old-time friend Will. Wallace, of the *Senti-*

nel office, Woodstock, is now part owner of the *Rockland Courier*. By the way, Bill and Jack were down to Fredericton on the 24th, wearing the blue badge right nobly. KELO.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. F. J. Bonnelle, night editor of the Boston *Herald*, left that city lately for a tour of Europe.

A literary and social entertainment given by the Boston *Heraldi* Mutual Benefit Association recently proved a grand success, and added over \$100 to the funds of the association.

Mr. John A. C. Rice, a gentleman connected with the Boston *Herald* counting room, died in Charlestown, Mass., recently, of consumption, aged 26 years. Mr. Rice was a gentleman in every sense of the word, and his demise is deeply regretted.

Barnum has more reason than ever to be thankful to the printers. Five men who were arrested for counterfeiting tickets for his show had a hearing in Philadelphia, April 29th, and were held in \$600 bail each for trial. A printer who was engaged to work off the tickets from the block, which was a perfect fac-simile of the genuine, surrendered it to the police, and betrayed the conspiracy. The gang had expected to make \$25,000 by their "spec."

Mr. John H. Carney, an old Boston printer, died in that city on the 15th of June, of a brain affection, aged 46 years. Mr. Carney had worked in nearly all of the principal newspaper offices in Boston, and, at the period of the commencement of his illness, held a situation in the composing room of the *Herald*. In early life John shipped in the United States navy, and was with Commodore Perry in his famous expedition to Japan. During the late war he served as a soldier in Company F, First Massachusetts Volunteers, and participated in many engagements with his regiment until he was taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks and conveyed to Belle Isle, Virginia. Shortly after he was exchanged, and went back to his regiment in the field, with which he served out his period of enlistment, and returned home with the organization just after the battle of the Wilderness. After the war he resumed his former occupation of typesetting, which he continued up to a few months prior to his death. Mr. Carney was a gentleman of genial and kindly disposition, honorable and generous, and was very highly esteemed by his many friends and associates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1878.

Your agreeable last number was received in due time and properly appreciated. The delegates from this Union to the National Convention made a report last Saturday evening of its proceedings, and I was pleased to hear the convention had appropriated \$150 to reimburse Mr. Ralston, delegate to Paris, which I hope was brought about partly by my last letter. It was stated the proceedings were generally of a beneficial character. This city having been selected as the next place of meeting, we hope to see an extraordinarily large attendance. This place possesses so many advantages over many of the other cities that, I think, by a little effort, more unions could be represented than anywhere else. I am sure the delegates who attended the International Union here in '67 or '68, will never forget the pleasant time they had. I understand Canada has been honored with the presidency. Mr. Armstrong, I see by the proceedings, having attended previous sessions, should make an able officer.

I failed to state previously of the extreme illness of Mr. Wm. R. McLean, a former president of the International Typographical Union. He has been suffering from an abscess in the region of the hip joint, and while his recovery was almost despaired of, he happily has recovered sufficiently to be able to attend to his duties, but is still in the hands of a physician and suffers great pain.

Mr. M. B. Goodwin, whom I saw mentioned in a previous Richmond letter as being well-known in that city, was unfortunately stricken with paralysis last month while attending a meeting of the Workingmen's Assembly, of which he is a delegate from this Union. He was confined to his bed for several weeks, but is about again and expects to visit the country this week. His right side having been affected, it is feared he will never be able to resume type-setting, as he cannot control the muscles of his arm.

One of the largest demonstrations of workingmen ever held in this city, took place on the 9th inst., fully 5,000 men being in line, with appropriate mottoes, bearing torches. On the part of our craft the speakers were Messrs. A. T. Cavis and E. B. Robinson, two of our ablest

and wisest speakers. The fluency with which Mr. Cavis spoke led some in the crowd to enquire if he was a workingman, when he had to acknowledge he had been plodding away at type-sticking for the past forty years. There were quite a number of other able speakers, representing all the trades, any of whom would have reflected credit upon any assemblage. The demonstration was made in behalf of the eight-hour law, but unfortunately has not had the desired effect, as the Senate decided the past week to postpone action until December. While that and similar meetings have not as yet produced the legislation necessary for the revival of business, it is destined to have its effect, and the sooner it is done the better, as it is but the forerunner of the approaching storm which has been too long unheeded by our legislators.

From private information received from Richmond the trade is in a most deplorable condition, probably by this time all the offices being in the possession of rats. The rate of compensation is so low that one is hardly enabled to pay board.

Business here has not improved, little, if any, book or job work being done. Several extensive furloughs have lately taken place at the Government Printing Office, brought about by the failure of Congress to make the necessary appropriations, not through the lack of work to be done, as after the first of July the office will run its full complement.

Negotiations were lately pending, and two special meetings held, to consider the propriety of permitting our members to work in the *Post* office, the only rat office in this city. At the incipency of this office we adopted denunciatory resolutions, and were sustained by the other trades' unions, which the proprietor has bitterly complained of and frankly acknowledged we had done great injury to his business, and believed he would be more than compensated by the change; but, as he desired us to take the initiatory by a reconsideration of the resolutions, and then he would instal union men, the union was afraid to trust to his honor, as he would give us no written assurance, claiming that it would be equivalent to a purchase. While a great many were favorably inclined, the proposition was defeated, and thus the case stands; while, in my judgment, if the suggestion had been carried out another union office would have

been established and the last vestige of the rats removed, instead of being kept as a standing menace against us for all future time.

The papers of this morning contain an account of the killing, on the railroad, of a Mr. Florence Sullivan, an employé of the Government Printing Office. Not being acquainted with him I cannot give any further information.

Mr. D. W. Flynn, likewise an employé of that office, and an ex-delegate from this and several sister unions, who is well known throughout the North, has been extremely ill for a long while, but being out last week and while in the act of alighting from a street car, was suddenly thrown to the ground and received severe bruises, which has greatly impeded his recovery.

XXX.

Letter from "Old Dominion."

RICHMOND, VA., June 15, 1878.

It has been some time since I sent you a letter, and now I propose to give you a few items, which may be of interest to some of your readers. Before I commence, however, I wish, through you, to thank the writer of those two articles on English printers for his letters. I have read them with much interest, as I am sure every reader of the *Miscellany* has done. They are exactly the kind of articles your readers want—articles giving some idea of the manners and customs prevalent among the craft in other countries.

The printing business is duller in this city than it has been for many years. There is a "sub." for every "sit." in town, and the poor tramps that pass through almost weekly stand a poor show.

The Virginia Tobacco Journal, is the name of a new weekly, the first number of which was issued June 5th—Jones, Marstin & Co., proprietors. It is an eight-page paper of forty columns, devoted exclusively to the tobacco interests of the country. Marstin is a well known typo of our city, and his connection with the *Journal* is a guarantee that its mechanical execution will be good. There is a fine opening here for such a paper, and, if properly conducted, it will be a success.

The *Christian Advocate* office has been "rated." The "CHRISTIAN" editor—although his net income is said to be \$5,000, or over, per annum—says he will not pay over \$25 per week

for the work on his paper, though it is more than one journeyman and two *good* apprentices can do.

On Saturday, June 1st, J. C. Smith's paper mill was destroyed by fire. This mill had just been completed and was not in operation, though machinery and stock were all in and it was contemplated going to work in a week's time. Mr. Smith had gone to Philadelphia to establish an agency for the sale of his paper, when he was notified by telegraph of his loss. The fire was the work of an incendiary; and another attempt had been made to destroy it, a few weeks before, when it was fired in six places. The building was insured for \$2,000, the stock for \$1,000, and the machinery for \$12,000. The insurance authorities have offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary.

Though the season has been prolific of excursions down the river from this city, it is generally conceded that that of the Press Club, on June 12th, was, by far, the most enjoyable of the season. Three hundred guests were present, and every amusement was provided for their enjoyment—such as dancing, vocal and instrumental music, a boat race, rifle shooting, a "chinning" contest, etc. In the latter contest, the prize was awarded to Wm. Plummer Gretter, Esq., editor of the *Insurance Advocate*, and consisted of a four-gallon tin cup, marked "C. C. C." (Champion Chinner's Cup), and under the initials a coffin. There was much satisfaction at the decision of the judges, and no man can be found in the city to say it was not a fair one.

Rev. Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, the editor of the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, served an apprenticeship at the printing business, in the office of the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*—entering the office in 1843, when about fourteen years of age, and serving four years. He had but little education, but went to work in earnest, and soon made himself a very swift and accurate compositor and proof-reader. By close and constant study of his "copy," and of all periodicals and books that came in his way, he acquired a vast store of valuable information. He entered the ministry of the Methodist church, and has now become one of the most able and popular of its ministers and the editor of one of its most prominent and influential organs. This is one of the many illustrations of the possibilities to be reached by the "devil" who applies himself to

his business, and delights in striving to make himself competent and useful.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Long, now one of the professors in Crozer Theological Seminary, at Upland, Pa., was also at one time "devil" in the office of the *Lynchburg Republican*.

Henry Winter, a Richmond typo, has secured an appointment as compositor in connection with the U. S. Signal Service Bureau, at Washington.

Robt. E. Blakey, formerly a typo of this city, is now proprietor of the *Lenoir (N. C.) Typic*.

The editor of the *Lynchburg Virginian* recently wrote, "The people of Virginia, in their poverty and misery," and the printer put it, "in their *pantry* and *nursery*."

TEMPLE.

Letter from Danielsonville.

DANIELSONVILLE, CONN.,
June 10, 1878.

The *Miscellany* is read with much interest here, and we hope to see its circulation in this part of the county increased at an early day.

The Eastern Knight is an eight-page monthly devoted to the order of Knights of Pythias. It was started last February by Greenslitt & Hamilton, and bids fair to be a success.

The *Democratic Sentinel* is run by Messrs. Greenslitt & Hamilton, who have had it in their hands about two years, and are making a national reputation for it. Its paragraphs are quoted from Canada to St. Louis.

Danielsonville, Conn., though a small village, boasts of two well established newspapers, and has long been noted for the number of printers it has turned out,—a great many of whom have filled "phat takes" of places in many of the cities of the States.

By the way, in last month's *Miscellany* mention was made, under the head of "Various Things," in your Hartford letter, of W. H. Greenslitt, of Danielsonville,—who was mentioned by "Stick and Rule," as a tramp printer in the Legislature—as smarter than the average. Greenslitt's handle is "T. W.," and Hamilton's is "W. H.," so it looks as if "Brevier" had mixed his case.

The *Winaham County Transcript* has been established over twenty years, and is very influential with the republicans of the county. It

runs chiefly on the apprentice system, rarely employing a "jour." printer, and every case is filled by boys from thirteen to nineteen years of age. When one is able to earn six dollars or so a week, he is told to look for another "sit," and another boy is run in.

H. H. W.

Our Elmira, N. Y., Letter.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 20, 1878.

Your *Miscellany* gives great satisfaction to its various subscribers in this city.

There are not many tramps so far this season; though one puts in an appearance occasionally.

That celebrated traveller and squatter, "Odd Fellow" Sullivan, gave our city the distinguished honor of his presence recently. It seems that he had been "tilling" down east somewhere. He was on his way west. He is strongly opposed to travelling by rail, when the weather is propitious, and generally "hoofs" it, *cap-à-pie*.

For a man who has been at the printing business, in nearly every branch, for over a quarter of a century, A. C. Lumbard, "Zack," as he is familiarly termed, holds out well. He is one of those cast-iron typos whom nothing can kill,—not even frequent and repeated Bacchanalian libations. He looks good for quite a number of years yet, and no one wishes them lengthened more than himself.

It may interest some of the readers of John Habberton's works, who are also readers of your valuable *Miscellany*, to know that the celebrated author of "Helen's Babies," is a printer, having learned the art in Harper's, in New York city. He was at one time a valued correspondent of the *Elmira Daily Gazette*. He is only 36 years old, of fine personal appearance, and a first-class typo. As printer, editor and author, he has had a straight line of luck all through, and his works are very popular.

Mr. Thad. E. C. Oliver, formerly of Elmira, and an honorary member of the International Typographical Union, is now located in Toledo, Ohio. He holds cases on the *Blade*, of which paper, that paragon of nonsense, *Petroleum V. Nasby*, is the owner. Thad. has hosts of friends in Elmira, among whom none regret his departure from our midst more than his fellow-workmen. He is considered one of the best compositors the *Gazette* office ever turned out. Possessing more than ordinary intelligence, hav-

ing a genial, pleasant manner, he cannot help but become popular (as, indeed, he is) in his new home.

The compositors on the *Gazette* were surprised a week or two since, at the strange and generous conduct of one of their fellow-workmen. The gentleman in question walked into the news-room smoking a cigar (this is the strange part of the affair—for he was never known to smoke before), and passing around a cigar to each of the workmen (this was the surprising part of the event), proceeded to announce that his munificence was occasioned by the presentation on that morning by his beautiful wife of a fine boy baby. Congratulations naturally followed, and the "tickled-to-death" papa assumed an air of dignity, and strode from the room with the step of a man overburdened with great responsibility. May the son and heir bring additional happiness to their sun-shiny home, is the wish of all the friends of the well-mated couple.

Yours, fraternally,

JOHN, N. B.

Chicago Clippings.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 10, 1878.

Work very good throughout the city.

The new morning daily, the *Telegraph*, is a rat office.

John Stevens, formerly of Hamilton, Arthur Cardy, of St. John, and Mr. Fogg, of Ottawa, are working in the city.

The *Inter-Ocean* does not publish a Sunday edition. The *Times* and *Tribune* issue triple sheets on that day. They say it don't pay.

Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, is a very strong one, having 600 members. The officers elected are:—Edward Irwin, president; George Morris, vice-president; W. F. Campbell, recording secretary; Wm. McEvoy, financial secretary; Samuel E. Pinta, treasurer; O. P. Martin, Wm. Mill, and John Conway, were the delegates to the Detroit convention.

Printers have always complained that their profession could not boast of a good printer's magazine. But, it is to be regretted, that when such a magazine is published, like the *Miscellany*, a majority won't subscribe. Let us all do what we can to still further improve the *Miscellany*, and bring it to a high standard of perfection. One reason why it should receive the support of

every printer is, that it is published in their interests alone, and not to advertise a special Type Foundry. ITEMIZER.

Mitchell Heard From.

MITCHELL, ONT., June 7, 1878.

It is now some time since your correspondent from this place has written to the *Miscellany*. In looking over the pages of the May number, which is fully up to the standard of the preceding ones, I notice some very interesting notes on the first two pages, which, perhaps, we would not have known anything of, was it not for your valuable journal. As can easily be seen, the *Miscellany* is fast becoming popular not in Canada alone but also in the United States. The thought has often occurred to me why it is that the *Miscellany* contains generally more correspondence from the friends across the line than it does of Canada? Our Canadian prints, ought to bestir themselves, and I hope to see more correspondence from every city, town and village of importance in the Dominion in the future, which will, I have no doubt, greatly add to the circulation of the *Miscellany*,—a journal which the craft should, as I am certain it does, feel proud of.

The general tone of the correspondence of our friends across the line seems to be the unfairness with which employers treat those in their employ, and also the manner in which wages are being reduced of late. The worst case of distress that has come under my observation was that which took place in Philadelphia, Pa., recently in the *Press* office. I must say that any proprietor, or proprietors, guilty of such a mean, unprincipled action as that of the *Press* man, has, in my estimation, fallen very far below the standard of respectability. Your correspondent from that city deals about right with the new men of the *Press*. Philadelphia, like every other city, has its rats.

I was pleased to see that "a voice from Stratford," the Hub of Ontario, and of which better things should be expected, has given vent to his feelings on the question which I ventured to introduce some time ago, viz.: "Can there nothing be done towards forming unions in country towns?" Mr. Armstrong, of Toronto, also gave his views on this important question, and he thought that it was a move in the right direction; but there the matter rests for the present. It is a very noticeable fact, now-a-days, that un-

less those of us who have faithfully served our apprenticeship, and who have been laboring at it for years, be up and doing, the abominable apprentice system, now in existence, will completely have the upper hand of us shortly. Of course, the bosses won't squeal, as it will enable them, as many are doing, to handsomely line their pockets at the expense of the future of the boys. The work turned out by some of these apprentice offices is terrible to behold, and is no credit whatever to the "art preservative."

Feeling that I have trespassed too much on your valuable space, will close, promising to condense more in the future.

A. S. TERISK.

Guelph Gleanings.

GUELPH, ONT., June 24, 1878.

Mr. Joseph Hacking, who has been laid up with sickness, has resumed work again.

Jobbing has been pretty dull since March last, and there is no hope of improvement just now.

This town has been pestered with an agent for small printing presses, so that every tradesman could do their own work—minus the type. The commercial wasn't a typo.

Whilst a portion of the staff of the *Mercury* were practising base ball, a few weeks ago, one of them came in contact with the ball, which left a mark on one of his eyes.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, foreman of the press room of the *Mercury* office, sang at a military concert held in town recently. He was loudly applauded, his style of singing being much appreciated.

Mr. Henry Hough, late of the staff of the *Mercury*, is foreman of Hacking's job printing office. Henry is concocting new designs in colored work and will be glad to show them when completed.

It is rumored that Mr. Wm. Boller, a first-class and intelligent type-slinger in one of the printing offices, has now in preparation a comic work, entitled "Our Lottie, or Buck-up Jack." It is eagerly looked for by the craft.

Mr. Frank Smith, an employé of the *Acton Free Press*, met with a rather serious accident. He was leaving the office in haste, and putting his hand out to open the door, ran it through a pane of glass, cutting his wrist in a very dangerous manner. Mr. Smith will, we hope, be able to resume his duties again shortly.

Mr. Geo. B. Anderson, gave an *expose* of the

art of sword exercise, at the armory the other evening. His partner, who was engaged with him in the exhibition, proved too valiant for him. Mr. Anderson has applied for the post of camp correspondent of the *Rockwood Volunteer Gazette*. The boys of the *Mercury* think he will get the appointment, as no other person has sent in an application.

As a young typo was returning home the other night, about 12 o'clock, from a meeting with his dearest, he narrowly escaped being run over by a Grand Trunk freight train. He was counting the stars as he was passing over the track, when he struck one of his feet against the rails and fell. He regained his footing just in time to escape being under the wheels of the cars. Nevertheless, he was the loser of his best "felt" hat, which was smashed—loss \$3; no insurance. An insurance agent waited on the young man the following afternoon.

Prince Edward Island Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 10, 1878.

Jas. McMahon, printer, of this city, is working in the *Journal* office, Summerside.

The *Argus* office has just finished the publication of the Session Laws of P. E. Island.

Printing is at a low ebb here, and there is not much prospect of an early improvement.

Many here would like to see a story in the *Miscellany* each month—something humorous, you know.

There is no talk of forming the Printers' Union here now. The time has not yet come for such an institution.

Harry Harris, one of our best newspaper hands, has gone off with the intention of spending a summer in the country.

Benj. Keeping, who completed his apprenticeship in the *Argus* office, a few months ago, is now in charge of the mechanical department thereof.

Richford's Daily has greatly improved lately, and is generally a very interesting sheet, having fewer yanks, and more matter of a humorous or sensational character.

Messrs. Coombs & Worth have lately added to their outfit a new cylinder book and jobbing press. This is the first power-press for these purposes that has been imported to the Island, and its advent should mark a new era in the history of book-printing here.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

Twenty-sixth Annual Convention.

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The 26th annual convention of the International Typographical Union opened in the Common Council chamber, Detroit, Michigan, on Monday morning, June 3rd. The convention was called to order by L. A. Brant, president of the Detroit Typographical Union. Prayer was offered by Samuel C. Eby, a member of the union, formerly a preacher in Western Michigan. President Brant then addressed the assembled delegates, extending to them a cordial and fraternal welcome on behalf of Detroit Union.

The Hon. C. J. Reilly, Judge of the Wayne Circuit Court, was then introduced and made an address appropriate to the occasion.

President Darwin R. Streeter, of St. Louis, Mo., responded on behalf of the International Union, thanking the officers and members of No. 18 for their kindly greeting, and in closing declared the 26th annual session of the International Typographical Union of North America duly open and ready for business.

THE DELEGATES.

Benjamin Duncklee was then appointed sergeant-at-arms, and Master James H. Ulrich messenger. A committee on credentials was also selected, and after an hour's deliberation reported the following list of delegates entitled to sit in the convention:

- No. 2, Philadelphia, Pa.—Wm. A. McEwen.
- No. 3, Cincinnati, O.—Jacob Cobb, Charles Wright.
- No. 4, Albany, N. Y.—Michael A. Murphy, John A. Houghton.
- No. 6, New York City—Wm. White, John C. Robinson, John J. Finn, James Smith.
- No. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.—Joseph C. Berry.
- No. 11, Memphis, Tenn.—Henry White.
- No. 13, Boston, Mass.—Andrew Atwell, D. N. McMullin.
- No. 15, Rochester, N. Y.—James F. O'Neill.
- No. 16, Chicago, Ill.—John Conway, O. P. Martin, Wm. Mill.
- No. 18, Detroit, Mich.—John H. Mathers, Joseph A. Labadie.
- No. 20, Nashville, Tenn.—P. J. Wight.
- No. 22, Dubuque, Iowa—D. G. Griffith.
- No. 29, Peoria, Ill.—G. A. Cary.
- No. 39, Grand Rapids, Mich.—D. Schram.

- No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Lon. Hardman.
- No. 49, Denver, Col.—Robert Higgins.
- No. 61, Cambridge, Mass.—John Rinnear.
- No. 62, Utica, N. Y.—W. D. Jones.
- No. 63, Toledo, O.—T. W. Kehoe.
- No. 64, Lafayette, Ind.—Robt. J. Thompson.
- No. 67, Lockport, N. Y.—John T. Sullivan.
- No. 71, Trenton, N. J.—Peter Howell.
- No. 78, Fort Wayne, Ind.—Harvey P. Jones.
- No. 90, Richmond, Va.—Thos. J. Vaughan.
- No. 91, Toronto, Ont.—John Armstrong, M. Scott.

- No. 92, Little Rock, Ark.—S. W. Holtzman.
- No. 100, Norwich, Conn.—Thos. Sampson.
- No. 101, Columbia, D. C.—A. P. Marton, Wm. H. Norton, Ed. Morgan.
- No. 102, Ottawa, Ont.—Wm. Armstrong.
- No. 129, Hamilton, Ont.—C. H. Buchanan.
- No. 133, London, Ont.—John B. Jennings.
- No. 154, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Christian Reul.
- No. 176, Montreal, Que.—Timothy J. Finn.
- No. 2, Detroit Pressmen—Henry Poole.
- No. 1, Chicago Pressmen—James E. Hardy.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The annual report of the president, Darwin R. Streeter, of St. Louis, was read. It was a very lengthy and exhaustive document, and a portion of it was given in executive session. The address began with some recommendations in regard to the organization and discipline of the unions. The speaker thought the fault of the non-observance of international laws was with the International Union in not passing more stringent rules for the government of the subordinate societies. The penalty of expulsion has been considered too severe to inflict except in extreme cases, and the result has been that the conventions have allowed some of their requirements to be treated with contempt. The president recommended that a system of fines be provided to meet the emergency, and that the charter of a union admitting an expelled member from a sister union be revoked. The promiscuous granting of working permits is also deprecated. Such permits should only be granted to cover the necessary time in which to correspond with the union interested for the purpose of inquiring whether any objection exists as to a further permit being granted.

The president then went on to give his ideas upon the question of admitting female compositors to membership. He was opposed to such admissions, on the ground of general non-com-

pliance with the apprenticeship laws, on the ground of incompetency, and inability to stand on an equality with their brother workmen. He asked for an expression of opinion on the subject.

RE-ORGANIZATION.

Convinced that re-organization is necessary, correspondence on that subject was solicited and responses have been received. From Raleigh, N. C., comes a suggestion that will doubtless be elaborated by the delegate who is present, before the close of the session. A paper has also been received from Little Rock, advocating the establishment of a standing fund.

AN ORGANIZER.

The suggestion made at the Louisville session relative to sending out a trusty craftsman to organize unions in those cities where none now exists is commended.

AN INTERNATIONAL FUND.

At different sessions the subject of an international strike fund has been brought up and discussed, and invariably the action has been adverse. This has arisen, doubtless, from the unwillingness to put a large sum of money in the hands of one man. Yet such a fund might be created with proper safeguards. It appears absolutely necessary that some such step should be taken. No union printer can oppose a scheme of this kind when he becomes convinced that the fund will be jealously guarded. Such a result would be attained were the proposed fund law suggested by Mr. McVicar at a former session made a law in fact. Under it each union would be made the custodian of all moneys set apart by it, and there would be no danger of any dishonest International officers getting possession of a large sum of money. That law is warmly commended. Under the present state of affairs, when a strike occurs only a few unions give anything to the striking brothers and the amount given generally comes too late to be of any service. As the winning of a strike by one union is of great benefit to all, every local body ought to be compelled to give equally in proportion to their membership in cases of trouble.

THE FUNDS.

In view of the possibility of the accumulation of considerable sums of money in the treasuries, the suggestion is made that some scheme be adopted to prevent embezzlement. A law is proposed requiring all moneys which may be received for minor current expenses to be deposited with the local societies having a membership

of 100 or over, such funds to be in sums of \$100 in each local union, and every union to be held responsible for its safe keeping. This, it is believed, would be perfectly secure.

AFFIDAVITS.

Attention is called to the fact that affidavits have been diametrically contradicting each other in statements of facts. In plain words, somebody has lied. Is this strictly according to morality? Some rule ought to be laid down which will aid the officers in getting true statements of matters in dispute. All parties in appeal ought to be required to go before a notary public and make affidavit. There would be no hardship in this, as the fees would be trifling. Lockport Union has already adopted this course.

THE CONSTITUTION

provides that in case a subordinate union fails to send reports for two successive annual sessions its charter shall be declared void. Each union is also required to pay to this body a per capita tax of 25 cents. Several unions have paid no attention whatever to these requirements for several years. A circular has been issued to them, notifying them of their dereliction, but they have paid slight attention to it. It is suggested that the provisions of the constitution be enforced and that an example be made of the violators. Another notification is proposed, and then if they fail to come up by a certain date, their charters should be revoked. But their members should be allowed to join other unions.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Circulars were sent out by the secretary in February last to gather statistics relating to trade matters, but little attention was paid to them, not enough to make it worth while to attempt to give anything like a detailed statement of the condition of trade. This carelessness and lack of interest is deplored, for much good would result if there could be a full report annually on things typographical. A series of questions should be adopted, and every union should be required to send in answers to them regularly, and any union failing to send them should be fined a certain amount.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Kалston, delegate to visit the printers of France, sailed on May 1. He has been instructed to inquire into various matters respecting the status of trade in foreign countries.

SUB LISTS.

At a former session a resolution was passed

discountenancing sub lists. There are arguments on both sides, and it is recommended that the resolution be rescinded. It appears that a foreman has just as much right to say who shall sub in an office as he has to name the parties who shall hold situations. The sub list system prevails in a majority of union newspaper offices, and their universal adoption will come in the near future. The question is an open one, and should not be legislated upon by this body.

SECRET BALLOT.

In the deciding of important questions by local unions, from various causes, the true expression of sentiment is not always arrived at. There is too much influencing of one member by another and too little independent action. A law should be adopted to release printers from undue exercise of influence by foremen.

The address states that the salaries now paid are all that can now be afforded, and that the honor of holding a position should be enough recompense.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

The president referred to the difficulties encountered by a new president on taking the chair, and recommended that the constitution be so amended as to make the outgoing president the first vice-president of the next convention. By doing this the new president will have the advice and assistance of an experienced person to guide him.

DIGEST OF LAWS.

At the Louisville session a committee was appointed on digest of laws. This duty has been performed and the secretary is now in possession of copies of the digest. The great defect of our laws has been that they were so hard to find; that they were not specific enough. The digest should be reprinted every two years at least, and the laws passed should specify their object. Then any union printer could obtain a copy and satisfy himself as to whether his union was acting according to the law.

WORKINGMEN vs. COMMUNISTS.

Of late there has been a great hue and cry raised as to the organization of communists, a class who desire to divide other people's property, as it is charged. I do not believe there are 1,000 *bona fide* communists, born on this side of the ocean, within the borders of the countries which you represent. I believe the most of the excitement regarding communism which at pres-

ent prevails is caused by the bluster and windy words of a few worthless vagabonds who never did an honest day's work in their lives outside of the penitentiary, and who seek to incite genuine workmen to unlawful acts through the medium of paid agitators. Between this class and the workmen of the American continent there can be no sympathy and nothing in common. I believe the aristocratic classes are not at all to be considered as possessing a monopoly of honor, patriotism and love of order. The workmen desire no divisions of property, or overthrow of the social structure. What they desire is the same right to form associations for the protection and advancement of their interests that all business men have. They want enough pay to keep themselves and their families decently, to educate them, and to put something by for sickness or old age. This they propose to have eventually in a perfectly legitimate manner, through general organization.

CHARTERS.

But one new union has been called into existence during the past year, Springfield (Ill.) Union being the one referred to. International charters, in place of the National charters, were issued to Erie, Pa., and Trenton, N. J. Charters have been surrendered by unions at Rutland, Vt., Topeka, Kan., Milwaukee, Wis., Providence, R. I., Bay City and Jackson, Mich.

THE MONTREAL DIFFICULTY

was satisfactorily settled by the action taken at the Louisville convention. The members of the French have met the members of the English union in a spirit of friendliness which was reciprocated, and the two bodies agreed upon a plan which was mutually satisfactory.

DECISIONS.

1. A union cannot suspend and surrender its power into the hands of a committee otherwise than as provided for by its constitution and by-laws.

2. A union being able financially, still it is not compulsory on such union to send a delegate to the International Union, though unions should be prevented from sending delegates only by lack of funds.

3. Will so-called "travelling cards" of a body of printers where a charter has been revoked by the International Union be honored by local unions, pending an appeal to the next session? They will not be so honored until the law is changed.

4. International charters obtained in place of national charters must be paid for.

5. If there is nothing in a constitution of a union to prohibit it, a motion to dissolve a union and divide the funds may be divided into two motions.

6. No union can admit, as a member, a printer expelled from or having worked under the jurisdiction of a sister union without permission of such sister union, if in existence.

7. A union has a right to demand arrears in the matter of dues before granting a travelling card, although other members may not have been compelled to pay up.

8. Where a member has lost his card, and the union which issued it refuses to renew it, the president and secretary of the International Union have the power to grant him one over their signatures.

9. Any member of a local union refusing to obey the requirements of the constitution and other laws of his union may be disciplined by such local union.

10. A union man subbing for a two-third has the same rights and perquisites that other union men have, unless there is something in the local constitution covering the case.

11. The laws of the subordinate union governing strikes apply to lock-outs, as the same state of affairs may result in one case as in the other.

12. A local union has the right to direct in what office its members may work, any "peculiar circumstances" to the contrary notwithstanding.

The address closed with an earnest appeal to printers to hold up the union system, and looking constantly to its improvement add gradually to its strength and usefulness.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes, the secretary-treasurer, John H. O'Donnell, of Boston, submitted his financial report, from which it appears that the receipts during the past year were \$1,386.50, and disbursements \$1,704.95, leaving a deficit of \$318.45. This does not include the per capita tax of 25 cents for each member collected at this session, which will amount to about \$1,200. A supplemental report showed that the sum of \$245 had been contributed by the several subordinate unions to defray the expenses of the delegate to Paris. The reports were referred to the finance committee.

The report of the corresponding secretary, John Armstrong, of Toronto, Ont., was then presented. He reports that during the last half year there has been a steady revival of the trade in many sections of the country, both in the amount of work done and in the carrying out of union principles. In the western and south-western sections the reports regarding the state of trade range from "improved" to "good." The Southern States are varied in their reports — "dull," "fair," and "middling" being the general tone. In the Middle States a few cities report a falling off of business, and a large amount of unemployed labor on hand. Rochester reports an increase of business of over 50 per cent. since last year. The reports from the Eastern States are, as a whole, favorable. In the Province of Quebec, after a year of dull times, a better feeling begins to prevail, while the Province of Ontario reports an increase of 5 per cent. over last year.

Last year there were thirty-two reductions and ten strikes; this year but eight reductions and three strikes have been reported, as follows: Erie, Quincy, Detroit, Annapolis, Baltimore, Vicksburg, Trenton, Ann Arbor and Denver experienced reductions. That of Detroit was voluntary on the part of the union, for the purpose of equalizing the book scale with the price of morning newspaper work. The strikes referred to occurred in Chicago, Albany and Toronto, the one at Albany being the most important, and still continuing. The report closes with a reference to the apprentice system, and states that the situations could all be filled without another journeyman being made for the next year.

The standing committees were then announced by the president, and the committee appointed at the Louisville convention to prepare a digest of the laws, submitted their report in printed form, a copy of which was laid on each member's table.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The union assembled at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, with President Streeter in the chair. After roll-call, showing 31 members present, the committee on unfinished business made their report, which was considered by sections. The following is the report and action taken thereon:

1. The report of committee on new business (page 37, last year's proceedings) in reference to International executive committee. Your com-

mittee report that they deem the project, in the shape there presented, impracticable. Adopted.

2. In reference to Mr. Egan's amendment to the constitution (page 59), we recommend the adoption of the amendment. Adopted.

3. In reference to Mr. Coyle's proposed amendment to the constitution, making the apprentice term five years, we would report favorably to the adoption of the amendment. Adopted.

4. In reference to the appointment of an organizer (page 65, section 2, report of committee on new business,) we would recommend the adoption of the resolution, provided the financial condition of the International Union will permit. Referred to a special committee.

The following is the report of the committee on new business, with the action taken thereon by the convention :

1. On the resolutions offered by Mr. O'Neil, of Rochester, in reference to the feasibility of adopting an insurance scheme, such as is in existence among various other organizations, your committee recommend it worthy your consideration. Referred to a special committee.

2. The resolution offered by Mr. Cobb, in relation to Auguste Donnelly being placed on the list of deceased members, was adopted.

3. In relation to the question of changing the word "stealing" to the word "appropriating" in the case of John Collins, now deceased, your committee recommend that his name be erased from the International roll. Adopted.

4. Mr. Hardman's resolutions in reference to the right of subordinate unions picking up and retaining travelling cards presented by printers known to be travelling under assumed names, were deemed unnecessary after careful consideration. Adopted.

5. In regard to the resolution of Mr. Martin, of Chicago, in relation to the organization of various trades' unions throughout the country, your committee would suggest that it be recommended to the favorable consideration of subordinate unions. Adopted.

The committee on the president's address and corresponding secretary's report submitted their report, which was taken up and considered section by section with the following result :

1. That so much of the president's address as refers to the non-observance of International laws be referred to committee of the whole. Adopted.

2. That the portion relating to female labor

be referred to the committee on female labor. Adopted.

3. That the part of the address relating to re-organization be referred to committee of the whole. Adopted.

4. That the recommendation regarding an organizer be referred to the committee of the whole. Referred to committee on organization.

5. That the part relating to the International fund law be referred to the committee of the whole. Referred to special committee.

6. That the recommendation of the president relating to the case of Edward Griffin (elected first vice-president of this body at Louisville) be referred to the committee of the whole. Amended and referred to committee of the whole.

7. As to the recommendation of the president respecting the funds of the International Union (depositing the same with the subordinate unions), that the same be referred to the committee of the whole. Adopted.

8. That the matter of affidavits and disputes be referred to the committee on subordinate unions. Adopted.

9. That so much of the address as relates to the violation of Sec. 3, Art. 5, and Sec. 1, Art. 7, be referred to the committee of the whole. Referred to committee on organization.

10. As relates to seals for the officers of this body, your committee concur in the recommendations of the president. Adopted.

11. Regarding that part of the address concerning the state of the trade, making it obligatory to answer certain questions of the officers of this body, your committee indorse the recommendations of the president. Adopted.

12. That the question of amnesty be considered in committee of the whole. Adopted.

13. As to that portion of the address relating to the printing of the proceedings of this body, your committee would recommend that the style established by John H. O'Donnell be carried out in the future. Adopted.

14. Concerning sub lists we concur in the recommendations of the president. Laid over for a special order in digest.

15. That so much of the address as relates to the salaries of officers of the International Union be concurred in. Adopted.

16. That the portion of the address relating to secret ballot be referred to committee of the whole. Adopted.

17. That the recommendation that the outgo-

ing president be the first vice-president for the succeeding year be also concurred in. Referred back to committee.

18. That the decisions of the president be sustained. Referred to committee of the whole.

19. Your committee would recommend the adoption of the report of the corresponding secretary, and that that portion of the report under the head of "Apprentice System" be fully endorsed by this convention, and that some immediate action be taken thereon. Referred to committee of the whole.

Your committee would suggest that the thanks of the International Union are due, and are hereby tendered to the president and corresponding secretary, for the faithful and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties during the past year. Referred to committee on thanks.

A communication was received from C. McAuliffe, of Chicago, complaining that Chicago Union, No. 16, had violated the International T. U. laws and their own laws, by amalgamating with trades unions of communistic tendencies. Referred to the committee on subordinate unions.

A complaint from San Francisco, concerning a printer named Jeff Burgess, was referred to the committee on appeals.

Mr. Harly offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That so much of the report of the committee on unfinished business, adopted this morning, as refers to section 2, article 1, of the constitution, offered last year at Louisville by Mr. Egan (page 59), be reconsidered.

A number of communications were read and referred to the appropriate committees, and several proposed changes in the constitution were laid over for one year.

The convention then took a recess until 2 p. m.

The special order of the afternoon was the consideration of the digest of laws. The laws were taken up and considered by sections and the entire afternoon was spent upon that work without completing it. There are 85 sections, only 55 of which were gotten through with.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

The union resumed its session Wednesday morning, President Streeter in the chair.

The committee on president's address presented a supplementary report relative to the vice-presidency, and were instructed to report an amendment to the constitution making the

retiring president the first vice-president of the succeeding year.

The committee on new business reported back several resolutions presented on Tuesday, among which was a resolution by Mr. Scott, of Toronto, relative to the price per page to be paid for printing the proceedings of the convention. On motion of Mr. White, of Memphis, the price was fixed at \$3.50 per half page, thus amending section 38 of the General Laws.

Another resolution was offered by Mr. Hardman, of St. Joseph, Mo., making it compulsory on subordinate unions to charge 25 cents for renewing cards. Mr. McVicar, of Detroit, suggested that this was a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the subordinate unions. If they wanted to furnish cards free of charge they should be at liberty do so. Mr. Hardman's resolution was not adopted.

The committee on subordinate unions submitted a report upon the matters referred to them. The first section, allowing the pressmen, if they wish it, to form an independent organization without the consent of the International body, was adopted.

The committee further reported that Philadelphia Union, No. 2, had exceeded its authority in expelling Messrs. J. M. Perry and H. J. Durborrow from that body, and they recommend that these members be reinstated. Mr. McEwen offered a substitute to the effect that the action of Philadelphia Union be sustained, and that the names of Messrs. Perry and Durborrow be erased from the list of permanent members of the International body. Considerable discussion followed, and the report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 43 to 1.

The committee recommended that a request from nine members of the Jackson Union to expel Wm. J. Wixie, a member of that body before its dissolution, be referred to committee of the whole. On motion of Mr. White, the name of Mr. Wixie was stricken from the roll of the International body.

The fourth section, recommending that the present law relative to the per capita tax be rescinded, and that the tax be reduced from 25 to 20 cents, was taken up. After some discussion this proposed change was defeated by a single vote.

The substitute, providing that representation shall be only upon the membership in good standing, was referred to a special committee.

The matter of the per capita tax was reconsidered and referred to the same committee.

The recommendation that pressmen's unions be fostered and encouraged was concurred in.

The committee made no recommendation relative to the protest from Mr. McAuliffe, of Chicago, against the Typographical Union of that city joining the Amalgamated Trades and Labor Unions, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Labadie, of Detroit, offered a resolution for a committee to devise a plan by which a certain number of members should hold over and this body thereby made a continuous one. Referred to the committee on new business.

Mr. Labadie, of Detroit, offered a resolution pledging political support and co-operation in the passage by State legislatures of a new apprentice law whereby an apprentice may be bound for a term of five years and shall not be taken under the age of 14 years. Referred to the committee on subordinate unions.

Mr. Higgins, of Denver, offered a resolution for a uniform obligation to be adopted by this body for use in all the subordinate unions, and that it embody a clause that the applicant forfeit all claims if by his misconduct or dishonesty he shall prove himself unworthy the respect of his fellow craftsmen. Referred to the committee on new business.

The afternoon having been set apart for an excursion on the river no business session was held.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session the consideration of the digest of laws was resumed at the point where it was dropped on Tuesday. The laws were taken up and discussed by sections and the work was completed. The most important action thereon was the striking out of the section reported by the committee directing the local unions to discountenance sub lists. This action, while it cannot be construed as favoring sub lists, upon the merits of which there was radical difference of opinion, leaves each union to deal with the question as it sees fit.

A resolution was adopted referring this revised digest back to the committee for correction of the phraseology, then to be printed in pamphlet form for general distribution at 20 cts. per copy.

Mr. Morgan, of Washington, offered a resolution, urging printers to vote for labor candidates for political offices where they had the opportunity to do so, which resolution was referred to the committee on new business.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

The convention assembled at 9.35, Thursday morning, and 42 members answered their names. The union was immediately resolved into a committee of the whole. The president's recommendation that secret ballots be used by subordinate unions in deciding questions relative to scale of prices, and other delicate matters, was adopted. An amendment providing that repenting "rats," desirous of rejoining the union, be fined \$10 instead of \$50 was also carried.

The resolution condemning the putting up of amateur outfits by type foundries was referred.

The committee of the whole then rose and reported progress.

The deaths of the following members were announced: George Sherman, of New York; George P. Taylor, of St. Joseph, Ark.; Jeremiah Morley, of Detroit; Wm. H. Windon, of Little Rock; Thomas A. Stow, of Cleaveland; James H. Hoyt, of Norwich, Ct.; William McAndrews, of Hamilton, Ont.; W. R. Hollingsworth, of Little Rock; William Sullivan, of Lafayette, Ind.

The committee on that portion of the president's address referring to the appointment of the outgoing president to the office of vice-president at the next meeting, reported in favor of the recommendation, and offered an amendment to the constitution for that end. Laid over till next year under the rules.

The committee on appeals reported the case of Jeff Burgess, a printer, who had violated the union principles by working in a "rat" office in San Francisco, and who had afterward been admitted to fellowship by Washoe Union, and had paid the latter union 26 months' dues. The report said that Burgess did wrong; that Washoe Union was derelict in its duty; that the dues should be turned over to the San Francisco Union; and that Washoe Union be censured. The report was adopted.

The committee on female labor reported against the granting of charters to women for the formation of separate unions; that women who were now members of subordinate unions should not be interfered with; that the question of admitting women to membership should be left to the subordinate unions.

The committee on returns presented a full statistical list of the membership, initiations, rejections, receipts and per capita tax of the 172 subordinate unions.

The report of the finance committee was taken up by sections and settled.

The committee on new business took up the resolutions denouncing communism and socialism, and recommended their adoption. A protracted debate ensued. Some of the members said it was incumbent for the printers of this country to relieve themselves of the stigma of being imbued with the dangerous doctrines of communism, or any other party which interfered with the cordial relations between employers and workmen, while others strenuously opposed this view, saying they had no right to denounce fellow workmen for holding views which to them seemed just and honest. A vote was taken and the convention voted 24 to 19.

The resolution authorizing the engaging of organizers was not adopted on the score of expense. A substitute empowering every member of the I. T. U. to be an organizer in his own locality was adopted.

The plan for an International Typographical Insurance Association was referred back to the committee for revision and printing in the proceedings, and action on the same was postponed till next year.

Several other matters of minor importance were brought up and disposed of.

FIFTH DAY'S SESSION.

Friday was the concluding day of the convention, the principal order of business being the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Mr. John Armstrong, of Toronto, Ontario.

First Vice-President—Mr. O. P. Martin, of Chicago, Ill.

Second Vice-President—Mr. Thos. J. Vaughan, of Richmond, Va.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mr. William White, of New York City.

Corresponding and Recording Secretary—Mr. Charles Wright, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The convention then adjourned to meet at Washington, D. C., in June, 1879.

Every newspaper man will appreciate the following from the Mt. Holly, N. J., *Mirror*, if no one else does:

Get your printing done where you please—it is your right—but please do not, after spending your money elsewhere, come to the *Mirror* office begging free local notices. It isn't business. It isn't decent.

Written for the Miscellany.

Tramp Printers.

BY JOHN, N. B.

I would like to be charitable in my criticism toward the poor, unfortunate, tramp printers. I will be so to a degree. But from evidence in my possession, and from personal observation, I am constrained to denounce the average tramp as a humbug. There is not one tramp printer out of every ten deserving the sympathy of the printing fraternity. This seems a cruel assertion, yet it is true. Our honorable calling has suffered in reputation consequent upon the vagrant meanderings of some of these unprincipled and unjailed scoundrels. The profession that Gutenberg fostered with a master's care, and Schoeffer rounded out with the light of his genius, has fallen from its high estate and knows no more its former glory. The virtual degeneracy of the art is due to the class I have chosen for my caption. These men have started in life with fair and promising prospects of success. There they will not remain. A desire for "pastures new" seize upon them, and they become a part of the floating population. Then comes the fall. I cannot entertain the idea that it is from necessity they tramp. They become wedded, as it were, to the fascinations of a life on the road, which seems to possess a peculiar charm for them. The hardships and privations, which some of them endure, would wear out any other than a tramp typo.

Can nothing be done to awaken the tramp printer to a realization of the fact that he is a libel on his better self and a sticking plaster on the fraternity, whose respectable calling he dishonors?

"Oh, wad some power the gifte gie us
To see oursel as others see us!"

Then, perhaps, some of them who have a feint conception of what manhood is, would reform. But reform in their eyes is a myth. Resolutions to amend their ways are as easily rended as a reed. The temptations of the road are too enticing. Companions *en route* during a summer campaign, they separate in autumn and meet again in spring. There is not a newspaper office in christendom that has not, at some period of its existence, had periodical visits from this class. In the United States, alone, there are between four and five thousand tramp printers, and they go far toward making a large per

centage of our floating population. These men are the architects of their own misfortunes. Their condition cannot be ameliorated, from the fact that they have become debauched and have passed the rubicon of self-asserted manhood. With God's image stamped upon them, and God's kindling breath within, these poor unfortunate toilers toil along life's rugged and narrow path, not having the self-abnegation and moral force to rise above the level of their dissolute plane.

Having, as I before remarked, become wedded to their habits, it seems an utter impossibility to shake off the clogs of their frailty. How, then, can they better their condition? Is there any man, so universal in his love for fellow-man, who will extend his hand to help the poor tramp printer? Alas! it seems not. The poor typo must help himself, or he sinks—and, as it is, he is sinking anyway. Liquor being the primary root in this great evil of tramping—as it is in all others,—it touches a sore spot when none can be had by this class. Time was when a printer entered an office he would seek work. 'Tis not so now. He has aroused to the supposed fact that the world owes him a living, and he swears that he is going to have it. So he now enters an office and solicits the foreman to "raise" him money enough to purchase a "square meal," not having eaten anything for a certain length of time—altogether depending upon the age of the season. I know of a case where work was offered after the man had been furnished money to supply the cravings of the "inner man,"—he promising to come "right back after I chuck in some hash," and we never saw him after. 'Tis this class of tramp printers whom we should denounce as frauds, and to whom we should turn the "cold shoulder." Another typo came into the *Gazette* office one day last summer. He was a very seedy looking individual. His clothes were in the worst possible condition; his face begummed with coal dust, (he was a passenger on a coal train from Scranton) and the heels on his boots italicised; the sole thereof moored to the upper by utilizing a piece of twine. This gentleman sought work, and was successful in getting it, but he also lacked a "square meal," and begged money enough to satisfy his hunger. He returned to work, labored about an hour, inquired the "nearest" way to the water closet, was informed, went and never came back. I saw this fel-

low's name mentioned in a recent number of the *Miscellany*—I think it was in the Norwich correspondence.—and I concluded he was not asphyxiated—though ass he was.

It seems, then, impossible to reform the tramp printers. They sow and reap the harvests of sorrow, sickness—death. They will continue to multiply. They will continue to travel over familiar tramping grounds of their choice, until the weary form is "unlocked" and in the embrace of death. We sometimes throw the mantle of charity over them—thinking that they will endeavor to better themselves. But we have no evidence of their zeal in this much to be desired reform—except their "good intentions," and there is a certain place paved with them.

But there comes a time when the poor, misguided typo, takes his last tramp—when on a bed of sickness, his face wasted, and the once sprightly and elastic form a skeleton compared to what it once was. Here he reaps the harvest of the "wild oats" sown in his other days. Here memories of the past flit by like shadows, each portraying in vivid colors the golden opportunities frittered away.

"Through the shadowy past,
Like a tomb-searcher, memory runs,
Lifting each shroud that time had cast
O'er buried hopes."

'Tis here he rests—his mundane tramping over. The White Horse is in view. Could his warning voice be heard throughout the land calling unto companions, it might, perhaps, save them from such a wretched end. But it is too late. The "proof" was but recently corrected, and there was no time for a "revise," so the "form" goes down, leaving behind naught but the memories of the neglected golden "rule."

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 8th, 1878.

FAST TYPE SETTING.—In relation to fast setting under difficulties, the following story is told by an old compositor:

"You may talk about setting up type in a rush and making fast time, but when I was young and my fingers were nimble and my elbows limber, I used to be counted a pretty good compositor. I remember one night in particular when I set three thousand ems an hour out of a bag by moonlight, and had to take every letter to the window to see what it was."

A printer asked a young lady whom he thought spoke too rapidly:—"What makes you hair-space everything you say for?"

The International Printing Trades' Directory.

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

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Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

GOODWILLIE, WYMAN & CO., 25 Federal street, Boston.

G. W. JONES, 14 Sackville street, Halifax, N. S. See advt.

Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, City Road, St. John, N. B. See advt.

J. H. WALKER, 13 Place d'Armes IIII, near Craig street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

CONNELLY & CO., 243 Washington street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

Lithographers' and Bookbinders' Supplies.

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

Milling Machines.

P. T. BALDWIN, Coaticook, Que. See advt.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

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

Paper-Cutting Machines.

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass. See advt.
HOWARD IRON WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y. See advt.

Paper Manufacturers.

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

J. RIRDON, Merriton, Ontario. See advt.

JOHN CHILLY & CO., 383 St. Paul street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul Street, Quebec, Q. See advt.
BENNETT & CO., St. Paul street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

"Peerless" Presses and "Peerless" Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Beekman street, New York.

"Premium" Goods.

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

Printing Inks.

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

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

J. J. SMITH & CO., corner of Grand and River streets, Toronto, Ont. See advt.

Printing Press Manufacturers.

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

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

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

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

WILD & STEVENS, 28 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

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

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

Printers' Machinery.

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

Ready-Made Wood Cuts, Etc.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. 20,000 miscellaneous Cuts on hand. Books, papers, and advertisements of any description illustrated.

Stationery and Printers' Supplies.

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

Steam Engines.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Ont.

Type Foundries.

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

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

The Old New York Type-Foundry.

Established in 1810.

Hard Metal.—Accurately Finished Type.

The Phonograph.

Among the many uses to which the phonograph can be applied, there cannot be much doubt that it will be an invaluable aid to the press. In fact, Mr. Edison, the inventor, has already made the assertion that it can be practically applied to the following:—

For dictating it will take the place of shorthand reporters, as thus: A man who has many letters to write will take them to the phonograph, and send the sheets directly to his correspondents, who will lay them on the phonograph and hear what they have to say. Such letters as go to people who have no phonographs will be copied from the machine by the office boy.

For reading. A first-class elocutionist will read one of Dickens' novels into the phonograph. It can all be printed on a sheet 10 inches square, and these can be multiplied by the million copies by a cheap process of electrotyping. These sheets will be sold for, say, 25 cents. A man is tired and his wife's eyes are failing, and so they sit around a table and hear the telephone read from this sheet the whole novel with all the expression of a first-class reader. See? A company for printing these is already organized in New York.

A Washington correspondent says: "A gentleman who is over fifty years of age, and who for over twenty-five years held a clerkship in the War department, was recently discharged. He had a large family and became nearly crazy. Knowing nothing, whatever, of the world, and being almost too old to do anything, having given his best days to the government as a clerk, he wandered about the streets in search of some kind of employment. He was unable to find any until, seeing an advertisement in a newspaper stating that a printer needed an apprentice, he applied for the position, and strange as it may seem, his services were accepted; and now if any one takes the trouble to visit a certain printing office in this city he will find an apprentice fifty years of age learning his trade, receiving as his wages about \$3 per week. The old man says he will get through his time in three years, and that then having a trade, he will be what he has never been— independent. He thinks his \$3 per week, judiciously expended, will go a long way in the purchase of bread and milk, and he has already begun to sympathize with the thousands of poor creatures who are caged up in the departments, who are the most forlorn looking objects, when they get discharged."

We heartily recommend the Dominion Type-Founding Company to members of the printing fraternity who wish to purchase any article in connection with their business.—*Woodstock (N. B.) Weekly Clipper.*

United States currency taken at the face for advertisements or subscriptions.

MARRIED.

At St. Paul's Church, Jersey City Heights, on the 6th June, by the Rev. F. C. Putnam, Alex. Murray, President of the Dominion Type-Founding Co., Montreal, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Macdonald Bridges, barrister, of Hamilton, Ontario.

At Stratford, on the 7th June, by the Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. Oscar Cummer, printer, to Miss Kate M. Jackson, of Toronto, formerly of Newmarket.

DIED.

At Pictou, N. S., on Tuesday morning, June 4th, George Vincent, son of Mr. John Vincent, in the 17th year of his age.

At Goderich, on the 5th June, Jas. F. Dickson, of the *Huron Signal*, aged 24 years.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.—A GOOD SMALL HAND-PRESS. Too small for present owner. In first-class condition. Address J. L. McK., office of this paper. 3-1-t f

FOR SALE.—The plant, type, presses, etc., of Newspaper and Job office.

1 Taylor (N. Y.) No. 2 Cylinder Press, 31x46, in good order. Cost \$1,475.

1 Hoe Washington Hand Press, No. 6, in good condition. Cost \$750.

1 Ruggles Hand Press,—as good as new. Cost \$225.

1000 lbs. new Bourgeois and Nonpareil, still in paper packages.

1000 lbs. Job Type, almost new, in excellent condition.

Furniture, Chases, Composing Stones, Stands, Racks, etc.

Price \$3000 cash. Cost \$11,300.

Address, "J. G. M.," office of this paper. 2-12-tf

ON SALE.—A BOOKBINDERS' CUTTING MACHINE, will cut 24 inches. Will work by hand or steam-power with double motion. Price \$100; cost \$300. Address "G. & T. P.," office of this paper. 2-12-tf

ON SALE.—One of Miller & Richards' Paper Cutters, will cut 26 inches. Too small for present owner. Cuts well and is in good order. Address "W. F. H.," office of this paper. 2-6-1f

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PAPER FOR SALE.—150 Reams No. 3 White Printing Paper, size 24½x37, 31 lbs. to the ream; 50 reams do., size 22x32, 25 lbs. to the ream. Address W. F. H., office of this paper. 3-1-1f

HAND-PRESS FOR SALE.—A SMALL Hand-Press in good order. Address G. & Co., office of this paper. 3-1-1f

ON SALE.—ADAMS PRESS, size 28x45. In first-class order. Price \$1000.

WHARFEDALE PRESS, by Dawson & Son, Otley. In good order, 5 years old,—price \$1000. Size 40x63.

WHARFEDALE PRESS, by D. Payne, Otley, in good order; 2 years old. Price \$1000. Address "C. A.," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

ON SALE.—One Improved Treadle Paging Press, 4 years old; one Portable Ruling Machine, quite new. Both made by V. & J. Higgins, London, England. Address "G. W. H.," care this office. 2-12-1f

FOR SALE.—A "RUGGLES" TREADLE Press. Size inside of chase—20x12½. In good order. Address "S. M. M.," care of this office. 2-12-1f

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

BARGAINS—FOR SALE.—A PERFORATING MACHINE that beats anything in the market and will do as much in one day as any other machine will in 25 days. Price, \$325.

A LARGE HOE EMBOSSEER, or SMASHING MACHINE, good as new, cost in New York \$1300, a great bargain at \$575.

For particulars address, E. W. BLACKHALL, 11 Wellington street, West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. 2-11-1f

ON SALE.—A Miller & Richard Printing Press. Size of bed 27x29. Address W. F. H., care of this office. 2-8-1f

FOR SALE.—An old established Country Job and Weekly Newspaper Office. Address, "W. X.," office of this paper. 2-2-1f

FOR SALE.—A Half-Medium GORDON Press, in perfect order. Originally cost \$600. BREMNER BROS., 2-11f Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

FOR SALE.—A "TAYLOR" CYLINDER Printing Press (second-hand), prints larger than double demy. Guaranteed in good order. Address B. A., office of this paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A GOOD HAND-PRESS. Size Double Royal. Must be in good condition. Address G. & Co., care this paper. 3-1-1f

WANTED.—A GOOD HAND-PRESS. Size Double Demy. Must be in good order. Address J. L. McK., care this office. 3-1-1f

WANTED.—A PRESS, SIZE ABOUT 40x50, to print 3000 per hour, new, or good second-hand. Address "C. A.," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Embossing Machine. Must be in good order, etc.—low price. Address "G. & T. P.," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

MAILING TYPE WANTED.—A font of Mailing Type for about 2,000 names. Send proof of type, age, and price, etc., to "MACHINE," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS TREADLE PAGING MACHINE. Must be in first rate working order. Address "G. H.," care of this office. 2-12-1f

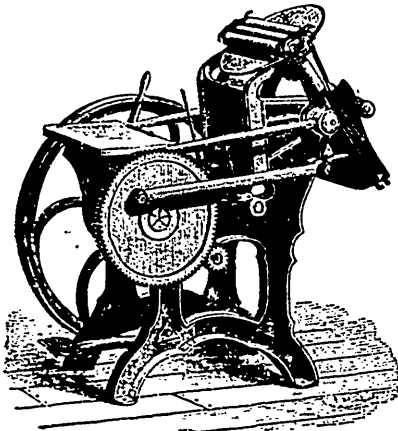
A CHEAP SECOND HAND Wharfedale Press, about double royal size, for a daily paper. Must be in good working order for steam power. Address "T. S. C.," office of this paper. 2-8-1f

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-2-12

PHONOGRAPHY.

THE ADVERTISER, a certificated teacher of PHONOGRAPHY, and member of the Phonetic Society (G. B.), wishes to inform those intending to commence the study of Phonetic Shorthand, that he will give instruction, and correct exercises, through the post, FREE. For further particulars, as to books, etc., address W. H. FRY, Corpl. 97th Regiment, Halifax, N. S. 2-11-1f.

"PEERLESS"
PRINTING PRESS.

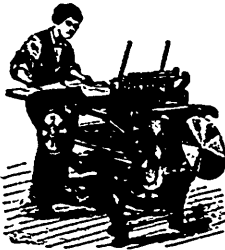


For terms, etc., address

G. W. JONES,
Agent,
HALIFAX, N. S.

2-12-3

"LIBERTY"
Treadle Job Printing Press!



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

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

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

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

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MILLER & RICHARD,
Toronto.

2-12-12

ACME SELF-CLAMPING
LEVER CUTTER.

The Simplest, Cheapest, most
Powerful and Strongest.

PRICE, . . . \$1.75

C. C. CHILD,

2-8-12 64 Federal Street, Boston.



ENGINE.—Simple, Efficient, Economical, Durable.
FOR PRINTERS.

Address WATERBOUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,

2-7-12 Braintree, Canada.

Notice to Printers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. L. MCCOSKERY, - - Prince Wm. Street,
Emis & Gardner Block,

2-1-12

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

BENNET & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER BAGS.

Wholesale and Retail

STATIONERS.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White, Toned, Colored and Fine Job Papers, Envelopes, &c.

St. Paul Street, . . MONTREAL.

2-10-12

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE, COLORED and TONED

PRINTING PAPERS,

Envelopes and Paper Bags,

No. 389 ST. PAUL STREET,

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

MONTREAL.

Fine Manilla and Flour Sack Paper.

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GEORGE H. MORRILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTING INKS,

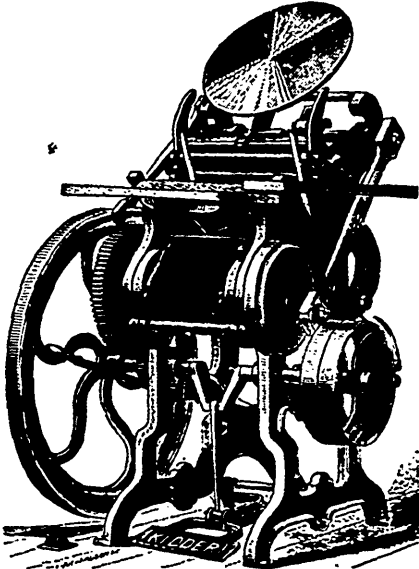
30 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

INKS manufactured expressly to suit climate.

The St. John "Telegraph" and many other newspapers in the Province are printed with this ink.

1-2-11

THE NEW PRESS.



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

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

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

2-11-3

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

J. H. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,

13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig St.,

MONTREAL.



HAVING dispensed with all assistance I beg to intimate that I will now devote my entire attention to the artistic production of the better class of work.

Orders for which is respectfully solicited.

2-11-3



THE ACME

Newspaper and Job Presses,

Unquestionably the easiest running—best adapted for Newspaper and Jobwork—most economical to use, and cheapest well-built press in the market. Send for circulars.

C. C. CHILD,

2-8-12 64 Federal St., Boston.

WULFF & CO.,
32 St. Sulpice Street,

MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL kinds of Glues and Glycerine, Gold and Silver Leaf, Imitation Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Colored paper and Morocco Leather, Indigo Paste and Carmine for ruling, and all kinds of fine colors for Marbling. Lithographers' inks and sundries.

Send for price lists! 2-9-12

CHEAP KANSAS LANDS.

We own and control the Railway lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of \$3.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the GREAT LIMESTONE BELT of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 Bushels per Acre.

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 33 inches per annum, one-third greater than in the much-extolled ARKANSAS VALLEY, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 23 inches per annum in the same longitude.

Stock-Raising and Wool-Growing are very Remunerative. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living Streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. The Healthiest Climate in the World! No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one of the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in WA-KEENEY, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

WARREN, KEENEY & CO.,

106 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.

2-9-4

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Dominion Type-Founding Comp'y,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

PRINTING TYPES

—AND—

Typographical Articles Generally.

PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES,

MODERN AND OLD STYLE TYPE,

Cuts, Ornaments,

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE, LABOR-SAVING RULE,

Brass Circles and Ovals, Brass Rule, &c.

AGENTS FOR

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

—AND—

Chas. Eneu Johnson's Celebrated Printing Inks,

And for the Principal American Type Foundries,

P. A. CROSSBY, Manager.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Machine Paper Bags and
Paper Flour Sacks.

ALSO

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

98 AND 100 ST. PAUL STREET,

QUEBEC.

BESSERER'S I. X. L. COMPOSITION.

I take pleasure in drawing the attention of all printers to my splendid composition for the manufacture of lining rollers: It is pronounced by all who have already used it as superior to any other now in use, and invaluable to all printers who have been sufferers by spurious compositions. It is especially adapted to job work on account of its durability.

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

X X X 45 cts.
X X 35 "
X 30 "

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

TO ADVERTISERS!

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

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is \$635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are \$3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 823 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 10 Spruce st. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y. 2-10

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 2-10

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Constantly on hand, and made to order:

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

—ALSO—

Roofing Felt, Strawboard, &c.

Orders executed with promptness.

J. FORD & CO.,

62 Paul Street, Quebec.

MILLS: PORTNEUF.

2-10-12

P. T. BALDWIN,

Manufacturer of

MAILING MACHINES,

Price \$15 Each.

Orders from Newspaper Publishers respectfully solicited.

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

2-7-12

COATICOOK, P. Q.

W. O. HICKOK,

Harrisburg, Penn.,

(U. S. A.)

Manufacturer of

Patent Ruling Machines, Cutting Boards, and other Bookbinders' Supplies.

Orders sent to care of "A. B." office of this paper, will receive prompt attention. 2-8-12

Book Binding, Paper Ruling.

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturing.

RICHARD HEANS, late foreman with H. Chubb & Co., has opened a Bindery in Ennis & Gardner's building, Prince William street. All orders left with him or sent by mail to H. Chubb & Co., will receive prompt attention at his hands. 2-1-12

"SORTS."

A righting book — the Dictionary.

Setting hens — Female compositors.

The backbone of Summer is sprouting.

A lazy editor in Ohio reads all his exchanges in bed. He finds it the easiest way to fill up his sheet.

"You seem to walk more erect than usual, my friend." "Yes, I have been straightened by circumstances."

An Irish lover remarks: "It's a very great pleasure to be alone, especially when yer sweet-heart is wid ye!"

The origin of the word muff, applied to a fool, is said to be that a muff holds a woman's hand without squeezing it.

The compositor who set up "\$10,000" to read "\$1000," might have prevented his mistake by a little fourth aught.

In composing for the press run your pen as a rule through every other word of your writing. It gives much vigor to the style.

"Constant reader" wants to know if his poem was declined "because it was too long!" No, it was because it was too thin.

A careless printer made a dancing master's card read: "I offer my respectful shanks to all who have honored me with their patronage."

"Died while reading a newspaper," says a recent paragraph. On investigation it was found he had borrowed the paper from a neighbor.

The man who has written anything for the editor and didn't "scratch it off in a hurry" will please call at this office and hear of something to his advantage.

It is generally the man who doesn't subscribe for a paper who sends the editor a communication pitching into somebody or something, and signs it "Many Readers."

The experienced editor can always tell at sight the man who comes in with his first attempt at original poetry. He walks on tiptoe, and looks as though he had just passed a counterfeit bill or strangled a baby.

An editor having in a dense crowd accidentally stepped on the toe of the one next him, asked pardon for his carelessness. No matter, no matter, sir, was the good-natured reply; "it is only an error of the press."

A London reporter was knocked down the other day by a highwayman, who demanded his valuables. The poor reporter took out his scissors to pass them over to the highwayman, but the latter thought it a revolver and immediately retreated.

The Queen of England has presented a Dorchester woman with £3 for being the mother of three daughters at a birth. Victoria is hereby tendered the free use of these columns to explain whether she wishes to be understood as encouraging that sort of thing.

What agonies must the poet have endured, who, writing of his love, asserted that he "kissed her under the silent stars," and found the compositor had made him declare that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs."

A New Hampshire editor, who has been keeping a record of big beets, announces at last "that beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet is now beaten by a beet that beats all the other beets, whether the original beet, the beet, that beat the beet, or the beet that beat the beet that beat the other beet."

A tramp was arrested, taken before a magistrate, and sentenced for three months. The Justice, in explaining the sentence, remarked that, while there was no evidence that the prisoner had been guilty of any crime, he thought it prudent to commit him, as he had the wild, haggard look of a man about to start a newspaper.

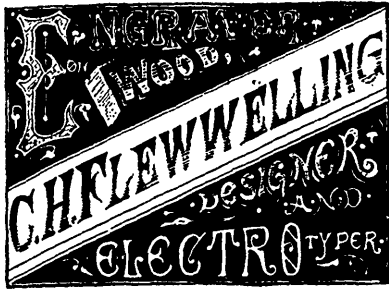
Young ladies who are in the enjoyment of their first attack of love seldom finish their first saucer of ice-cream. If you want to see a frizzle-headed pull-back girl eat about half a gallon at a sitting, try one that has been engaged eight or ten times. She'll hide it, and go off muttering, "Yum, yum, yum! More!"

A poetically inclined contemporary comes down on the fly nuisance in the following style: "Oh the fly, the fly, the horrible fly, now on your nose, and now in your eye; robbing the sleeper out of his rest, and pinching your toes before you are dressed; will no one invent a poison or trap, that will murder the flies at one single slap?"

A BABY IN BOOTS.—When a man unaccustomed to running a newspaper gets behind a hand-press, issues a sickly sheet with more exchanges than subscribers, made up of meaningless editorials and puffs of business men written by the promoters of the sheet, and glances over a number of dead-head advertisements inserted for show, he feels something like a baby in boots, and claps his hands and roars with joy.

A young man applied at the *Star* office, the other day, for a situation. "Have you ever had any experience as an editor?" inquired the newspaper man. "Well, no, not exactly," replied the ambitious aspirant, cautiously. "But I've been cowed a number of times, have been married quite a while, have worn borrowed clothes for three years, and never had a cent of money, so I thought I might work in." He was engaged.

Those who do not advertise are like the boy described as follows:—A man sent his son to the city with a bag of corn to sell, but at night he returned, and his father asked him what luck he had. "Well, dad," said he, "only one man asked me what I had in my bag, and I told him it was none of his darned business." And they sit around their empty stores and play checkers, and stand at the windows and see customers go to other places, and wonder why people don't ask them what they have got in the bag.



2-5-12 City Road, St. John, N. B.

WILLIAM WALKER,

TRAVELLING AGENT FOR THE

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

Mills situated at Napanee Mills and at Newburgh, Ontario,

will always be happy to receive orders for

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, White, Colored and Toned
PRINTING PAPER.

Favors sent him to the care of the firm at Napanee, Ont., will be promptly attended to.

P. O. BOX 223. 1-12-tf

J. J. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PRINTING INKS,

CORNER OF

Gerard and River Streets.

TORONTO 2-1-12

J. RIORDON,

MERRITTON

PAPER MILLS,

MERRITTON, ONT.

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

BARBOUR'S IMPROVED



BOOK THREAD.

Spun from Best and Purest Fibre.

WARRANTED UNIFORM IN STRENGTH AND SIZE.

For Prices and Particulars apply to

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